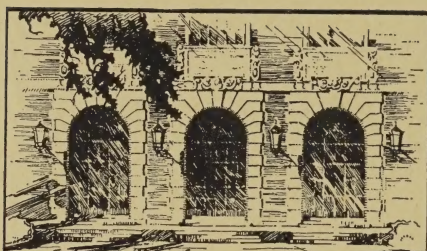


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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



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Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill., 60605

Number 129

March, 1964

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

By Raymond Mostek

The National Audubon Convention: The opportunity to attend the National Audubon Society convention in Miami, Florida, last November was well nigh irresistible; I had never been to Florida before, had never attended the national convention, and had never traveled so far by airplane. Perhaps others felt the same way, for over 747 members and delegates attended the Miami meeting at the Everglades Hotel, at Bayfront Park. Four foreign countries and 38 states were represented.

The Grand Ballroom of the hotel was decorated with excellent black and white photographs of plants, animals, and scenic views of our national parks — the work of Dan Thornton, long-time President of the Tropical Audubon Society of Miami.

After a brief welcome by N.A.S. President Carl W. Buchheister, the delegates heard several talks on the plight of the Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle. Sandy Sprunt IV said that there has been a slight over all drop in the number of Bald Eagles reported, but that Illinois showed a slight increase. Forty-four states reported eagles; New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Georgia, and West Va. had none. Sprunt explained that more Bald Eagles are found in Florida in January than in any other state. He also said that 487 eagle nests were observed last year, that scientists believe poisonous insecticides cause the low production of young, and that eagles roost in Everglades National Park every summer.

Dr. Walter Spofford, of the State University at Syracuse, New York, reported on his studies of the Golden Eagle in the Southwest. He estimated that about 10,000 Golden Eagles are left in the country. The Golden Eagle is a relatively rare bird, with a breeding population spread over vast regions of the United States; it breeds very slowly, and normally nests for the first time only at five years of age, averaging one young in alternate years. In the 20-year period between 1942 and 1962, it is estimated that over 20,000 Golden Eagles were slaughtered in the sheep and goat ranching areas of Texas and New Mexico, largely by paid gunners shooting from airplanes. A recent amendment to the Bald Eagles Act of 1940, supported by Audubon groups across the nation, has ended this miserable butchery. Dr. Spofford recommended that use of traps and poisons, such as 1080, also be expressly prohibited.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall, author of "The Quiet Crisis," and a long time conservationist, hiker, and mountain climber, announced the good news that seven new Whooping Cranes had been sighted at the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge, and that two nests of the Everglade Kite had been located. Only ten of these birds are known to exist. Udall declared that a few of the rare species of Canada Goose found on the Aleutian Islands in Alaska will be transferred to Colorado, and that some of the young will be transferred to small islands in the Aleutian chain which have been cleared of the foxes that preyed on them elsewhere.



Hon. Stewart Udall, Secretary of the Interior (left), congratulates Carl W. Buchheister, President of the National Audubon Society, on the success of that group's wildlife sanctuary program. Photo by Walter Marks, Miami, Fla.

Dr. Edward C. Crafts, Director of the new Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, shared a panel discussion on wilderness values with Howard Zahniser of the Wilderness Society and Dr. Roger Tory Peterson, Secretary of the National Audubon Society. Dr. Crafts warned that there is a great conflict over winter sports and wilderness values; that there is conflict over use of land for leisure and for business interests. He discussed the Land and Water Conservation Fund, stating that the states have a key role in this effort; that public agencies must obtain recreation land and must obtain it soon. User fees will help to pay some of the costs.

Several states have moved quickly to approve recreation proposals, including Florida, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Dr. Peterson warned that the governor of Hawaii has demanded that the federal government release the Leeward Islands National Wildlife Refuge to the state. The National Audubon Society has protested this move, since administration of the refuge would be greatly weakened and the land would become subject to exploitation. Peterson appealed for protests directed to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Kermit Gordon.

One feature of the convention was a discussion on the need for more nature centers throughout the country to help interpret nature and the land

to children and adults. Dr. J. J. Shomon was the chairman of this session; he is Director of the Nature Centers Division of the National Audubon Society.

Two exciting bus trips were conducted — one to the world-famous Corkscrew Swamp, and the other to Everglades National Park. Over 429 persons made the first trip on Sunday, while 389 attended the second bus trip two days later. The heavy downpour on Sunday contrasted with the sunny weather of the Tuesday trip. When traveling by bus over the Tamiami Trail to Corkscrew, we saw Cattle Egrets and American Egrets in huge numbers. A visit to this sanctuary will make anyone proud of the National Audubon Society. This wilderness area of 6,080 acres, containing the largest remaining stand of virgin bald cypress trees, is located near Immokalee, Florida. Many of the trees rise above 130 feet, with a girth of over 25 feet; some of these giants are over 700 years old — ancient before Columbus landed in the New World.

In 1954 this area was on the logger's list, but the National Audubon Society raised over \$200,000 at the last minute to purchase over 2,240 acres. The Lee Tidewaters Cypress Company donated 640 acres to the Society; another 3,200 acres of buffer lands, with pine, cypress, and small ponds, were leased by the Society. Sandy Sprunt IV and his fellow workers stood in water up to their shoulders to help build the convenient boardwalk for present-day visitors. It is estimated that the N.A.S. will need a maintenance fund of \$500,000, yielding an annual income of about \$20,000, to provide for regular operating costs. Among the permanent residents of the Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary are the Anhinga, Common Egret, Wood Duck, Limpkin, and American Bittern.

Everglades National Park, a vast wilderness lowland of over 1,400,000 acres, was formally dedicated in 1947 by President Harry Truman. The State of Florida donated over 805,000 acres of state-owned land, plus \$2 million to purchase privately-owned lands within the area; hence Florida made a substantial contribution to our 28th National Park. The park encompasses the former Royal Palm State Park, established over 30 years earlier. Going to the Everglades is like making a pilgrimage, because it was in this area that the plume hunters slaughtered the egrets. This plunder led to the formation of the National Audubon Society and greater protection for wild birds, through state and federal legislation. One of the most unforgettable views at this park for many of us was the sight of the graceful landing of the White Pelicans and the soaring flight of the Man-o-war Birds. The field trip leaders, Allen Cruickshank, Roland Clement, and Sandy Sprunt IV — made the trips delightful, because like all good teachers, they assumed that nobody knew everything or saw everything, and they pointed out all unusual sights. An Audubon Wildlife Film on the Flamingo taken in the Bahamas and soon to be released was previewed by the delegates in the hotel after the field trip to the park.

The Illinois Audubon Society was honored by several courtesies extended by the national staff to me as president of our state group. We had an opportunity to talk with Dr. Edward Crafts and Mr. Zahniser at Mr. Buchheister's suite; we later met U.S. Senator Ernest Gruening and Congressman Claude Pepper, both conservation-minded legislators. We shared the "speaker's table" with almost two dozen others. Later we were treated to a showing of "Wilderness Trails," a new Audubon Wildlife Film narrated by Charles Hotchkiss.

One federal official turned to a Florida state senator near me and said not once, but several times: "These Audubon people are the most powerful group of conservationists in the country, but unfortunately, they do not know how to use their potential." Considering our own state of Illinois, I could not help but agree with him. One can only hope that in the near future the people of Illinois will catch the spirit which has moved the people of other states to save more land and wildlife before it is consumed by greed and exploitation.

At a meeting the next day, it was announced that the San Bernardino Audubon Society had donated \$1000 to the national office to help establish a Southern California Audubon Center. An added gift of \$500 by another lady was also announced by the national office . . . The 60th convention of the National Audubon Society will be held at Tucson, Arizona, Nov. 7-11, 1964.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.



Birds of Shelby County State Forest

By Rick Thom

Shelby State Forest is the newest and smallest of the four Illinois State Forests; it is only about 1,000 acres in size. Shelby Forest is located about midway between Strasburg and Stewardson, three miles west of Illinois Route 32.

One-third of the area is former pasture and cropland which is being reforested with trees best suited to the soil and drainage characteristics. The remainder consists of deciduous timber, ranging from saplings to some very fine stands of hardwood trees, including a sycamore 74" in diameter.

Richland Creek flows through the forest and creates periodically flooded low areas in which bottomland vegetation thrives. This combination of upland and bottomland timber, shrubby fields, open fields, forest edges, brushy fencerows, and swamp habitat accounts for the many species of birds and wildlife that are present.

In the spring, wild flowers grow in great profusion, especially in the moist wooded areas along the creek. Floods of warblers and other songbirds pass through every spring and fall. The creek has a sandy bottom and runs quite clear. In several places it is walled by rocky bluffs. Crevices in these bluffs harbor phoebe nests.

The Division of Forestry intends to plant food patches for quail and pheasants; the brushy fence rows will remain, as will the brush piles. Several old ponds are being renovated, and new ponds will be constructed. The many natural springs on the area will be protected from destruction and pollution. Three old orchards will be left as wildlife habitat.

Work has been initiated on a small campground and picnic area which should be completed by spring of 1964. A number of foot trails have been laid out, and self-guiding nature trails will be installed. This is a public conservation and recreation area where hunting and fishing are encouraged; however, no hunting will be allowed on the 160 acres which include the forest campground and headquarters.

The Scarlet and Summer Tanager, Orchard and Baltimore Oriole, Mourning Dove, Indigo Bunting, Red-tailed Hawk, Cardinal, Yellow-breasted Chat, and Yellowthroat are known to nest in the area. The following list is the result of 25 field trips from the winter of 1960 to January, 1964, taken by ten observers. This is not intended as a complete list. Since most of the counts were taken in winter, there are probably many warblers and other migrants that were not seen by us but certainly are present in the forest during migration.

Blue-winged Teal	Cliff Swallow	Chestnut-sided Warbler
Turkey Vulture	Blue Jay	Ovenbird
Red-tailed Hawk	Common Crow	Northern Waterthrush
Rough-legged Hawk	Chickadee Sp.	Kentucky Warbler
Marsh Hawk	Tufted Titmouse	Connecticut Warbler
Sparrow Hawk	White-breasted Nuthatch	Yellowthroat
Bobwhite	Brown Creeper	Yellow-breasted Chat
Ring-necked Pheasant	House Wren	Canada Warbler
Killdeer	Bewick's Wren	American Redstart
Amer. Golden Plover	Carolina Wren	House Sparrow
Upland Plover	Mockingbird	Eastern Meadowlark
Mourning Dove	Catbird	Red-winged Blackbird
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Brown Thrasher	Orchard Oriole
Black-billed Cuckoo	Robin	Baltimore Oriole
Screech Owl	Wood Thrush	Rusty Blackbird
Great Horned Owl	Hermit Thrush	Common Grackle
Barred Owl	Swainson's Thrush	Brown-headed Cowbird
Whip-poor-will	Gray-cheeked Thrush	Scarlet Tanager
Common Nighthawk	Veery	Summer Tanager
Chimney Swift	Eastern Bluebird	Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	Indigo Bunting
Yellow-shafted Flicker	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Dickcissel
Red-bellied Woodpecker	Cedar Waxwing	Purple Finch
Red-headed Woodpecker	Loggerhead Shrike	American Goldfinch
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Starling	Rufous-sided Towhee
Hairy Woodpecker	White-eyed Vireo	Grasshopper Sparrow
Downy Woodpecker	Bell's Vireo	Vesper Sparrow
Eastern Kingbird	Solitary Vireo	Lark Sparrow
Great-crested Flycatcher	Red-eyed Vireo	Slate-colored Junco
Eastern Phoebe	Black-and-white Warbler	Tree Sparrow
Acadian Flycatcher	Blue-winged Warbler	Chipping Sparrow
Least Flycatcher	Orange-crowned Warbler	Field Sparrow
Eastern Wood Pewee	Parula Warbler	White-crowned Sparrow
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Magnolia Warbler	White-throated Sparrow
Horned Lark	Myrtle Warbler	Fox Sparrow
Tree Swallow	Blackburnian Warbler	Swamp Sparrow
Barn Swallow	Yellow-throated Warbler	Song Sparrow

Since the forest consists of several separate tracts of land, it is suggested that a map of the area be used by the visitor. A copy can be procured by writing to Richard H. Thom, District Forester, P. O. Box 256, Olney, Illinois. If wanted, the best birding areas will be marked. Your comments and suggestions will be appreciated.

234 E. Cherry St., Olney, Illinois



Field Notes — Fall and Winter 1963

By Richard Hoger

Because of space limitations, all data submitted cannot be printed. Field Notes will generally point out the more unusual birds present during the various seasons. These notes are from Northern Illinois:

Species	Date	Location	Reported by
Sandhill Crane	10- 3-63	Little Red Schoolhouse	C. Westcott
Sandhill Crane	10-27-63	Little Red Schoolhouse	Al Reuss
Goshawk	10-12-63	Little Red Schoolhouse	C. Westcott
Goshawk	10-14-63	Morton Arboretum	Al Campbell
Goshawk	11-18-63	Gilmer & Kruger Rd.	Mrs. Huxford
Bohemian Waxwing	11-10-63	Little Red Schoolhouse	C. Westcott
Bohemian Waxwing	11-24-63	Naperville Area	The C. Peterson's
Red Phalarope	11-17-63	Michigan City	C. Clark
Mockingbird	11-12-63	W. of Barrington	Reba Campbell
Wilson's Warbler	to Dec. 1	Morton Arboretum	Margaret Lehmann
Wilson's Warbler	to Dec. 1	Morton Arboretum	Helen Wilson
Red Crossbill	11-17-63	Morton Arboretum	M. Lehmann - H. Wilson
Red Crossbill	12-10-63	At Feeder, Lombard	Mrs. R. Mostek
White-winged Crossbill	12-10-63	Morton Arboretum	Al Campbell
Harlan's Hawk	12- 8-63	Morton Arboretum	Al Campbell
Little Gull	12- 1-63	Glencoe Area	Al Campbell
Evening Grosbeak	12- 1-62	Palos Park Area	Mrs. Lord
White-crowned Sparrow	12- 7-63	Blue Island Area	Al Reuss
Fox Sparrow	12- 2-63	Oak Hill Cemetery	Karl Bartel
Fox Sparrow	12- 7-63	Oak Hill Cemetery	Al Reuss
Snowy Owl	12-31-63	Belmont Harbor	The F. Brecklin's
Hermit Thrush	1-12-64	Northfield Area	Mrs. D. Ericson
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1-17-64	Glen Ellyn Area	Mrs. R. Hoger

Varied Thrush — Observed by Mr. and Mrs. H. Rudnicke at Forest Lake near Lake Zurich, Illinois, for a two-week period ending 12-29-63. Observation confirmed by Catherine Schaffer on Christmas Day. Mr. Rudnicke, an amateur painter, made a sketch of the bird.

Painted Bunting — Near Fairview Park — Decatur, Illinois, on May 25, 1963. Reported to Decatur Audubon Society by Irene Rauch and Norma Riehl.

Hawk Census

January 1, 1964 — territory centered on Bird Haven, 2½ miles north of Olney, Illinois.

Hawks counted — Red-tailed 50, Red-shouldered 4, Marsh Hawk 14, Sparrow Hawk 13, Rough-legged 7, unidentified buteos 10. Participants included — John Wilkins, William Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Scherer, Minnie Hudley, Rich Thom, Vera and Susie Shaw.

25101 Park Blvd., Glen Ellyn, Ill.

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VERMILION COUNTY AUDUBON SOCIETY WINS AWARD

THE DR. ALFRED LEWY MEMORIAL BOOK AWARD was given this year to the Vermilion County Audubon Society for leading a statewide fight to achieve Governor Kerner's veto of H. B. 1619, which would have allowed Ayrshire Collieries to strip mine the most popular and used area of KICKAPOO STATE PARK, including the entrance road.

The award was presented on March 8 in a public ceremony at the Chicago Natural History Museum by Betty Groth, Vice President for Conservation, to Dr. S. Glidden Baldwin, who accepted on behalf of the Vermilion County Audubon Society. Dr. Baldwin, founder, past president, and director of the Society, spearheaded the effort to save the park from strip-mine devastation after a telephone tip that the bill had been quietly passed by the Legislature in the last few hectic days of June 1963.

The Dr. Alfred Lewy Memorial Book Award, which consists of \$25 worth of nature books, recognizes the courageous and tireless efforts of the Vermilion County Audubon Society to secure thousands of petition signatures, alert and win over an indifferent local press, and send out warnings that resulted in more than 5,000 protest letters to Governor Kerner. Ayrshire Collieries' second attack on the park was thereby defeated.

A loyal group of Vermilion County Audubon Society members came north with Dr. Baldwin to share well-deserved honors, including his wife, President of the Society; H. A. Anderson, a past president; and Mrs. Doris Westfall, whose warning bulletin alerted the Illinois Audubon Society to join the fight. The award ceremony was followed by the last Audubon Wildlife Film of the season, PENGUIN SUMMER, by Dr. Olin Sewall Pettingill of Cornell University, Secretary of the National Audubon Society.

In the interest of conservation education, the Dr. Alfred Lewy Memorial Award books are to be distributed to schools and libraries in Vermilion County, and a report of this distribution will be sent to the Illinois Audubon Society.



LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

SECOND TO THE WILDERNESS BILL in importance is the Land and Water Conservation Fund Bill (HR 3846). The Citizens' Committee on Natural Resources states that "More than one million acres of American landscape will be engulfed by urban sprawl" this year alone. Beaches, campgrounds, state and national parks are already becoming overcrowded. Within 35 years the population of America will double.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund will provide grants-in-aid to states on a 50-50 basis and provide for planning, acquiring, developing state and local outdoor recreation areas. The bill will permit acquisition of private in-holdings within our national parks, national forests, and wildlife refuges. It will help to obtain land to save wildlife species threatened with extinction, and will assure development of recreation land near federal reservoirs.

The money will come from fees paid by users of certain federal recreation areas and facilities. Taxes now paid on motorboat fuel will be designated for the Fund; \$25 million should be obtained from this source alone. User fees now exist in many areas, including some national parks and forests. About \$60 million may be obtained from this source.

The bill is supported by the AFL-CIO, the Izaak Walton League, the National Audubon Society, the National Parks Association, American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Association, and many other groups. HR 3846 has passed the House Interior Committee. It should soon be released from the House Rules Committee. It has not yet passed the Senate. The Citizens' Committee on Natural Resources urges all conservationists to support the bill by writing to their Congressmen and Senators.



TWO NEW LIFE MEMBERS OF I. A. S.

WE ARE HAPPY TO REPORT that two more members of the Society have changed their status recently to Life Membership: **Mr. V. V. Mason** of Chicago and **Mr. Guy P. Jensen** of Carpentersville. Mr. Mason made a year-end contribution of \$400.00, which makes him almost a Benefactor of the Society. Our thanks to you both!

Membership Chairman Paul Schulze reports that another Audubonite has started on the road to Life Membership via the installment payment plan (\$25.00 or more each year). The Society also gratefully acknowledges a generous donation in memory of the late **Mrs. James H. Douglas** of Lake Forest. A contribution was made to the Illinois Audubon Society in lieu of flowers.

New Members Since November 20, 1963

The list below covers approximately three months; if you joined the Society in late February or thereafter, your name will appear in the June AUDUBON BULLETIN. As usual, a * denotes a Contributing Member or Affiliated Club; ** denotes a Sustaining Member. We welcome all of you to the Society and urge you to join us at the Annual Meeting — May 8-9-10 at the Holiday Inn near Joliet — and at the Fall Camp-Out, tentatively scheduled for the third week-end in September at Kickapoo State Park in Vermilion County.

****Loretta Avery, Creal Springs**
Mrs. Floyd Bergland, Berwyn
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Bogan, Peoria
***Mrs. Granger Brown, Libertyville**
Mrs. H. H. Bullwinkel, Mt. Prospect
Mrs. Ruth Crumm, Galesburg
Mrs. Gerald DeMar, Winfield
Luther Dickson, Centralia
***Charles E. Dowd, Chicago**
****Mrs. Clarence H. Elder, Hinsdale**
Louise A. Hecker, Chicago
***Catherine L. Holper, Cary**
Ronald Hooker, Elmhurst
Dr. Elfriede Horst, Des Plaines
Alfred Kaufmann, Highland Park
Dr. Wallace W. Kirkland, Jr.,
Oak Park

***Knox County Bird Club, Galesburg**
Stanley J. Komanski, Chicago
Mrs. Harold W. Lehman,
Naperville
Paul A. MacPhee, Barrington
A. D. Murphy, Wheaton
Stanley S. Perry, Woodstock
***Elmer C. Roberts, Oak Park**
Arthur T. Rodger, Jr., Glen Ellyn
Mr. R. J. Sindelar, Glenview
Mrs. George M. Staiger, Hinsdale
***Myrtle Suckran, Chicago**
Herbert van Straaten,
Highland Park
Lester R. Wilkinson, Galesburg
***Mrs. Carl H. Zeiss, Woodstock**

PLEASE LET US KNOW!

Have you changed your address recently? Or are you planning to move soon to a new address? Please let us know of the change at once! We ask the postman to return all undelivered AUDUBON BULLETINS, as extra copies are always needed for libraries and scientists. But the cost of such returns is high. For the last issue, we lost more on postage than we receive in a new membership. Send in change notices at once, please, to **Mr. Paul Schulze**, Membership Chairman, 622 S. Wisconsin Avenue, Villa Park, Illinois. Thank you!

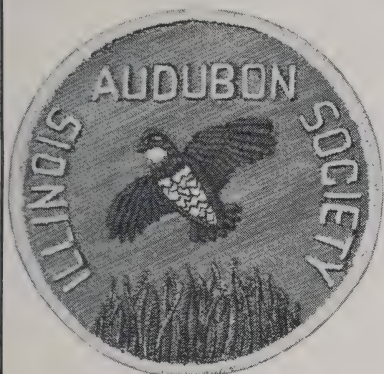


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N. Roy Lindquist, Chicago

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OUTDOOR RECREATION IN AMERICA

By Charles H. Ritter

THE THREE-YEAR STUDY made by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission has recently been completed. The findings and recommendations of the Commission have been published in 27 separate study reports. The "Recreation Industry" is a twenty billion dollar a year business — and growing!

All of us who enjoy outdoor recreation are bound to be affected by some aspect of this study. This report appears to hit home for Midwesterners (and Illinoisians): #21 - "The Future of Outdoor Recreation in Metropolitan Regions of the United States." Volume I covers St. Louis and Chicago, 286 pages, price \$1.50. #10 - "Water for Recreation - Values and Opportunities" 73 pages, price 45 cents, is another that stands out. Study #1, "Public Outdoor Recreation Areas — Acreage, Use, Potential" is 204 pages, price \$1.00, and describes nearly 10,000 named areas and an additional 15,000 small areas. Future expansion potential of these areas is given, as well as major activities, facilities, and visits. Study #3, "Wilderness and Recreation," 352 pages, \$1.75, will enlighten you on 64 areas and their values and problems.

The above examples are included in the pamphlet describing the entire "Outdoor Recreation for America" study, which can be obtained free from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

6838 Beckwith Road, Morton Grove, Illinois



THE 1963 CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS

By Mrs. Ross Norton and Mrs. Harry C. Spitzer

After analyzing all the station data for this year's count period, December 19, 1963, through January 1, 1964, we find that there were 359 observers from 21 localities, reporting a total of 123 species and 148,287 individuals. In addition, two subspecies were seen, and a considerable number of "unidentified" birds. To conserve space, we have not tabulated Rock Doves, as they were not included in the National Audubon Society forms; nor have we listed the unidentified birds, and those seen other than on the count day. This information is included in the Station Data, and will account for some variations between reported figures and those in the table.

Only two stations had temperatures above freezing on their count days, and one group's **high** temperature was 2° below zero! Despite the cold, the list exceeds last year's by ten new species, plus the Krider's Red-tailed Hawk and Gambel's White-crowned Sparrow.

By marking a map of the State as tallies were received, we found only two reports from the southern third; one of them (Richland County) reported the Greater Prairie Chicken. The central third of Illinois fared a little better, but even the northern third had uncovered gaps. If those of you in other areas became interested too late to make a count this year, why not plan ahead for 1964? Begin by rereading **Miss Margaret Lehmann's** article in the December 1963 BULLETIN, which covers the subject thoroughly.

One final word — several reports listed in their areas "same as last year." After several years of this, only the participants know just what is meant. We would suggest giving a complete description in '64.

1509 Sequoia Trail, Glenview, Ill.

1776 Roger Ave., Glenview, Ill.

Editor's Note: In Mrs. Norton and Mrs. Spitzer we have found two extremely capable replacements for William Southern, our former Census Editor, who is now engaged in a research project at the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology. We are also happy to welcome two "new" Census Report areas — McLean County (Bloomington) and Peoria County. Many of the names of participants in these areas are familiar to us, but this is the first time their counties have appeared in our census table. Richland County (Olney) is back again after a year's absence.

Note that we have reached our physical limits for the table. After this year it will be necessary to rule out reports sent in after January 15th. Two such reports turned up this year after the table was compiled, so that the editors had to take apart, re-calculate, and re-assemble many complex columns. It is unwarranted to ask them to go through such labors again.



STATION DATA

Bureau County, PRINCETON. Fifteen-mile diameter circle centered at Bureau Junction; includes Bureau Creek, Old Mill Road, Thomas and Callinan Woods, Illinois River area, Old Mark and Hennepin Pike Roads, canal and Tiskilwa area. Town 10%, farms 20%, woods 20%, roadsides 25%, creeks and rivers 25%. **Dec. 30:** 7 A.M. to 4 P.M.; five inches of snow. Clear; -2° to 10°; wind NW. Seven observers in three parties. Total party-hours 27 (4 on foot, 23 by car; total party-miles 185 (5 on foot, 180 by car). — Bureau Valley Audubon Club: Orville Cater, Donabelle Fry, J. D. Hawks, Daisy Henke, Carl H. Kramer (Compiler), Marjorie Powell, Harry Thomas. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Robins** and **Saw-whet Owl**. Conservation officer estimates the following in the area: 100,000 Mallards, 100 Canada Geese, 8 to 10 Bald Eagles, 50 Wild Turkeys.)



• **Carroll and Whiteside Counties, SAVANNA-FULTON.** Fifteen-mile diameter circle centered at Elk River Junction, Iowa. **Dec. 28:** 7:15 A.M. to 5:15 P.M. Clear, partly overcast; Temp. -5° to 23° F., wind W, 4 to 10 m.p.h.; river 98% ice-covered; ground covered by 1" to 6" of old snow. Eight observers in two parties. Total party-hours 19 (7 on foot, 12 by car); total party-miles 215 (8 on foot, 207 by car). — Larry Dau, Mrs Ross King, Fred Leshner, Jolene Leshner, Rev. Maurice Leshner, Mary Lou Petersen, Peter Petersen, Jr. (Compiler), Norman Ward. (Seen but not tabulated: unidentified meadow-larks.)



Champaign County, URBANA-CHAMPAIGN. Centered at Staley to include Sangamon River near White Heath. Lake-of-the-Woods, Trelease and Brownfield Woods, city dump, intervening farmland; woods 40%, forest edge 25%, open country 35%. **Dec. 21:** 8 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.; clear; -9° to 9° F.; wind slight; 6-inch snow cover; thirteen observers in four parties; total party-hours 25 (21 on foot, 4 by car); total party-miles 200 (30 on foot, 170 by car.) — William S. Brooks, Charles and Joan Coston, Lois Drury, Jean and Richard Graber, Katie Hamrick, S. C. Kendeigh (Compiler), Robert and Sharon Lumsden, Philip R. Norton, H. H. Shoemaker, H. E. Weaver (Champaign County Audubon Society.)



Cook County, CHICAGO'S NORTH SHORE. All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Highways 68 and 41 in Glencoe. Feeders 20%, open fields 22%, river bottoms 20%, lagoons 15%, roads 3%. **Dec. 28:** 7 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.; clear, temp. 10° to 20° ; wind SW, 10 m.p.h.; traces of snow on ground; lake open. 34 observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours 40 (30 on foot, 10 by car); total party-miles 150 (40 on foot, 110 by car). — Anne and Kenneth Anglemire, Helen Abernathy, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brechlin, Irene Buchanan, Harold Corey, Peggy Drake, Charles Easterberg, Kim Eckert, Mrs. Bertha Huxford, Stanley Hedeon, Richard Horwitz, Emil Malavolti, Russell Mannette, Hazel Norton, Barbara Nobles, Louise North, Amanda C. Olson, Tom Paul, Irving I. Rosen, Robert Russell, Jr., Catharina Schaffer, Mrs. Jerome Sloncen, Jeffrey Sanders, Phillip N. Steffen, Pete Swain, Fran Thoresen, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Ware (Compiler), Ruth Westbrook, Charles F. Wright, Albert and Janet Zimmerman (Evanston Bird Club). (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Bufflehead, Hermit Thrush, Myrtle Warbler, Cowbird.**)



• **Cook County, ORLAND PARK.** The entire census was taken within the limits of the McGinnis Slough Wildlife Refuge, bordered on the north and west by farms and residential areas, and on the south and east by 143rd Street and U.S. 45, respectively. The area was purposely restricted so that one observer could cover it as adequately as possible. Slough (frozen) 50%, forest 20%, brush and forest edge 25%, open fields 5%. **Dec. 28:** Sky clear in morning, becoming overcast in afternoon. All waterways frozen under heavy snow. Temperatures -3° to 15° , wind W, 10 to 15 m.p.h.; time 0630 to 1645 hours. Total hours, $10\frac{1}{4}$; total miles, 13 (10 on foot, 3 by car). One observer — Mathew H. Wray (Compiler). (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Mourning Dove, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Song Sparrow.**)



• **Cook County, TINLEY PARK.** North of Tinley Park and east of Orland Park, and all roads in between. Includes six banding stations of Karl

Bartel, all in operation. **Dec. 25:** 7:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.; Sunny, snow on ground; temp. 28° at start, 35° at end. Wind W, 5 to 6 m.p.h. One observer. Total hours 9 (5 on foot, 4 by car); total miles 65 (6 on foot, 59 by car). — Karl E. Bartel (Compiler). (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Marsh Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Goldfinch.**)



DuPage County, ARBORETUM, LISLE. All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at 75th Street (East-West) and Cass Avenue (North-South). Semi-open area 15%, open fields and farm land 10%, oak woods 35%, pine and spruce stands 30%, river bottom 10%. **Dec. 22:** 6:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.; Clear; temp. -9° to 20°, Wind W, 6 m.p.h.; 2 to 7 inches of snow on ground; most waters frozen except in larger areas. Thirty-seven observers in 12 parties. Total party-hours 77 (42 on foot, 35 by car); total party-miles 365 (66 on foot, 299 by car). (Seen but not tabulated: unidentified Buteos, 4; unidentified gulls, 13; unidentified blackbirds, 25; unidentified longspur, 1.) Thirty-seven members of the Chicago Ornithological Society; Margaret Lehmann, Compiler.



- **Kane County, ST. CHARLES.** All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered on St. Charles. Open fields and farmlands 40%, woods 30%, roadsides 20%, rivers 10%. **Jan. 1, 1964:** 0700 to 1700. Party cloudy; 25° F., wind SW, 5 m.p.h. Two inches of snow; Fox River open where swift running, and where warm water enters from the Geneva sanitary station. Three observers in one party. Total party-hours 10 (5 on foot 5 by car); total party-miles, 137 (7 on foot, 130 by car). — Marie MacMillan, Susan MacMillan, Howard C. MacMillan (Compiler).



Lake County, WAUKEGAN. All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center at approximately the intersection of State Routes 120 and 131. Waukegan Harbor, lake front, woods and fields north of Waukegan, pines of Illinois Beach State Park, Public Service cooling pond, and St. Mary of the Lake Seminary woods. Lake edge 60%, pine and other evergreens 10%, open fields 15%, inland lake and creeks 15%. **Jan. 1:** 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.; clear, then partly cloudy; temperature 10° to 28°; wind SW, 6 to 9 m.p.h. Ground covered with 1 to 4 inches of crusted snow. Harbor frozen, lake front partly open. Thirteen observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours 12½ (9½ on foot, 3 by car); total party-miles 74 ((11 on foot, 63 by car). Margaret Lehmann, Compiler.



McHenry County, WOODSTOCK. Census taken over typical terrain and locale within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at the junction of Bull Valley and Cold Spring Roads. Includes the towns of Woodstock, McHenry, and Crystal Lake. Coniferous woods 15%, deciduous woods 35%, open fields and ponds 35%, brush 15%. **Dec. 28:** 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.; weather: scattered clouds, wind S, 10 m.p.h.; temperature -8° to 13° F.; 5 to 6" snow on ground. Eight observers in three parties for field count; twelve observers at feeders. Party-miles in field count 35 (8 afoot, 27 by auto); party-hours in field count 16 (10 afoot, 6 by auto). — Mrs. I. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. H. Birren, Mrs. W. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. H. Claussen, Mrs. K. V. Fiske, Mrs. C. Lehman, Mrs. W. Ohlrich, Mrs. R. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. S. Perry, Mr. C. Sparks, Mrs. W. Tittle, Mrs. P. Wilcox, Mrs. I. Stroner, P. Yeagle, Mrs. M. Yeagle, M. Yeagle (Compiler) — McHenry County Bird Club.



Tabulation of the
1963
Illinois Audubon
Society
Christmas
Bird Census

THE 1963 ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

COUNTIES

COUNTIES	Barrie	Carroll & Whiteside	Champaign	Cook - North Shore	Cook - Orland Park	Cook - Tinley Park	DuPage	Kane	Lake	McHenry	McLean	Mercer - West	Ogle	Peoria	Richland	Rock Island	Rock Island - Mercer	Sangamon	St. Clair - Madison	Will	Wisconsin-Lake Geneva	TOTALS 1963
Horned Grebe																					2	2
Pied-billed Grebe																		2		2		4
Mute Swan										2												2
Canada Goose							14			60										1	4	81
Snow Goose							1															1
Blue Goose							1															1
Mallard	2000	238		65			198	550	31	74		3010	2	110		40	4044	450	63	5300	35	16210
Black Duck	24	6		3			6		2	20		3		5		2	1	12		739	20	843
Gadwall																				2		2
American Widgeon															2			1				3
Pintail				1			2											1		14		18
Green-winged Teal		2					1															3
Shoveler																	1	1				2
Wood Duck								4										1		4		9
Redhead									2													2
Ring-necked Duck															2			1				3
Canvasback	8								51									3			11	73
Greater Scaup									10													10
Lesser Scaup		7		2												6	6	4		38	2	65
Crowfoot Goldeneye	1			234				4	250			55	9	4		410	20	100		164	300	1551
Bufflehead									15											1		16
Oldsquaw				50					150											1		201
White-winged Scoter	1			3																	1	5
Ruddy Duck									1											8		9
Hooded Merganser				1														1		3	15	20
Common Merganser				8					1			80				8	4	3		358	1	463
Red-breasted Merganser				8														1		5	2	16
Goshawk				1												2						5
Sharp-shinned Hawk							1					4	4	1	1				3			14
Cooper's Hawk		3		1			1		1	1	1	2	2	1	2	3				1		19
Red-tailed Hawk	16	25	7	15	1	1	26	15	2	7	12	40	31	14	31	54	25	11	27	17	8	385
Harlan's Hawk							1															1
Red-shouldered Hawk	9	1	1	1			2			2		7		1	4	9	1	1				35
Broad-winged Hawk																3						5
Rough-legged Hawk		2	4	7		4	1	10		1		9	5	3	9	8	14	1		1	1	85
Golden Eagle																1						1
Bald Eagle		3										36	1			72	9			1		128
Marsh Hawk	1		4	1			2	2				3		2	20	2	4	1	8	2		52
Pigeon Hawk													3									3
Sparrow Hawk		2		6			10	3	2		1	8	2	5	24	10	3	4	15	2		104
Greater Prairie Chicken															2							2
Gray Partridge														14								14
Bobwhite		3									16	76			68	66	71	30	33	11		398
Ring-necked Pheasant	30	2	300	71	14	10	144	20	23	43	20	2	5		5	101	7			21	8	826
American Coot				1			1		4									6		3	30	45
Elk Deer	9	3												1	1		1		6			13
American Woodcock			1												1							2
Common Snipe		6	1	1								7			4		1		2		1	23
Herring Gull	271			651	171	2	185	21	146					22	2500	57	4	2	25	365	15	4437
Pink-billed Gull	7			110			29		1					1200		6	2	100	75		5	1535
Mourning Dove	9	40	45	22			79	53			1	177	37	6	272	109	118	39	8	28	10	1089
Barn Owl							1															1
Screech Owl			1				2			2		2			2			2		1		14
Great Horned Owl		2	2	1			3		1			4	1		1	5	3	1	2			26
Snowy Owl		1																				1
Barred Owl		2										14	4		2	9		3				34
Long-eared Owl		14		2						2		5	3			19	4	1			1	51
Short-eared Owl			7													3	2					12
Saw-whet Owl							2															2
Belted Kingfisher	2	1		3			3					1	7			1		1		2		21
Yellow-shafted Flicker	13	4	7	2			5			1	9	15	5	28	21	17	7	44	19	22	1	220
Pileated Woodpecker		3										9					1		3			16

CITY CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS

COUNTIES	Bureau	Carroll & Whiteside	Champaign	Cook - North Shore	Cook - O'Hare Park	Cook - Tinley Park	DuPage	Kane	Lake	McHenry	McLean	Mercer - West	Ogle	Peoria	Richland	Rock Island	Rock Island - Mercer	Sangamon	St. Clair - Madison	Will	Wisconsin-Lake Geneva	TOTALS	1963
Red-bellied Woodpecker	28	19	24	7		3	23	2		5	7	47		60	46	24	40	39	32	13	7	4	426
Red-headed Woodpecker	34	15	75	3			14	1		4	29	16		108	44	106	44	34	29	16	3	3	578
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1		1	1			2							1	4	1	3	1					26
Hairy Woodpecker	11	3	4	26		4	21	2	1	9	1	16	41	24	8	28	11	3	6	4	12	25	257
Downy Woodpecker	33	42	23	55	10	11	59	10	5	27	2	57	134	87	39	106	24	74	33	42	31		904
Horned Lark	40	39	124	7		28	98	17		10	27	23	44	56	217	183	274	360	37	3	1		1592
Blue Jay	41	121	60	43	12	14	138	17	14	102	34	223	496	165	326	295	76	61	52	5	34		2323
Common Crow	125	150	350	309	63	29	402	260	250	77	84	443	538	90	57	610	111	284	135	54	66		4487+
Black-capped Chickadee	122	62	110	112	17	28	146	10		76	18	145	287	187	68	243	45	103	31	77	67		1957
Tufted Titmouse	38	18	40	2			23			7	12	30	96	170	52	65	5	83	42	5			688
White-breasted Nuthatch	77	22	34	20	7	6	34	2	1	33	14	34	141	73	3	44	20	9	2	7	26		609
Red-breasted Nuthatch		4		10			34			1	2	38	75	2		13	7	5		3	3		197
Brown Creeper		7	5	8		1	8			2		4	23	1	1	14	2	5		7	2		90
Winter Wren		2	2											2		1		1					8
Carolina Wren			1											1	3			4	6				15
Mockingbird			1							1			1	2	41			5	15				66
Brown Thrasher											1			1	1			3					6
Robin			2	3			14			1	1			1		4	4	2	1	1			34
Eastern Bluebird															29			1					30
Golden-crowned Kinglet							11			6		12			2	10	1	7	4		1		54
Ruby-crowned Kinglet		1														2							3
Bohemian Waxwing							1					2											3
Cedar Waxwing		7	3	5			40				51			7		6	60	25	8				212
Northern Shrike							1																1
Loggerhead Shrike												2					1		2				10
Starling	1434	338	1600+	9001	22	400+	732	948	21	54	122	1215	1086	600	419	3533	1527	787	7865	142	31	31,877+	16
Myrtle Warbler							1							2						13			31,877+
House Sparrow	2460	1342	400+	1112	1	400+	706	671	71	442	299	2035	2682+	1450	1073	3113	1365	800	693	325	357	21,797+	5
European Tree Sparrow																		5					5
Eastern Meadowlark	27	26	2	4		2	1	8			10	20	48		372	6	8	30	20	7			591
Western Meadowlark		2									1					34							37
Red-winged Blackbird		416	4	16	35	31	689	1			148	19	300		8184	7	40	97	235				10,222
Rusty Blackbird	312	3	1	8	2		8				8				1	15	1	12					371
Brewer's Blackbird							4						1										5
Common Grackle	8	31	55	4			69			1	5	2	15	1	40	1	25	3459	13				3729
Brown-headed Cowbird		2			10	243				1	4	2			219	1	2	11					495
Cardinal	149	119	85	85	6	2	109	3		13	438	234	228	367	238	329	191	91	42	31			2760
Evening Grosbeak	15	1		31			3					26			11								87
Purple Finch	12		14	42			49				10	73	14	1	27	2	2				5		251
Common Redpoll							2								2					20			24
Pine Siskin		11					23				11	51			31	78	2				76		283
American Goldfinch	42	316	11	102	2		86				102	488	205	47	71	62	65	14	2	1			1616
Red Crossbill		5					22				17	8											52
White-winged Crossbill												6											6
Rufous-sided Towhee			4				2			1		2	1	31		1	5						47
Savannah Sparrow											1												1
Vesper Sparrow																1							1
State-colored Junco	787	846	200	236	24	44	1044	258	8		397	1617	1814	650	438	2517	3180	877	619	310	212		16,078
Oregon Junco				2			8					1				1							12
Tree Sparrow	306	1373	150	382	63	11	1443	394	98		3	1764	1678	220	169	1763	2143	80	111	422	41		12,614
Chipping Sparrow											26				1								27
Field Sparrow	126						9				2	3	5	19	6	2			25				197
Harris' Sparrow											6					1							7
White-crowned Sparrow	14	1	6	5			11				69	4	1	68	31	1	50			19			280
White-throated Sparrow		1	1	4	1		15		4		13	2		19	25	7	15				15		122
Fox Sparrow	2		3	3			4				3	2	12			2	4	15					50
Lincoln's Sparrow											4					12							16
Swamp Sparrow	25		9	3	1		8	1			17			1		3			15	1	7		91
Scot Sparrow	61	12	95	79			80	10	3		40	25	52	45	98	13	23	27	16	4			683
Lapland Longspur	2		10	1			4				1						3	12					33
Snow Bunting																		2					2
Totals for Species	48	54	48	61	18	21	71	29	30	29	30	68	55	56	48	72	58	73	41	56	42		123
INDIVIDUAL TOTALS	8801	5725	3891+	13,002	452	1041+	7165	3299	11714	1071	1166	12,268	10,464	8690	4503	22,718	13,755	4976	13,701	8910	1518		148,287+



Young Great Horned Owls

By Alan Gordon

Courtesy of the Chicago International
Exhibition of Nature Photography

McLean County, BLOOMINGTON. All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered on Pilehard Hall at East Bay Camp, Lake Bloomington, to include Money Creek and the Mackinaw River; 40% wooded area, 30% cultivated land, 20% pastureland, 10% shore area. **Dec. 29:** 7 A.M. to 4 P.M.; mainly clear; temp. 5° to 24°; wind NW, 7 to 12 m.p.h.; humidity 84%. Eleven observers in four parties. Total party-hours 12 (5 on foot, 7 by car); total party-miles 94 (20 on foot, 74 by car). — Miss Ruth Ambrose, Richard F. Bosworth (Compiler), Mr. and Mrs. William Stranahan, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild, Edward Munyer, Elizabeth Weir, Harry Ziegler (Cardinal Audubon Society).

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Mercer County, WESTERN PORTION. Same territory as other years. **Dec. 29:** 6:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Clear; wind NW, 8 to 10 m.p.h. Little snow on ground, streams frozen. Sixteen observers in five parties. Total party-hours 49½ (13 on foot, 36½ by car); total party-miles 502 (24 on foot, 478 by car). — Wendell Bergstrom, Bruce Bergstrom, Allen Carlson, Elton Fawks, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frink, Carroll Greer, Dick Greer, Ted Greer, Mary Lou Petersen, Peter C. Petersen, Jr., Frank Rodl, Dick Tolzman, Marjie Trial, Robert Trial (Compiler) and Norman Ward.

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• **Ogle County, OREGON.** A 15-mile diameter circle centered one mile south and a little east of White Pines State Park, including White Pines State Park, Grand Detour, Lowell Park, and the Rock River between Oregon and Grand Detour. Open fields and farm land, 65%; white pine forest, 10%; deciduous woods, 15%; rivers and farm land, 10%. **Dec. 29:** Clear; -2° to 0°; wind 5 to 15 m.p.h. Thirty-seven observers in twenty-one parties. Total party-hours 105 (42 on foot, 63 by car); total party-miles 447.5 (26.5 on foot, 421 by car). — Mr. and Mrs. Van Scoy, D. Mades, J. Bevens, J. Keegan, W. Stultz, J. Berger, N. Seise, R. Hughes, H. Fox, F. Fox, S. Lagow, Mr. and Mrs. J. Darrah, K. Gronberg, A. Roe (Compiler), D. Barnhart, Mr. and Mrs. R. Erikson, P. Nichols, H. Nichols, N. Nichols, I. Davis, M. McCardle, T. Sythe, E. Stenmark, T. Carpenter, V. Maxson, P. Miller, Mrs. H. Zeien, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bennett, M. Nilsson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Shaw, A. Priemer, P. Beebe — White Pines Bird Club. (Note: House Sparrow count incomplete, because some observers made no attempt to count them.)

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Peoria County, PEORIA. The center of the 15-mile diameter circle was at the Bradley Park Entrance on Main Street in Peoria. **Dec. 22, 1963.** Time: 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Clear and sunny; -13° to 10°; N to NE wind at 0 to 5 m.p.h.; 3-inch snow on ground; most waters frozen. Thirty-nine observers in 9 parties. Total party-hours 80 (33 on foot, 38 by car, 9 stationary). Total party-miles 234 (38 on foot, 196 by car). Audubon Section of the Peoria Academy of Science. Mrs. E. M. Anderson, J. Asher, D. I. Biehler, E. Billings, Dr. R. G. Bjorklund, Miss E. Bogan, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Canterbury, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Cowan, Dr. R. S. Easton, J. Findlay, III, A. J. Holst, Mrs. P. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Miss G. Kinhofer, O. M. Lowry, Jr., Dr. A. J. Novotny, R. E. Owens, G. Pharo, Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Princen (Compiler), C. E. Rist, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Runde, W. L. Rutherford, J. H. Sedgewick, Dr. and Mrs C. P. Strause, Dr N. W. Taylor, Miss E. Tjaden, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Van Norman, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Weber, B. A. Weiner, Mrs. F. Welti, and D. Whitehurst. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Ring-necked Pheasant, Great Horned Owl, Barred Owl,**

Brown-headed Cowbird, Savannah Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow.) On the count day 5 **Bald Eagles** were seen five miles north of the designated area. Also 1 **Rose-breasted Grosbeak** was seen on a feeder on the same day by a very reliable person, who unfortunately did not participate in the count. A few days after the count some **Evening Grosbeaks** were reported, but again by a person who did not participate in the count.



Richland County, BIRD HAVEN SANCTUARY — OLNEY. All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Bird Haven, 2 miles northeast of Olney; deciduous forest, 10%; open farmland, 90%. **Dec. 26:** 7 A.M. to 5 P.M.; clear; temp. 35° to 40°; wind SW, 5 m.p.h.; ice on ponds and streams. Twelve observers in six parties. Total party-hours 31 (13 on foot, 18 by car); total party-miles 292 (12 on foot, 280 by car). — Arnold Anderson, Yvonne Anderson, Mike Bridges, Vivian Bridges, W. R. Bridges (Compiler), Jean Kunze, Chester Scherer, Violet Scherer, Linda Shaw, Susie Shaw, Vera Shaw, Rick Thom.



Rock Island County, TRI-CITIES. A 15-mile diameter circle centered at the toll house on the suspension bridge over the Mississippi River between Bettendorf, Iowa, and Moline, Illinois. **Dec. 22:** wind 0 to 3 m.p.h., SSW; temp. -20° to 5°F.; clear; ground: 2" to 6" of old snow; river: 98% ice-covered. Party-hours 110 (19½ on foot, 58½ by car, 32 misc.); total party-miles 691 (33 on foot, 658 by car). Time: 5:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Thirty-eight observers in twenty-one parties. — Steve Aupperle, Lewis Blevins, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Cabor, Harry Carl, Larry Dau, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dau, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dau, Dale Dickinson, Elton Fawks, Mrs. A. H. Fisher, Tom Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Gold, Mrs. Frank Gordon, Ivan Graham, Jim Hanssen, Frances Johnson, Hazel Johnson, Ted Lorenzen, Katherine Love, Mrs. Frank Marquis, Ralph Money, Mary Lou Petersen, Peter Petersen, Jr., (Compiler), Mr. and Mrs. Pete Petersen, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Don Price, Frank Rodl, Gloria Simpson, Kent Stewart, Robert Trial, Joe Tracy, Norman Ward, Mike Yeast. (Two sub-species included in count: **Krider's Red-tailed Hawk, Gambel's White-crowned Sparrow.** Not included in count: 4 unidentified meadowlarks.)



• **Rock Island and Mercer Counties, ILLINOIS CITY AND MUSCATINE, IOWA.** 15-mile diameter circle centered on Lock and Dam #16 at Muscatine. **Dec. 21:** wind 0 to 5 m.p.h. W; temp. -20° to 0°F.; clear; ground: 2" to 6" of old snow; river: 98% ice-covered. Party-hours 22½ (7 on foot, 15½ by car); party-miles 286 (12 on foot, 274 by car). Time: 6:45 A.M. to 5:15 P.M. Ten observers in three parties. — Allen Carlson, Larry Dau, Elton Fawks, Ralph Money, Mary Lou Petersen, Peter Petersen, Jr. (Compiler), Frank Rodl, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Trial, Norman Ward.



Sangamon County, SPRINGFIELD. 7½-mile radius centering on city square, including Lake Springfield, Clear Lake, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Carpenter's Park, Winch's lane, Chatham Flats, and Sangamon River (same as last year). Water 5%; river bottom 15%; river bluffs 5%; pasture 20%; plowland 40%; city parks 15%. **Dec. 22:** 7:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Clear, sunny; temperature -9° to 10°; wind N, 10 m.p.h.; partial snow cover; lakes and rivers 95% frozen. Fourteen observers in five parties. Total party-hours 38 (21 on foot, 17 by car); total party-miles 227 (16 on foot, 211 by car). — Springfield Audubon Society: Dr. and Mrs. Richard Allyn, Maurice Cook,

Tom Crabtree, Beatrice Foster, Vernon Greening, Beatrice Hopwood, Emma Lee Leonhard, Robert Mulvey, William O'Brien, Edith Sausaman, William I. Sausaman, William A. Sausaman (Compiler), Marie Spaulding. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **White-winged Crossbill**.)

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- **St. Clair-Madison Counties, GREATER EAST ST. LOUIS.** The focal point for this census is Caseyville, and includes Collinsville, Belleville, O'Fallon and East St. Louis; woods, 20%; field, 50%; marshes, 15%; town, 15%. **Dec. 28:** 7:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Sunny; temperature 19° to 27°. Twenty-one observers, total party-miles 156 (13 on foot, 143 by car). — Audubon Society of Greater East St. Louis. Area is divided into quadrants with a leader and reporter in each. Quadrant leaders: Mr. Fred Scherer, J. W. Galbreath, Dr. R. H. Rodrian, Lucas Wrischnik (Compiler).

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Will County, CHANNAHON-MORRIS-WILMINGTON. All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Carbon Hill; SW along Illinois and Michigan Canal, Illinois River to Morris, then on NE side of Illinois River to Kankakee River, then to Wilmington, covering many back roads; farm woodlots, 15%; river edge, 60%, plowed fields, 20%; cattail marsh, 5%. **Dec. 28:** 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Clear and sunny. Temperature -2° to 18°; wind NW, 10 to 15 m.p.h.; four inches of snow cover; large rivers open but steaming; ditches frozen. Eleven observers in three parties; total party-hours 24 (7 on foot, 17 by car); total party-miles 151 (8 on foot, 143 by car). — Karl E. Bartel (Compiler), Ed Hall, Florence Hall, John Mortenson, Clarence Palmquist, Alfred Reuss, Paul Schulze, Paul Springer, William Springer, Floyd A. Swink, Helen Wilson.

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- **Wisconsin, LAKE GENEVA.** All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Williams Bay, same as last year; town and suburbs, 35%; deciduous woods, 25%; open water, 5%; pasture, 20%; cattails and streams, 5%; tamarack swamp, 10%. **Dec. 29:** 7:15 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.; clear; temperature -6° to -2°; wind NW, 10 to 15 m.p.h.; 6 to 12 inches snow; lake frozen except for west end, which was steaming heavily. Seven observers in three parties. Total party-hours 28 (20 on foot, 8 by car); total party-miles 114 (14 on foot, 100 by car). — Earl Anderson, Karl Bartel, Lewis Cooper, Leroy Friestad, Clarence Palmquist (Compiler), Paul Schulze, Helen Wilson. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Robin**, 1; **Evening Grosbeak**, 8; also **Canada Geese**, 1500.)

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TO AN AMBITIOUS SONG SPARROW

*Think you to rival my fountain,
Bird of the liquid note,
Because your melody bubbles and
Cascades from your throat?*

*Silence your singing and listen
To its rippling recital, —
And settle perhaps for a duet
And a share in the title?*

Emeline Ennis Kotula

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The California Gull (*Larus californicus*)

By Anna C. Ames

The state bird of Utah, the California Gull, is like a small Herring Gull with yellowish-green legs. It has more white on the wingtips than the Herring, and is pure gray rather than pearly-gray in mantle. The wingtips are black below. The bill usually has a dusky subterminal band. Sexes are alike in plumage. The young have a black bill that becomes progressively more yellow as the bird matures. It takes about four years to reach the adult stage of a yellow bill with a small, red spot on the upper and lower mandibles. Gulls are unable to breed until they are fully adult.

Gulls are probably the best known of sea birds, as they are common and conspicuous about harbors and beaches. Only one species, the Kittiwake, is found regularly out of sight of land. Gulls are sociable birds, migrating, hunting, resting, and scavenging together. Gull colonies are often on small coastal islands, safe from most enemies. Gulls often nest in close association with other species. The California Gull of Great Salt Lake nests with White Pelicans, Double-crested Cormorants, and Herring Gulls as neighbors.

Gulls nest on the ground, building a bulky structure of seaweed and other vegetation. A century or so ago, eggng was a common practice and gull eggs were brought to market by the thousands along the American coasts. This practice, although now outlawed by the United States, is still carried on in other parts of the world. There are usually two or three brownish eggs, heavily spotted with black. Both sexes share the incubation duties.

On a lonely shore of Lake Superior I once found a Herring Gull's nest with one fluffy little chick covered with grayish down dotted with black, and one egg. The young tend to stay on or near the nest until they are fairly well grown. The egg shell had been removed some distance before being dropped. There was but one nest in the vicinity.

The California Gull nests in the marshes and uplands of the western interior lakes, from Great Slave Lake of northwestern Canada to California and North Dakota, and sometimes to southern Alaska, Mexico, and Texas. It forms large colonies on its nesting grounds. It spends the winter on the Pacific coast.

The habit of nesting inland makes this gull of unusual economic importance to communities near its breeding grounds. Grasshoppers are a favorite food, as well as mice. Everyone knows of the miracle of the gulls that came like delivering angels when a swarm of crickets threatened to destroy the crops of the early Mormons in 1848. The gulls did not come, as the story is often told, all the way from the Pacific to meet the emergency. Eighty thousand of them breed on Gunnison, Egg, Bird, and White Rock Islands in Great Salt Lake. In 1913, grateful for the gull's service to the hard-pressed pioneers, the Mormons of Salt Lake City erected a notable monument surmounted by the bronze figures of two gulls. There is only one other monument erected in honor of a bird, the Passenger Pigeon (in Wyalusing State Park, Wisconsin). Recently the Barn Owl has achieved distinction by having its image placed on the reverse side of a medal honoring John Audubon.

Gulls prefer animal food and fish, but will eat almost anything. On the midwestern plains the California Gull follows the plow to gather

worms, as the Franklin Gull does. It eats dead fish and other garbage along the rivers, where it assembles in countless numbers. In 1905 Mr. John E. Cox of the Utah Board of Agriculture wrote, "Gulls go all over the state for insects, usually visiting the beet fields, where they keep down the crickets, grasshoppers, cutworms, etc. Gulls are sacred in Utah and are so tame that oftentimes they can be caught by hand."

California Gulls congregate in large numbers on the Lewis and Cowlitz Rivers in Washington during the smelt runs in April and May. In the Puget Sound region they feed on boat landings and garbage dumps. "Gulls are good scavengers and every sewage outlet and garbage dump in coastal cities usually has its attendant gulls," especially in winter when food is not so readily found elsewhere.

Gulls are usually noisy. They seem to lose all fear of man when food is plentiful and they are not disturbed. Their cries are spoken of as raucous. The California Gull is said to have a harsh, demoniac laughter.

927 Brummel St., Evanston, Illinois



Unusual Records for Illinois Migrants

By Seymour H. Levy

An early spring record of the Cerulean Warbler in Northern Illinois. — On 18 April, 1955, I collected a male Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*) 1 mile south of Glenwood, Cook County, Illinois. The bird was very conspicuous as it foraged in the leafless trees and shrubs.

Ford (1956. "Birds of the Chicago Region," *Chgo. Acad. of Sci.*, Spec. Pub. No. 12:76) gives 29 April as the earliest spring arrival date for this species, while Clark and Nice (1950. "Wm. Dreuth's Study of Bird Migration in Lincoln Park, Chgo.," *Chgo. Acad. of Sci.*, Spec. Pub. No. 8:23) lists only the single observation of 25 May.

It appears, then, that 18 April is the earliest recorded spring arrival date for the Cerulean Warbler in Northern Illinois. The specimen is now in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Collection, United States National Museum.

Summer occurrence of the Franklin's Gull in Northern Illinois. — Although the Franklin's Gull (*Larus pipixcan*) is a regular early fall migrant through the Chicago Region, records of its occurrence in mid-summer are non-existent. The following observation might, therefore, be of interest. On 21 July, 1956, an extremely feather-worn and emaciated female of this species was taken at the north end of Lake Calumet, Cook County, Illinois.

Clark and Nice (1950. "Wm. Dreuth's Study of Bird Migration in Lincoln Park, Chgo.," *Chgo. Acad. of Sci.*, Spec. Pub. No. 8:17) lists 6 August as the earliest fall date of arrival in the Chicago area. Ford (1956. "Birds of the Chicago Region," *Chgo. Acad. of Sci.*, Spec. Pub. No. 12:46) merely cites Dreuth's observation. Smith and Parmalee (1955. "A Dist. Check-list of the Birds of Ill.," *Ill. State Museum, Popular Sci. Series* 4:33) states that the species is a regular fall migrant in the north with no reference to any summer records. The specimen is now in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Collection, United States National Museum.

Route 9, Box 960, Tucson, Arizona

Editor's Note: Seymour Levy resided in Chicago Heights, where he did much of his bird collecting, for almost seven years. He added many races and subspecies to the list of Illinois birds that had not been recorded previously. Now a resident of Arizona - where he is still collecting - Mr. Levy has promised to send us additional Illinois records for publication in future issues of the AUDUBON BULLETIN.



OBSERVATIONS FROM SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

By Richard A. Anderson

During the summer of 1962 and 1963, St. Louis birders were active in the levee area of Illinois south of St. Louis. The territory stretches from the Jefferson Barracks Bridge, just south of St. Louis, to Kaskaskia State Park near Chester. Here a series of levees were built by the U. S. Army Engineers to protect the Illinois flood plain from the Mississippi. During years of high water or heavy spring rains, many marshes and mud flats are formed near the levees.

Local birders were first attracted to the area in June of 1962. On June 22, 1962, Wally George of St. Louis found five Cattle Egrets, feeding with cattle just off the levee. This was about three miles north of Fort Chartres. The next day a group led by Earl Comfort found 12 Cattle Egrets and a Mississippi Kite. In subsequent trips it was established that both species were breeding. By August 6, 1962, thirty Cattle Egrets were counted, including eight juveniles. The pair of kites, one of which was a second-year bird, was successful in raising two young. Other summer residents commonly seen were: Common Egrets, Snowy Egrets, Little Blue Herons and both species of Night Herons. Hooded Warblers were also found to be nesting. On July 28 a Black Vulture was added to the levee list by a group led by Dick Anderson.

The spring of 1963 was dry and hot. The result was that many places which had attracted birds in 1962 were bone dry. As many as twelve Cattle Egrets were observed, but they did not stay to nest. Fully-plumed Snowy Egrets were noted all spring, but no nests could be found. A pair of Mississippi Kites did nest again and two young were raised. One remaining marsh did attract an adult Glossy Ibis, which was observed on June 8 by a large group from St. Louis.

However, further exploration revealed new areas and new birds. Twenty White Pelicans were seen from June 14 to July 4 on the Mississippi near Kaskaskia State Park. Summer pelicans in our area have been unheard of in the past. Steady observation of Moredock Lake produced several good discoveries. A Purple Gallinule was found among a large number of Common Gallinules on June 8 by Wally George and others. On July 4 an immature White Ibis was found by Earl Comfort. A tree-filled marsh near Fults was also productive. This was the nesting site of many Night Herons. Another White Ibis stayed here from July 15 to August 3. The Fults marsh attracted 23 Wood Ibises on August 8. This was another find by Wally George, who noted that all 23 were first-year birds. Three Wood Ibises stayed long enough for a St. Louis group to view them. Black Vultures were seen on several occasions during the summer.

Anyone interested in specific instructions for finding these areas is welcome to write to me at the address below.

1147 Grenshaw Drive, St. Louis, Mo. 63137

Editor's Note: Richard Anderson is Field Notes Compiler for THE BLUEBIRD, quarterly magazine of The Audubon Society of Missouri. He has offered to send us additional Illinois observations from time to time. It would be interesting to receive a Christmas Census Report from this portion of our state, which seems to have so many species we commonly regard as birds of the far South.

Youth Conservation School

By J. W. Galbreath

*Director of the S.I.U. Workshop at
Little Grassy Lake Campus, Summer 1963.*

1. What is the Youth Conservation Workshop?

The workshop is a series of one-week sessions conducted by each of five state universities for classes of 30 to 40 high school students. These young people are selected by sponsoring organizations interested in better training of outstanding youths for leadership in the conservation movement in Illinois.

Objectives: The Conservation Education Workshop hopes to inspire more young people in Illinois to become intelligent, dedicated conservationists. They will be taught to safe-guard and use wisely our natural resources — our soil, waters, forests, minerals, and wildlife. These youths will learn to appreciate the necessity of living in harmony with natural laws.

2. History of the Youth Conservation Workshop:

The program was originated in 1944 by the Illinois Department of Conservation. Two-week courses were provided for teachers selected by the County Superintendent of Schools, and for boys only, at the Conservation Training School at Lake Villa. From 1944 to 1949, students were selected through Conservation Essay Contests conducted by the County Superintendents. No charge was made for the 2-week sessions. Class enrollment was limited to 50 per session, and courses were offered through the entire summer.

The program, developed by the Educational Supervisor, included presentations by technicians from the various Divisions of the Conservation Department and State Natural History Survey. Two major program changes were made in 1950. The sessions were shortened to one week each, allowing 4 classes per season, and doubling the enrollment. Another change was the introduction of the "Sponsor Plan," whereby such organizations as Garden Clubs, Sportmen's Clubs, the Federation of Women's Clubs, Kiwanis, Rotarians, Soil Conservation Districts, Future Farmers of America, and other groups, were offered the opportunity of selecting students to attend the training sessions. The sponsor agreed to pay \$15.00 for each student selected.

The program was shifted to the Springfield 4-H Building at the Fairgrounds in 1954. Here one-week sessions were offered at a cost of \$20.00 per student. The possible enrollment rose to 400. Next, in place of the one-week course at the Springfield Fairgrounds, a new program was established in 1960 at five Illinois universities. Each class was limited to 40 students, and the tuition fee was changed to \$25.00. This fee was to be paid directly to the University selected.

Present Status: As a result of an agreement in 1960 between the Department of Conservation, representatives from five State Universities, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Conservation Education Program became a cooperative effort. The Director of Conservation Education provides all publicity. Each organization contributes to a master plan of operation, course content, resource materials and personnel. Each university is responsible for selecting its own Director, facilities for housing and feeding the students, recreational facilities, and transportation for field trips. The Director is responsible for plan-

ning the weekly program, providing personnel for lectures and field trips, scheduling transportation, and otherwise supervising the program. The present cost for each student of \$40.00 per session is paid directly to the university workshop selected, not later than March.

3. Who Can Sponsor Students?

In 1963, the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs led the field of sponsors at the workshops with 28%, or 101 students. Second with 25%, or 91 students, were the Garden Clubs of Illinois. Thus we see that Women's Clubs sponsored 53% of the 362 students at the workshops. Other sponsors included Soil and Water Conservation Districts with 33 students. Self-sponsored were 29 students; Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, 27 students; Izaak Walton League of Illinois, 17 students; Future Farmers of America, 14 students. Audubon Clubs sponsored only 3 students. Miscellaneous groups sponsoring students included civic clubs, such as Kiwanis, Lions, Rotary, American Legion, banks, credit associations, service companies, dental associations, parent-teachers associations, Daughters of the American Revolution, and farm bureaus.

There is much room for Audubon groups to improve their record as interested conservation sponsors. All Audubon affiliates are invited to sponsor at least one student in 1964.

4. How Are Students Selected?

Students are selected on their leadership, merit, scholarship, character, and interest in conservation or a career in conservation by each sponsoring organization; recommendations originate from the high school biology department head or some other school authority. The student must be a sophomore, junior, or senior enrolled in high school to be elected.

5. Course of Study:

Students in the program receive a broad introduction to the scope, problems, and benefits of conservation activities that are constantly challenging Illinois citizens. The area of study includes: soil resources, water resources, mineral resources and fish and wildlife resources. In addition, they receive help and encouragement to seek professional training for career employment in the fields of conservation and resource-use management. Workshop personnel provide the most recent information available and introduce the students to the over-all concept of conservation through the interdependence of resources.

Instruction is based upon lectures and seminars by competent teachers, supplemented with instructional educational films, demonstrations, field trips, and publications. Natural resources and facilities in the locality are used to supplement the existing facilities at each university campus.

6. Field Trips and Recreational Activities:

All sessions include field trips to demonstrate the best practices in soil and water conservation, forest management, wildlife management, and mining practices, and to show the need for good conservation procedures. Recreation includes swimming, canoeing, fishing, water safety, rifle and archery practice, hay rides, campfires, talent nights, and dancing.

7. Registration:

Registration for all sessions is on a first come — first served basis. Registrations are non-cancelable and non-refundable, but may be trans-

ferred between students. Register directly with the university of your choice, accompanying the registration blank with your payment. In addition, a student information blank should be completed by the student and the local school and forwarded to the workshop director at the respective university. Each university will acknowledge the registration to the student and provide him or her with additional information and instructions before the course starts. Make checks payable to the university you wish to attend. Registration Forms may be secured from the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Springfield, Illinois.

9. Workshop Information:

Illinois State Normal University
June 7 — June 12

Dr. John Trotter, Director
Conservation Workshops
Illinois State Normal University
Normal, Illinois

Northern Illinois University
June 28 — July 3
July 3 — July 10

Dr. Ross Guest, Director
Conservation Workshops
Northern Illinois University
DeKalb, Illinois

Southern Illinois University
July — August
(Six 1-week sessions)

William Price, Director
Outdoor Education and Recreation
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois

University of Illinois
July 19 — July 24
July 26 — July 31

Division of University Extension
116B Illini Hall
Champaign, Illinois

Western Illinois University
July 5 — July 10
July 13 — July 17

Dean Carlson Crane
Division of Public Services
Western Illinois University
Macomb, Illinois

All workshops will be held on university campuses and housing will be provided in regular dormitory facilities with the exception of Southern Illinois University. This workshop will be located at Giant City State Park, in connection with their Little Grassy Campus.

9405 Richfield Road, East St. Louis, Ill.



Vertebrate Resistance to Pesticides

By Denzel E. Ferguson and Harlan D. Walley

Rachel Carson's book, *Silent Spring*, has generated some remarkably divergent reactions, even among biologists. One extreme is represented in the contention that all uses of pesticides must cease. If this were adopted, agriculture would be drastically affected. Crop yields would be greatly reduced, and agricultural land would probably revert to the conditions that prevailed prior to the advent of the white man.

The other attitude equally unrealistic, is that pesticides are of such great value that all undesirable consequences must be accepted with the benefits. This procedure would result in disastrous losses to wildlife, and would generate a public health hazard. It is true that the importance of agricultural chemicals and their impact upon the biosphere present a perplexing dilemma. The situation demands realism. Until practical alternatives to pesticides are available, we must proceed with caution, relying upon our best judgment and research to indicate the way.

In recent years the development of insect strains resistant to certain pesticides has aggravated the problem. Yet, paradoxically, the recent discovery that certain vertebrates develop similar resistance may necessitate a reexamination of criticisms of pesticides and their effects on wildlife.

Although a number of vertebrate groups are being investigated for possible insecticide resistance, the known cases are restricted to D.D.T. and aldrin resistance in two species of cricket frogs (*Acris*)^{1, 2, 4}, and resistance or tolerance to 9 chlorinated hydrocarbon compounds and methyl parathion (an organic phosphorous compound) in mosquito fish (*Gambusia*)^{3, 5}. Approximately 300 times as much as Strobane is required to produce equivalent mortalities in resistant populations of mosquito fish as compared to non-resistant ones.

Vertebrate pesticides resistance research has made certain facts evident. (1) Resistant populations develop in heavily treated agricultural areas. Cotton producing regions of the South are ideal. (2) Resistance is a genetic, and therefore, heritable result of natural selection from periodic exposure to lethal quantities of pesticides. The development of resistant strains through artificial selection has been demonstrated in the laboratory. (3) Less than 20 years are required to produce a resistant population under field conditions. (4) Resistance to one pesticide may confer protection against related chemical compounds (cross-resistance).

The ultimate value of vertebrate resistance is still a matter for speculation. Levels of resistance observed in mosquito fish appear sufficient to protect them from normal contamination in the field. If an effort were made to select pesticides to which insect pests were highly susceptible and vertebrates were least susceptible, the margin of safety might be increased.

The most probable mechanism of resistance depends upon chemical degradation of the toxicant to a non-toxic or less toxic metabolite. Since the capacity for resistance is genetic, and since it may involve complicated physiological adaptations, it is quite likely that some animals will be incapable of developing resistance. This is more apt to be true of species that have restricted distribution and low populations. Species with wide distribution over a variety of habitats are most likely to develop resistance. Hence pesticide use must be accompanied by good judgment and discrimination. Also, since resistance is the result of selective mortality, the possibility offers little solace to man. On the contrary, we must be content with the advantages bestowed upon the lower vertebrates and invertebrates. However, these advantages, accompanied by self-protection against agricultural chemicals, should ultimately grant us the time required to devise solutions to this difficult problem.

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717 North Elm St., Sandwich, Illinois

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BOOK REVIEW

JOURNEYS IN GREEN PLACES, by Virginia S. Eifert. Illustrated with drawing and photographs by the author. Dodd, Mead & Co., 432 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N. Y., xv plus 222 pages. With bibliography, index and 16 pages of photographs. 1963.

As the subtitle, "The Shores and Woods of Wisconsin's Door Peninsula" indicates, this book describes the unique natural features of the Green Bay area. The major part of the book describes The Ridges Sanctuary, that unique geological and botanical spot near Bailey's Harbor. We go on a nature stroll, starting at the water's edge and ending where the deciduous forest reaches its climax. The author explains the plant succession which anchors down the shifting sands and slowly but surely changes the almost sterile sand into a thin black soil that can sustain hardwood forests similar to those in Illinois.

Various insects and plants found at The Ridges Sanctuary are described in short vignettes, most of which are delightfully illustrated by line drawings. The rest of the book covers other unique natural areas caused by the recent Ice Age. Especially interesting to me are the chapters on orchids and the bog, probably because practically no bogs exist in Illinois and most of us have an aversion to getting our feet wet. The story of the bog also tells of the fascinating method by which the orchids ensure cross pollination.

Those familiar with the Illinois State Museum monthly publication, "The Living Museum" (of which Mrs. Eifert is the editor), well know how beautifully she can describe nature. Those familiar with Door County, The Ridges Sanctuary, The Clearing, and Nicolet National Forest will be pleased to relive past experiences.

Paul A. Schulze, 622 S. Wisconsin Ave., Villa Park, Ill.

Mrs. Charles O. Decker, 1874-1964

WE REPORT WITH DEEP REGRET the death of Mrs. Etta M. Decker, 89, wife of Charles O. Decker, Honorary Vice-President of the Illinois Audubon Society, in Evanston on January 22, 1964. Mrs. Decker was born in Ottawa, Illinois, and in her earlier years worked as a private secretary. A disabling chronic illness restricted her activities for the past 25 years. Until six months ago, she and her husband lived in the Hyde Park area of Chicago. Members of the Society will recall that her husband served for many years as Editor of the AUDUBON BULLETIN. Recently the couple moved to Evanston, where Mrs. Decker died in the Presbyterian Home Hospital. Funeral services and burial were in Marengo, Iowa. We extend our sincere sympathy to Mr. Decker on his loss.

BOOK REVIEWS

RASCAL by Sterling North — winner of the Dutton Animal Book Award — is a memoir of a better era. Filling you with nostalgia for the days of fresh, clean streams, and uncut forests in Wisconsin and Illinois, with endless places nearby for a boy to explore wildlife and nature, here is the delightful, humorous story of the pet raccoon kept by Sterling North when he was a boy of eleven, building an 18-foot canoe in his living room. Non-fiction, the book is refreshing in the local color of life in 1918, when violets grew in your grass and not just in State Parks, when you could swim in your own stream, and your father had time to take you fishing all weekend. After entertaining you throughout, **RASCAL** comes to a poignantly moving ending.

Betty Groth, 179 Villa Road, Addison, Illinois



THE INCREDIBLE JOURNEY — by Sheila Burnford of Ontario, Canada. This is a fascinating, moving tale of three animals boarding with a bachelor in the north woods while their own "family" is on a trip to England. The three pets — a Labrador retriever, a bull terrier, and a Siamese cat — get away when the bachelor goes hunting, and start an unbelievable journey, trying to go back west 250 miles where home lies. The story will grip you with the power of loyalty, the fight for survival in the unknown wilderness, the beauty by day and terror by night of journeying through forests, waters, and fields, and a few brushes with civilization. This will evoke a love for animals and wildlife you have never known before. **THE INCREDIBLE JOURNEY** was recently filmed by Walt Disney; the last time we tried to see the movie, the line was two and a half blocks long. Here is a book that belongs on your shelf if you love animals and nature.

Betty Groth, 179 Villa Road, Addison, Illinois



Flowering Dates of Local Plants

By Floyd A. Swink

Naturalist and Plant Taxonomist

The Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois

An authoritative guide to all flowering plants to be found in the northern half of Illinois and nearby areas throughout the growing season. Covers earliest and latest flowering dates of wild plants and shrubs, giving Latin and common names. An indispensable 10-page guide for the hiker, outdoors lover, and botanist.

A Special Reprint of the Illinois Audubon Society

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The Society was organized over sixty years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas that birds need for their survival. In many cases the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws has not guaranteed their enforcement. We invite you to join us in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation and in cooperating with all other organizations which work for the protection of our natural resources.

The Society has an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

Active Members	\$3.00 annually
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June, 1964

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

By Raymond Mostek

Two minor projects have occupied my attention for the past few months. One concerned the donation by the Illinois Audubon Society of back issues of the AUDUBON BULLETIN to several college libraries. After much gathering, sorting and packing, and with the able assistance of one of our Regional Secretaries, Mrs. Elizabeth Funk Peacock of Lincoln, Illinois, we were able to distribute five sets of our journal. These will later be bound by the libraries concerned and placed on the shelves.

Ornithologists, conservationists, scientists and college students now can find the Illinois AUDUBON BULLETIN in many parts of the state. Complete or almost complete files are available at the Chicago Academy of Science in Lincoln Park; the Chicago Natural History Museum in Grant Park; the Chicago Public Library at Michigan Ave. and Washington St.; the Natural History Survey at Urbana; the University Library at Champaign; Southern Illinois University at Carbondale; Principia College at Elsau; Western Illinois University at Macomb; Illinois State Normal at Normal; Northern Illinois University at DeKalb, and the Conservation Center of the Denver Public Library in Denver, Colo. Other public libraries in Illinois and the middlewest also have many numbers of the BULLETIN. Some back issues are now exhausted.

The second project involved the binding of the AUDUBON BULLETIN into permanent volumes. This has never been done before, despite the 67-year history of the Society. The BULLETIN has now been bound into eight separate volumes comprising the years 1916-20; 1921-25; 1926-35; 1936-40; 1941-45; 1946-50; 1951-55; and 1956-60. The first issue appeared in the spring of 1916, and for several years it was issued biennially, with each number containing about 48 pages.

The early issues differ in many respects from the current copies: black-and-white photographs galore decorated almost every page; the articles were much longer than now; there were reports from many parts of the state hardly ever heard from today; there were bird clubs in Barrington, Maywood, and Oak Park 40 years ago; there was a great deal of news about the new Cook County Forest Preserve System; the prime enemy of that day seemed to be the illegal hunter and poacher.

In these volumes are mentioned some of the greatest Illinois conservationists and ornithologists — Stephen Alfred Forbes, Robert Ridgway, W. I. Lyon, T. E. Musselman and Benjamin Gault. In a later issue of the BULLETIN I shall dwell at greater length on these men and their deeds.

Notes from the Nest

Let it not be said and to our shame, that Rachel Carson lived in vain. Senator Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut said recently that the new Federal Environmental Health Center, which may be built in Maryland,

should be named after the famed author and biologist. . . . Illinois game biologists report that over-all quail population is higher this spring because of the mild winter. Eight check areas indicated more coveys and more birds per covey than last year.

Business and financial sections of the press have been filled with stories or a new "soft" detergent. Many conservationists have complained of conventional hard detergents, which pollute water supplies. Wisconsin and Florida will halt the sale of hard chemical detergents next year. The Sunny Products Co. of Logansport, Indiana, has marketed a liquid detergent called "Sunny Soft" which they claim will not clog appliances, clog drains, or pollute streams and lakes. It is available at Walgreen, Sun, and Stineway drug stores for 69 cents per 32-oz. bottle. The key word in detergent manufacture to day is "bio-degradable." This means detergent chemicals which will break down under biological action and disappear without a residue of long-lasting detergent foam. National Co-operatives of Albert Lea, Minn., also produces a bio-degradable detergent.

The large soap firms apparently won't be able to convert their plants to the new system for about 1½ years.

More wildlife is killed on highways than most people realize. According to the Illinois State Conservation Department, 678 white-tailed deer were killed on Illinois highways in 1963. One observer, in driving 5,000 miles last year, noted 48 pheasants, 2 owls, 117 unidentified birds, and many other animals killed by cars.

Mason County has 14,306 acres of water, more than any other county in our state. We have 31 lakes larger than 1,000 acres, the largest being Crab Orchard near Carbondale, with about 7,000 acres of water. Rend Lake near Benton, when completed, will hold 15,000 acres, and the new Carlyle Lake will hold about 25,000 acres. Wisconsin has 9,000 lakes. This compares with 2,089 in Illinois, half of which are public property.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.



THE ANNUAL MEETING — 1964

By Mrs. R. W. Webster

The 67th Annual Meeting of the Illinois Audubon Society was held May 8th, 9th, and 10th at the Holiday Inn near Joliet with the Will County Audubon Society as hosts. The opening program on Friday evening featured **Bob Cary**, Outdoor Editor of **The Chicago Daily News**, who spoke on "Clear Streams and Special Interests." Two movies were shown, "The Prairie Woods of the Kit Fox" and "George Washington's River."

The Saturday session began with registration and a coffee hour which preceded the annual business meeting. The Board of Directors held their May meeting at 9:30 a.m. The business meeting was called to order at 10:30. **Miss Hilda McIntosh**, President of the Will County Audubon Society, welcomed the group in behalf of the host club. **Raymond Mostek**, President of the Illinois Audubon Society, declared that 1964 marks the first decade of intensive cooperation with other major conservation groups in this state. The cooperation began with the formation in 1954 of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois; without this teamwork, there would have been no Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois, no Yeatter Sanctuary, no law on hawk and owl protection, no effective Illinois Pesticide Control Commission,

no Illinois Clean Streams Committee, no Nature Preserves Commission.

Mr. Mostek pleaded for cooperation on a county level with Audubon clubs to establish local conservation council meetings at least twice a year, bringing together sportsmen's groups, garden clubs, etc. He asked for more help and participation from I.A.S. members, and said that a 30-person Board of Directors is inadequate to meet the challenges of the present. Illinois conservationists should begin a dynamic drive to help clean up rivers and streams; to add more recreation land to the state and seek additional roadside parks; to rescue Illinois from roadside blight and billboard slums which are turning "America, the Beautiful" into "God's Own Junkyard." Organized societies such as ours must lead the way and prod our government to preserve our great natural heritage.

Paul Lobik, Editor of **The Audubon Bulletin**, reported his plan to compile the book on **Bird Finding in Illinois**, using the reports collected by **Elton Fawks**. It will first be necessary to find a guest editor for the September **Bulletin**. Mr. Lobik asked for a volunteer. It was agreed that the **Newsletter** should contain conservation news, affiliated club affairs, problems in local areas, etc. **The Bulletin** should continue to be the Society magazine, with articles on bird study, natural history, and original stories that have permanent value and will serve as references for future study.

John Helmer, Treasurer, gave the annual report for the fiscal year. Our balance on hand was greater than last year. He announced that the sale of binoculars had been successful and that he had some on hand.

LeRoy Tunstall, Chairman of Book Sales, announced that the mail order sales had been exceptionally good. He emphasized that sales tax and shipping charges must be included with orders.

Ted Greer, Fall Camp-Out Chairman, announced the Vermilion County Audubon Society of Danville will be our hosts at Kickapoo State Park, September 19 and 20, 1964. **Dr. S. Glidden Baldwin**, past president of the local club, will show his pictures on "Kangaroos and Kiwis" and tell of his trip to Australia. The Vermilion Audubon Society received the Dr. Alfred Lewy Memorial Book Award in recognition of their tireless efforts to save Kickapoo State Park from strip mining.

Miss Betty Groth, Vice President, Conservation, urged members to continue their fight to save natural areas and to keep green open spaces in town and country. She suggested the use of common sense in the use of pesticides. The Wilderness Bill is stalled, and she asked that all work for its passage.

Mrs. Arthur Jens, Jr., Chairman of the Pesticides Committee, reported that letters objecting to uncontrolled spraying have been written to Federal and state legislatures; to Federal and state agencies, and to individuals. "Letters to the Editor" have been published and many town meetings have been attended for the purpose of protesting spraying activities.

Joseph Galbreath, Prairie Chicken Chairman, gave a report on growth of the Prairie Chicken Foundation, started just four years ago to save Prairie Chickens in Illinois. He stated that the 77-acre Ralph Yeatter Sanctuary has been paid for and that the last payment on 20 more acres is being made. The Foundation is negotiating for a third tract of land in southern Illinois. He invited all to visit the "booming" grounds.

Paul Schulze, Membership Chairman, stated that as of May 1, 1964, our membership consists of 391 active members, 294 contributing members, 99 sustaining members, 36 life and honorary members, including three

who are paying life membership in four annual payments, and 38 affiliates, a total of 858. This is a gain of 78 over a year ago. The new affiliates are: Knox County Bird Club of Galesburg, Morgan County Audubon Society of Jacksonville; Peoria Academy of Science, Inc., Audubon Society of Peoria, and Skokie Valley Chapter N.C.H.A. of Skokie. In addition, three persons recently became life members. They are: **Miss Rebecca Wheaton Ericsson**, Chicago; **Guy P. Jensen**, Carpentersville, and **Mr. V. V. Mason**, Chicago. A good share of the credit for good results goes to the active solicitation of new members by affiliates.

Mrs. C. F. Russell was absent because of illness, but she sent in the following summary of her activities for the year:

Sanctuary Signs Sold	Total Income	Total Membership
198	\$204.00	11

Dues for ten new members came in with payment for the Sanctuary Signs.

Bald Eagle Membership	I.A.S. Income	Florida Soc. Income
61	\$30.50	\$30.50

President Mostek thanked the following regional secretaries: **Mrs. Darlene Fiske**, **Mrs. Jean Gertz**, **Mrs. Elizabeth F. Peacock**, and **John Yondorf**. He also thanked the volunteer helpers, **George Becic**, **Dr. George Woodruff**, **Mrs. Ann Stukalo**, and **Mrs. Leonard Witkins**, for their assistance during the year.

Miss Betty Groth, as Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the following report: directors renominated for terms of three years each: **Kenneth Anglemire**, **Charles Lappen**, **Franklin McVey**, **Raymond Mostek**, and **Paul Schulze**. Six new directors were nominated: **Mrs. Darlene Fiske**, **Walter Vogl**, **John Yondorf**, **George Becic**, **Ann Stukalo**, and **Peter Dring**. The above directors were duly elected. **Floyd Swink** of The Morton Arboretum was elevated from the post of Vice-President of Education to Technical Consultant of the Society.

Over 150 persons attended the afternoon meeting, which was directed by **Alfred Reuss**. **Frank Bellrose**, Wildlife Specialist of the Illinois Natural History Survey, explained "Radar Studies of Bird Migration." He also told of his personal experience in following flocks of migrating blue jays 60 miles this spring. **Mrs. Walter Huxford** and **Mrs. Sidney North**, Directors of the Evanston Bird Club, presented a clever skit, "Lure of the List Pays Dividends," taken from Mrs. Huxford's personal bird notes.

Master Laurie Jones, an 8th grade student and avid bird photographer, furnished a group of color slides on "Photographing Spring Warblers." Since he was ill, these slides were shown by **Mrs. Isabel Wasson**. "Forest Preserves and Wet Lands in Will County" was ably presented by **George O'Brien**, Board Member, The Joliet Forest Preserve District. He told of additional land in the north part of the county which the district hoped to acquire.

G. N. Hufford of the Will County Audubon Society, retired Superintendent of the Joliet Schools, explained his "Ten Day Records" — a chronicle of 20 years of bird study in the Joliet area. He also exhibited his poster of bird pictures, which he uses in bird study presentations for children. **Ted Greer**, Camp-Out Chairman and master bird photographer, showed his "Birds of the Dry Tortugas" slides and gave a most interesting

talk. A film strip was presented by **Mrs. Wasson** on the "Illinois Prairie Path," depicting the possible use of the abandoned right-of-way of the Chicago, Aurora and Elgin Railroad for a nature and recreation area.

Attendance at the banquet was 164. President Mostek, as master of ceremonies, greeted the guests and Miss McIntosh gave the response. A silent tribute was paid to the memory of Miss Rachel Carson. Betty Groth presented the I.A.S. Man-of-the-Year Award to **George Fell** of Rockford for his outstanding work in conservation, The Nature Conservancy, The Prairie Chicken Foundation, etc. **Harold Wilson** of Ephraim, Wisconsin, the guest speaker, showed his color movie, "From Gulls to Eagles," which captured the highlights of 40 years of bird banding. His camera took us from the north woods to Florida; his subjects ranged from tiny kinglets to majestic eagles.

The three field trips Sunday morning were led by G. N. Hufford and Bill Hughes (Will County Audubon Society) and Karl Bartel. The trips covered rivers, marshes, woods, lakes, prairies, and roadsides. Alfred Reuss, compiler for the count, announced that 128 species had been seen and commented on the absence of the bluebirds. About 50 enjoyed a box lunch in Channahon State Park.

Al Reuss and **Mrs. M. G. Ericson**, who were in charge of the meeting and all arrangements, are to be commended for making this meeting such a success. This 1964 convention was the largest one in our 67 years as a group. The members of the I.A.S. thank the Will County Audubon Society for their hospitality.

501 East 4th Street, Minonk, Illinois



Snowy Owl Observations

By Mr. & Mrs. Fred Brechlin

On the last day of 1963 my husband and I drove to the Lake Michigan waterfront to check for any new arrivals. Upon reaching the lake we were surprised to see that the open water had re-frozen and consequently there was not a duck or gull to be seen in the area. However, we continued driving and searching around the circle at Montrose Harbor and then south to Belmont Harbor, where we spotted a dark gray lump on the ice. When I focused my binoculars on the moving mass, I found myself staring into a pair of baleful yellow eyes and shouted, "a Snowy Owl!" I then tried to see what it was doing and much to my dismay, saw that it was sitting on a live Mallard Duck which evidently had been frozen in the ice.

As we watched the owl, it slowly picked feathers off the back of the duck's neck and every now and then would swivel its head around, scanning the area. Occasionally it would stretch out its large wings to regain its balance on the back of the duck. This owl had a dark gray coloration and the only time one could see white was when the wings were outstretched or in flight.

After we watched the owl pecking the duck for about forty minutes, we saw it take off, carrying the duck to the peninsula about 100 feet east, where it settled on a manure pile. (Examination the next day showed that the lower part of the duck must have been left in the ice, for we could only find the head and wing sections remaining.) As it was now getting quite dark, we reluctantly left the owl to enjoy its dinner in solitude.

The Black-capped Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*)

By Anna C. Ames



THE BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE is the only small bird with the combination of a gray back, black cap and bib, and white cheeks. Its flanks are rufous in autumn and winter, but fade later. This is the most widely known of American titmice and is said to be the tamest of American birds. It is an inquisitive creature and has a confiding disposition. When you visit its woodland haunts, it soon appears. The most common note of the chickadee, state bird of Maine and Massachusetts, is a clearly enunciated, sweetly plaintive **chick-a-dee-dee** or simply **dee-dee-dee**. In the spring it gives a high, double-noted **fee bee**.

Vocal sounds often serve as an important activity and behavior regulator of Black-capped Chickadees, especially in the flocking season. Investigation of the use of sounds by chickadees has been thorough. At least sixteen different calls and notes are used, eight of which find their place chiefly during breeding behavior, and eight primarily in general social relations, as follows (Odum; 1941-1942): "Phoebe song, alarm note, signal song, recognition note, contact note, flight or restless note, warning note, dominance note, musical 'to-will,' begging note, mating (?) note, 'perplexed' note, 'hissing' or 'bluff' note, distress call. Sounds may have several functions at different times." (Wing's **Natural History of Birds**, p. 328).

Black-capped Chickadees form fairly small wandering bands except during the breeding season. The bird evidently appeals to other birds as well as human beings, since kinglets, nuthatches, Downy Woodpeckers, and migrating warblers are often found in its company. Once, to my delight, I discovered a Blue-headed Vireo in a chickadee group.

Chickadees nest in cavities in rotten stumps or old fence posts within four or five feet of the ground (or ten to fifteen, says Sprunt in **Florida Bird Life**). It seems probable that the height of the nest varies with the range. The chickadee is not known to penetrate wood, but it excavates hollows in rotten stumps, stubs, or decaying trees. Both sexes work at hewing out and lining the cavity. The average nest is four inches deep, with a soft, matted bed of shredded inner bark, green moss, plant down, and, when available, bits of cotton, rabbit fur, and feathers. This bird carries the tell-tale chips from its nest to a safe distance and scatters them.

Probably six or seven eggs is the average number, but up to nine or ten have been reported. The eggs are white, lightly or sometimes heavily speckled with reddish-brown spots. When annoyed by close prolonged observation of her nest, the incubating female sometimes draws in her breath until she perceptibly swells and then expels the air with a quick, explosive sound like an escaping jet of steam.

No matter what the weather or time of year, the Black-capped Chickadee searches energetically for its insect food. Sprunt tells us that its diet consists of 72% animal matter and 28% vegetable matter. One-half of the animal intake is moths and caterpillars. Spiders are eaten at all times of the year. In winter the cotton-boll weevil, plant lice, and insect eggs are consumed. Seeds of the poison ivy form a considerable portion of its vegetable diet, which includes other seeds, berries, and wild fruits.

The ability of this small bird to withstand cold and severe weather is incredible. It breeds from coast to coast across the northern two-thirds of the United States and into Canada and Alaska. Most authorities list it as "resident where found. Some individuals or some populations may be essentially resident while others may migrate" (Sprunt). The chickadee is sometimes called the bird acrobat; it frequently hangs upside down on a limb or cone when feeding and gets into all kinds of positions. It is one of the most abundant of winter birds, visiting food trays freely.

Hole-nesting birds generally roost at night in cavities, often the one used for nesting or an extra one built by the male. Chickadees sometimes roost together, perhaps a whole flock in one hole if it is large enough. Versatile and indefatigable in its feeding habits, the Black-capped Chickadee renders invaluable service to agriculture and to forestry.

927 Brummel Street, Evanston, Illinois

WHISTLING SWANS SIGHTED

By John O'Donnell

On the morning of March 26, 1964, we positively identified two Whistling Swans on the lake of St. Mary of the Lake Seminary near Mundelein, Illinois. There had been a devastating sleet and snow storm during the preceding night, and probably the swans were forced down by the severe weather. We would like to know whether any other sightings of these uncommon birds were reported from Northern Illinois or the Chicago area on this week-end.

St. Mary of the Lake Seminary, Mundelein, Ill.

New Members Since February 20, 1964

It is our pleasure to report the addition of more than 50 new members to the Illinois Audubon Society during the past quarter. We are continuing our growth at an even faster pace than before. If you joined during the last two weeks of May, your name will appear in the September AUDUBON BULLETIN. All of those listed below are from Illinois. As usual, one asterisk * denotes a Contributing Member or Affiliated Club; two asterisks ** a Sustaining Member. We are glad to have you with us. Try to join us at the I.A.S. Camp-Out, Sept. 18, 19, and 20, at Kickapoo State Park!

- | | |
|--|--|
| Robert Atherton, Palatine | *Morgan County Audubon Society, |
| *Miss Pat Barker, Lake Forest | Jacksonville |
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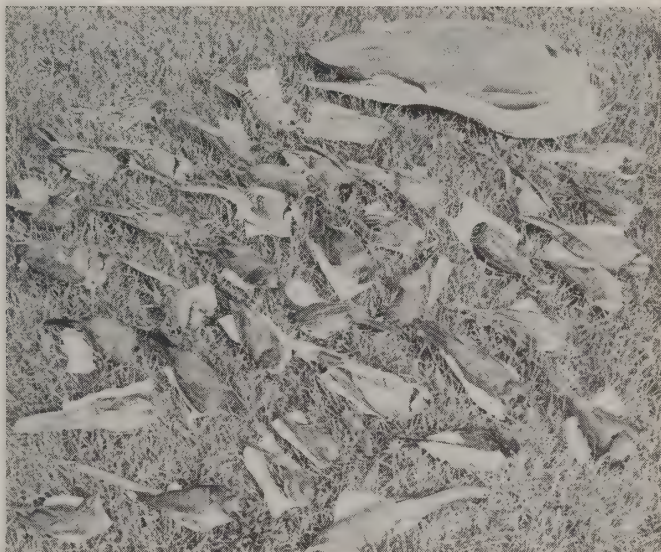
TWO MORE LIFE MEMBERS OF I.A.S.

Once again we can report that two more members of the Society have raised their status to that of Life Member. Both have been on the membership rolls for some time. **Rebecca Wheaton Ericsson** comes from Chicago, and **Mrs. Eleanor S. McCurley** comes from Northbrook. She is also an active participant in some committee work for the Society. We are happy to welcome you into a select group of permanent members — a group that has more than doubled in just three years.

THE PESTICIDE MENACE

By Mrs. Arthur M. Jens, Jr.

Recently the editor of a farm magazine complained that what he called the "fish-wildlife-nature cult" has more influence in Washington than all people involved in agriculture. This is an exaggeration. But there is no doubt of the growing influence of those who demand that wildlife and the rest of our environment be considered when highly toxic, non-selective, persistent chemical pesticides (which are really **biocides**) are used.



These birds died after exhibiting typical symptoms of chlorinated hydrocarbon poisoning. Courtesy Willowbrook Wildlife Haven, Glen Ellyn.

The long, hard battle is slowly being won against indiscriminate, unscientific spraying practices; against denials of damage (or euphemistic admission of "some" or "minimal"); against insistence on laboratory proof of pesticide injury when there was often no equipment or money for tests, coupled with the ignoring of large numbers of convulsing and already dead animals in treated areas; and against bland assertions that there will be no harm if the chemicals are used "according to directions." Not for nothing has been the endurance of the epithet "emotional dicky-bird watchers."

Back in the years B. C. (before Carson), even the scientists who dared — heroes that they were — to speak out against the new pesticides were often treated with disrespect, and worse. But their careful research and their outspoken concern were invaluable to the lonely, protesting layman. While there are many who might be named, some of the more courageous of these scientists* are: Drs. C. J. Briejer, Roland C. Clement, Clarence Cottam, Frank E. Egler, Roland F. Eisenbeis, Alfred G. Etter, E. Raymond Hall, Joseph J. Hickey, A. D. Pickett, Robert L. Rudd, Thomas G. Scott, Paul Shepard, and George J. Wallace; among medical men, Drs. Morton S. Biskind and Malcom M. Hargraves. Of the many conservation organizations, the National Audubon Society has done as much or more than any other in making itself heard.

*Limited space prohibits giving their positions.

Major complaints about pesticides center around residues, lack of specificity and consequent elimination of beneficial insects, destruction of natural enemies, and hazards to fish and wildlife, including disruption and poisoning of the food chain. Even those who favor pesticides are worried about the increasing insect resistance and the great expense of repetitious treatment. But greater than any of these is the BIG UNKNOWN — who really knows what we are doing to ourselves and to our descendants, to animals and their descendants, to our whole complex environment — by our use of these poisons? The reckless arrogance of the scientists who profess to know the answers is appalling.

It would be hazardous enough if all chemical treatments were only the large scale ones carried out by one-sided bureaucratic agencies and farmers, who use the product "according to directions." But the ordinary home gardener can buy big sacks of poisonous material over the counter and use it is indiscriminately as he pleases. One well-known product for crab grass control, containing 11.8% technical chlordane, is to be used in the amount of 6 pounds to every 1,000 sq. ft., which comes to about 30 lbs. of technical chlordane per acre! This is a drastic amount of a persistent poison approximately equal to DDT in toxicity.

In 1960, a committee (and three sub-committees) was formed by the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council to make a report on Pest Control and Wildlife Relationships.⁽¹⁾ Even before publication, there was fear in many circles, after announcements of the names of the committee, that the report would be biased in favor of chemical pesticides. This proved to be true. Many thoughtful scientists and laymen felt that the report was not worthy of the stature of the National Academy of Sciences nor of its responsibilities to further science for the general welfare.

The late Rachel Carson's book, **Silent Spring**, was published in 1962. The controversy burst wide open. The book was extolled by some, denounced by others. There were accusations, misinterpretations, criticisms. First one side had an inning, then the other. The anti-Carson side was guilty of the very exaggeration, one-sidedness and emotionalism of which it accused the book's author. The impact of the book, in a word, was immense, and its publication will go down as one of the century's big literary events.

The magazine **Today's Health**, which is published by the American Medical Association, and appears in the waiting rooms of thousands of physicians, printed an anti-Carson article in its February 1963 issue entitled: "Pesticides: Facts, Not Fear."⁽²⁾ It quoted Dr. M. Therese Southgate, who had written in the **Journal of the American Medical Association** that Miss Carson has constructed "... an abominable snowman which has a chlordane body, long malathion arms, and a parathion head which belches forth huge clouds of DDT."

A month later, in March 1963, the Illinois State Medical Society Board passed a resolution which expressed concern over the fact that the consequences of the dissemination of toxic substances are only vaguely known; over the cumulative aspects and effects on animals; and over the lack of purchasing controls. The resolution urged a policy of caution, inquiry, maturity of judgment and statesmanship, as well as a study by the Illinois Department of Health.⁽³⁾

The report of the President's Science Advisory Committee, "Use of Pesticides," was published in May 1963.⁽⁴⁾ It was a stunning triumph for Rachel Carson and those who supported her. While admitting the

benefits from pesticides, the report offered the following recommendation: "Elimination of the use of persistent, toxic pesticides should be the goal." Other recommendations were: an intensification of the F.D.A. review of residual tolerances, with attention directed first to heptachlor, methoxychlor, dieldrin, aldrin, chlordane, lindane, and parathion, ". . . because their tolerances were originally based on data which are in particular need of review;" a shift from the broad spectrum pesticides to selectively toxic chemicals; non-persistent chemicals, selective methods of application, and non-chemical methods.

Further recommendations were: more research on long-term effects on wildlife; protest registration should be eliminated; fish and other wildlife should be included as useful vertebrates and invertebrates and protected under the Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act; and the operation budgets of federal pest programs should include money to evaluate and publish results of application programs and their effect on organisms other than the targets.

At this writing, one of the worst fish kills to date has been reported by the U. S. Public Health Service. Each spring since 1960, tens of millions of fish have died in the lower Mississippi and its estuarine waters in the Gulf; the probable cause was given as the chlorinated hydrocarbons, endrin and dieldrin. Many fishermen have had to give up their businesses. Other species of animals have apparently been hit hard because of food chain poisoning. Health officials are wondering about the safety of the river water for drinking. It is to be hoped that this disaster, which may be a portent of things to come, will force a more objective attitude in the pro-pesticide camp.

There have been some attempts to improve the federal position in the matter of pesticides. The Federal Pest Control Review Board has been formed; Senate sub-committee hearings have been ably conducted on pesticides by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff; there has been more emphasis on research; and a number of good bills have been introduced. But this is just a beginning on the many-faceted problem.

Much research must be done on other methods of pest control, in which there are big gaps in our knowledge. A new Biological Control of Insects Research Laboratory at Columbus, Mo., is being completed for the study of biological controls — the introduction of insect diseases, parasites and predators. Another promising method of control for several important species is male sterilization, which has been so successful with the screw worm. A Metabolism and Radiation Research Laboratory is being built at Fargo, N. Dak. Hormones, food and sex attractants, light traps, anti-metabolites and antibiotics are being studied, and there has been a proposal to develop genetically inferior insects. Varietal resistance to disease and insects in plants holds much hope but takes many years to develop (7) (8) (9).

There is great interest in integrated biological - cultural - chemical control, with chemicals used in ways that are least destructive. Dr. Pickett, working in Nova Scotia orchards, used selective pesticides in minimum amounts and with special timing to cause the least loss to beneficial insects (8). In addition to the benefit of less poison, the cost was considerably lower, and the orchards remained highly productive.

Two words, **ecology** and **ecosystem**, are going to be heard more and more from now on. **Ecology** is a science dealing with mutual relationships between organisms and their environment — a science just in its infancy.

An **ecosystem** is a unit, an organization, a system involving organisms and everything else contributing to their environment.

Dr. Rudd, University of California zoologist, says that we must complicate our plant-insect ecosystem because it has become over-simplified (10). Our single crop method, with elimination of diverse fauna and landscapes, plus our unintentionally imported pests which have no enemies, have helped to make us dependent on modern pesticides, the use of which further simplifies the fauna. To re-constitute the ecosystem, we must conserve the variety we have left, continue strict quarantine (however imperfect), and manipulate the bioscene — i. e., manage the entire plant-insect community by means of good cultural practices and the biological controls heretofore discussed.

Dr. Egler, national authority on vegetation management, writes of the whole **human ecosystem** which involves all other ecosystems (11). He refers to the web of this ecosystem which is: “. . . not only more complex than we think. It is more complex than we **can** think.” The strands of this web, through which pesticides enter the ecosystem, are those of agriculture, forestry, horticulture and certain branches of medicine dealing with pollen allergies, insect vectors of disease, and nutrition. **“That they (these strands) are thought to be completely independent of the rest of the ecosystem is precisely at the root of the entire pesticide-ecosystem problem,”** says Dr. Egler. Through all of these strands runs that of entomology and the applied insecticides. Other strands of the web deeply involved with pesticides are: wildlife; ranges and pastures; rights-of-ways and roadsides; conservation groups; and universities.

Conservation groups are increasing their scope by their inclusion of all strands of the ecosystemic web, Dr. Egler believes. On the other hand, he thinks that universities are failing in the matter. The science of ecology is weak and does not do a good job of communicating what it does have to offer; ecologists are frequently socially immature. There is a lack of adequate ecologic research by both government and the universities. Dr. Egler states: “What shows up especially and incontrovertibly is the non-existence of suitable ecosystemic teaching and research in our universities.” Therefore, ecology does not exist as an effective strand at this time. Dr. Egler deplores the fact that there is a flood of literature by “specialist-‘experts’” who speak only from the standpoint of their own strand in the ecosystem web.

It is the hope of Dr. Egler that soon we will have an Institute for the Study of Ecosystem Science, with sufficient funds to carry on research and publish results. He concludes: “In our human ecosystem, the dislocation of one strand of this web, though possibly for the short-term good of that strand and of its short-sighted and narrow-minded custodians, can result in adverse readjustment through the whole web. The entire integrated ecosystem of life on earth is being weighed in the balance.”

We as conservationists can be most influential in encouraging the study of the larger ecosystemic picture painted so vividly by Rachel Carson, understood so intelligently by the President's Science Advisory Committee, and now put into concise terms by Dr. Egler. By our promotion of the advancement of ecology in its broadest sense, we shall be doing the most that we possibly can, not only for the whole world, but for that part pertaining to our special interests.

FOOT NOTES

1. **Pest Control and Wildlife Relationships.** Part 1, "Evaluation of Pesticide-Wildlife Problems." Part 2, "Policy and Procedures for Pest Control." Part 3, "Research Needs." National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, Publications 920-A, 920-B and 920-C.
2. "Pesticides: Facts Not Fear." **Today's Health**, February, 1963, pages 19-23, 58-60; published by The American Medical Association, Chicago.
3. Resolution by The Illinois State Medical Society, adopted by board of trustees, March 17, 1963.
4. "Use of Pesticides," Report of the President's Science Advisory Committee, The White House, May 15, 1963.
5. "Pesticides: Minute Quantities Linked with Massive Fish Kills; Federal Policy Still Uncertain," **Science**, 144 (3614), April 3, 1964, 35-37.
6. "Pesticides Pollution in Lower Mississippi Disclosed," **Outdoor News Bulletin**, Wildlife Management Institute, Vol. 18 (6), March 27, 1964, page 6.
7. "Research on Controlling Insects Without Conventional Insecticides," U.S.D.A., Agricultural Research Service, October, 1963.
8. "Biological, Chemical, and Other Specific Methods for Control of Orchard Insects," C. H. Hoffmann, Washington State Horticultural Ass. Proc. 58:41-56, 1962.
9. "Biological Control of Insect Pests in the Continental United States," **Technical Bulletin No. 1139**, U.S.D.A., June, 1956.
10. "Pesticides: the Real Peril," Robert L. Rudd, **The Nation**, Nov. 28, 1959.
11. "Pesticides — in Our Ecosystem," Frank E. Egler, **American Scientist**, Vol. 52, No. 1, 110 pp.

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY STATEMENT OF POLICIES
ON PESTICIDES

Approved by The Board of Directors, March 4, 1964

In pest control, man's constant goal should be to work with nature rather than to resort to force; to eliminate causes wherever possible, rather than to attack symptoms. Treatment with a broad spectrum, highly toxic pesticide should **only** be done:

1. When there is no sufficiently adequate alternative.
2. When the need for the desired result is great enough to accept the hazards.
3. When there is scientific proof that the treatment will be highly effective.
4. In the smallest possible amount, applied in the safest possible manner to forms of life other than the pest. The chemical chosen should be the least toxic commensurate with control of the pest.

No government program should be undertaken, and no government advice on pesticides should be given, without the agreement of the agriculture, health, and conservation departments, whether at the state or federal level.

In short, the policy of the Society is to: "Treat with chemical pesticides as little as possible."

22W210 Stanton Road, Glen Ellyn, Illinois

A Note on Short-eared Owls

By Mrs. Frank Irwin

At the end of February, 1964, Mrs. Lee Cantwell, a member of The Decatur Audubon Society, wrote to me about many Short-eared Owls seen at a small nursery near Mattoon. Other members immediately went over and spent half a day there, photographing and observing. The nursery itself is a small area of only three acres, with fields on three sides. The trees are nearly all 3 to 5-foot evergreens, with only a few mature ones. From the middle of December between 150 and the present 40 of these fascinating owls have stayed there. We have, of course, seen Short-eared Owls before, but we felt that the numbers and duration of stay were quite astounding.

The nursery owners say that the two fields in which the owls concentrate their hunting are literally honeycombed with mice. A few of the owls have always appeared in winter, but this is the first time they have appeared in such numbers. The explanation of the owners is that one field in particular is usually flooded during the spring or fall, but is dry this year. Therefore, the mice burrows were not destroyed, and the rodents were much more numerous.

Whether this explanation is correct we do not know. We all felt, however, that we were having the experience of a lifetime in seeing from 40 to 50 of these beautiful, day-hunting owls in the air and fields about us, all at one time, perching atop nearly every small tree, sometimes three to four in one small evergreen, as we quietly invaded their sanctuary. Some members also went to Chandlersville to see the large flock of Red Crossbills, which included two or three white-wings. Perhaps this flock has already been reported, as it was often seen in large red pines near the road and has remained for much of the winter.

3337 Orchard Drive, Decatur, Illinois



ILLINOIS PHYSICIAN WINS CONSERVATION AWARD

Dr. S. Glidden Baldwin, a Danville physician active in natural resources conservation, has been named a winner of the American Motors Conservation Award. The awards are given annually to 10 professional and 10 non-professional conservationists. Winners attended an awards dinner in Washington, D.C., May 20, where they received sculptured bronze medallions.

Winners are selected by an awards committee on the basis of dedicated conservation work which would not otherwise receive widespread public recognition. In addition to maintaining an active general medical practice in Danville, Dr. Baldwin devotes a substantial amount of time to conservation efforts. He organized the Vermilion County Audubon Society and served as its first president. He is a board member of the American Nature Study Society and of the Illinois Chapter of The Nature Conservancy.

However, the award is given principally in recognition of Dr. Baldwin's role in preventing destruction of Kickapoo State Park by strip mining in 1963. During the last legislative session, Dr. Baldwin alerted the people and press of Vermilion County that a strip mining bill had been passed in the legislature to permit mining in the park area. He launched what was first a one-man campaign to halt the bill. Enlisting the aid of the

Vermilion County Audubon Society, he waged a full-scale battle. The local press, other outdoor groups, and private citizens all over Illinois rallied to his support. Ultimately, the Governor of Illinois vetoed the bill.

In recognition of these efforts, Dr. Baldwin was nominated for the American Motors Award by the Illinois Chapter of the Nature Conservancy, by leading educators, and by the University of Michigan School of Natural Resources.

In a letter of congratulation to Dr. Baldwin, Ray Abernethy, president of American Motors, said: "Much of the fundamental strength of a nation lies in the manner in which its people manage its natural resources today and plan soundly for their use tomorrow. If those of us in the United States are to continue to enjoy our lands, forests, waters and wildlife, and other natural resources and preserve them for future generations, we must vigorously promote both citizen and governmental interest in broad-scale, progressive conservation practices. Your outstanding personal effort, your understanding and dedication to conservation have been an inspiration to others. You personally have materially advanced the cause of conservation for the future."

Dr. Baldwin was selected for the American Motors Award by a committee of distinguished conservationists which included Arthur H. Carhart, authority on national parks and forests and consultant to the Conservation Library Center, Denver; C. R. Gutermuth, vice president of the Wildlife Management Institute; Carl W. Buchheister, president of the National Audubon Society; Richard H. Pough, Pelham, N. Y., director of National Area Council, Inc., and Harold Titus, conservation editor of **Field and Stream Magazine**. The awards program is directed by Ed Zern, writer on conservation and outdoor sports.



Joint Meeting Scheduled for 1965

By Peter Petersen, Jr.

The Annual Meeting of the Illinois Audubon Society will be held jointly with the Iowa Ornithologists' Union on May 14-15-16, 1965. Headquarters will be the new Davenport Public Museum, 12th and Division Streets, across the Mississippi from Moline and Rock Island, Illinois. Field trips are now being planned for the Illinois side of the river on Saturday morning and the Iowa side on Sunday. Paper sessions, field trips, and the Saturday evening banquet will be held jointly; the business meetings of the two societies will be separate. Warbler migration should be at its peak on this week-end. The field trips will cover such fine birding areas as Loud Thunder Forest Preserve, Blackhawk State Park, Rock Island Arsenal, Sunset Park, Credit Island, Wildcat Den State Park, Muskrat Slough, the Princeton Marshes, and others. More details will be supplied as our plans develop. But be sure to set aside the dates now — May 14 to 16, 1965.

2736 E. High Street, Davenport, Iowa

From the Editor's Desk

By Paul H. Lobik

Hail and Farewell — In a space of barely six months, we have lost five valued workers for the cause of bird protection and conservation — three from the local scene (all former I.A.S. Directors) — and two from the national scene. Strangely, all died before reaching the fullness of their years, and we are the poorer because so much of their work has been left undone.

In December, 1963, **Avron Simon** died of the heart condition that had hampered him for years but had not restrained his enthusiasm. Mr. Simon, a former Director, will be remembered best as the man who led the fight to preserve the Lincoln Park Bird Sanctuary on Chicago's Lake Front when it was threatened by a program of "modernizing" the park by creating more tennis courts.

Betty Mannette Memorial Fund — In February, former Director **Betty Mannette** succumbed to the malignancy that has claimed so many of our friends in recent years. She was long a member of the Board, and often served on the committee for the Annual Meeting among other duties. Her husband, **Russell Mannette**, wrote the Board that he wished to establish a Memorial Fund by matching sums given in her memory, the total to be given to a worthy conservation project. The Board voted to donate a large sum to the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois and Mr. Mannette matched the amount. With other contributions that have been received, it is hoped that an area in the Prairie Chicken Reserve will be dedicated to her memory.

We were deeply moved by the following letter from **Mrs. Laurence H. Nobles** of 3300 Hayes Street, Evanston, Illinois, who wrote to us late in May as follows:

"Miss **Helen E. McMillen** passed away in May 1964, at the age of 48. Interested in the out-of-doors all her life, active in nature and conservation activities, she was a member of the Evanston Bird Club and its President from 1957 to 1959. She served as Director, and was also a Life Member of the Illinois Audubon Society. I am enclosing a manuscript of hers which might be suitable for publication in the AUDUBON BULLETIN. It is a survey of past Evanston Bird Club Records, with recommendations for better coverage."

As a Director and Recording Secretary, Helen McMillen served the Society well for three years. You will find her article elsewhere in this issue. It is the first posthumous article we have published in many years.

Rachel Carson Memorial Fund for Research — The world-renowned author of two best sellers, **SILENT SPRING** and **THE SEA AROUND US**, died of cancer while still in her fifties. The National Audubon Society has agreed to administer a fund for research in memory of **Rachel Carson**. An advisory commission has been set up to direct the National Society in handling the fund, and the names on the committee are among the most distinguished in the field of American ornithology — Dr. Clarence Cottam of the Welder Wildlife Foundation; Dr. Robert C. Murphy of the American Museum of Natural History; Dr. Roger Tory Peterson; Dr. Paul B. Sears, outstanding ecologist; Edwin Way Teale, naturalist-writer; and others, in cooperation with President Carl Buchheister. Contributions to the Rachel Carson Memorial Fund may be sent to the National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 28, New York.

The Champion of Wilderness Is Gone — Howard Zahniser, Executive Director and Editor of the Wilderness Society, died suddenly on May 5, 1964. Although he had suffered from a heart condition for several years, he had carried on a strenuous schedule of wilderness preservation work to the very end. He was 58. Mr. Zahniser was the chief designer of the proposal for a national wilderness system and had fought for the bill for over a decade at Congressional hearings, by his speeches, and in articles. The Wilderness Bill, when it is finally enacted, will be a monument to his memory.

The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee held hearings on the bill in June and it is assumed that, once the Civil Rights Bill is voted upon, the Wilderness Bill and other conservation measures will come up for consideration. The so-called Dingell-Administration Bill is recommended by national conservation groups. Letters to your Representative in the House are needed now.

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore — we have said little about this measure in recent issues of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN, not from lack of interest on our part, but because the Civil Rights filibuster has delayed all outdoors legislation. Now that the log-jam has broken, the Senate version of the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore bill, S. 2249, seems on its way to passage. Hearings were completed on March 7. Our own Senator Paul Douglas, Senators Birch Bayh and Vance Hartke of Indiana, Senator Henry Jackson, Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and many other senators sponsored the bill. In its present form, the bill would set aside 11,732 acres of the finest dunes as a National Lakeshore. While the devastation wrought by the Bethlehem Steel and Midwest Steel Companies on their properties cannot be undone, great stretches of inland dunes and two splendid bathing beaches will be preserved. Indiana Dunes State Park will be part of the new Lakeshore. Everyone but the renegade Congressman Halleck of Indiana now supports dunes preservation.

Passage by the Senate will not mean that victory has been won. The Save-the-Dunes Council says that the next strategy is to pave the way for the House Bill, HR 8927, supported by Secretary of the Interior Udall. Here, again, letters to your local congressman, c/o The House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C., will be of immense value.

"Soft" Detergent Available at Last — One of the most vexing problems for conservationists and Clean Streams Committees has been the popularity of chemical detergents. On the Illinois and other Midwestern rivers, great clouds of soapy foam billow up below dams and waterfalls, indicating contamination by a slippery, stubborn chemical. Ordinary detergents are not BIO-DEGRADABLE — that is, they are not broken down by bacterial action in streams and lakes, and they cannot be eliminated in sewage plants or septic fields. "Hard" detergents are polluting rivers, poisoning the soil, even getting into underground water supplies.

The big soap companies, alarmed by the problem, have developed "soft" chemicals which are BIO-DEGRADABLE — will break down into harmless compounds in surface waters. State laws have been passed (and more are coming) requiring that all detergents must be bio-degradable by a certain date. The big, unwieldy chemical plants of the large soap manufacturers are being converted to the "soft" chemical process, but the change-over will not be complete before December 31, 1965.

A small soap manufacturer, Sunny Products Company of Logansport, Ind., has already come out with SUNNY-SOFT, a true bio-degradable detergent. Early registrants at the I. A. S. Annual Meeting in Joliet were

presented with a sample bottle. This detergent is an all-purpose liquid cleaner for dishes, floors, clothes and autos. It breaks down easily and completely under natural stream and sewage plant conditions. The product is available throughout the Chicago area in Walgreen, Sun, and Stineway drug stores, and in suburban National Tea Co. Food Stores. In fact, the last time we looked, Walgreen's had a "sale" on Sunny Soft. If you want to help your Clean Streams Committee, get off your pillow of foam and use the natural, bio-degradable product that will help us all enjoy clean, fresh water again.

22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois



Field Notes — Spring 1964

By Richard Hoyer

Species	Date	Location	Observer
Snow Bunting	1- 9-64	Tinley Park	Karl Bartel
Snow Bunting	No Date	Jackson Park	Amy Baldwin
Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	1-10-64	147th & Ridgeland	Peter Dring
Turkey Vulture	1-19-64	Morton Arboretum	Charles Clark
Lapland Longspur	No Date	Naperville Area	Al Campbell
Harlan's Hawk	2- 9-64	Morton Arboretum	Chgo. Ornith. Soc.
Harlequin Duck	2-16-64	Waukegan	Janet Zimmerman
White-winged Scoter	2-16-64 (100)	Montrose Harbor	Janet Zimmerman
White-winged Crossbill	2-17-64	Morton Arboretum	Hinsdale Ladies*
Snowy Owl	2-18-64	LaGrange	Alma Green
Snowy Owl	5-10-64 (late)	Jackson Park	Charles Clark
Clay-colored Sparrow	4- 7-64	Red Schoolhouse	Charles Westcott
Bewick's Wren	5- 3-64	Eggers Woods	Chgo. Ornith. Soc.
Worm-eating Warbler	4-28-64	Lincoln Park	W. Jarvis — F. Brechlin
Western Tanager	5- 8-64	Barrington	C. Westcott
Laughing Gull	5-10-64	N. of Aquarium	C. Clark
Red Crossbill	5-16-64 (late)	Morton Arboretum	Floyd Swink
Pine Siskin	5-18-64 (late)	Lakefront Areas	Many Observers
Purple Gallinule	5-18-64	Evanston	Bertha Huxford
Blue Grosbeak	5-18-64	Jackson Park	Amy Baldwin
Summer Tanager	No Date	Chicago	Elaine Beverly
Summer Tanager	No Date	Ill. Dunes Park	C. Palmquist
Little Blue Heron	No Date	Crabtree Lake	C. Westcott
Hooded Warbler	No Date	Thatcher Woods	I. Wasson

*Thelma Hartsock, Betsy Phillips, Manata Ippisch.

Black-backed Gulls observed with Herring and Ring-billed Gulls on the Mississippi River at East Moline, Illinois. Identified first by Sergey Postupalski (of Bald Eagle fame) of Michigan, while with Elton Fawks of East Moline. Observed at less than 100 yards with 20-power spotting scope. Observation made on Feb. 9, 1964.

The **Western Tanager** observed by Charles Westcott at the old Eustice estate in Barrington on May 8, 1964, believed to be only the second such record for Illinois. He has photographs to substantiate his find.

Richard Anderson of St. Louis reports the following from the Illinois side of the Mississippi River:

Adult White Ibis seen on the Illinois levees in Monroe County on May 2 & 3, 1964, by a group led by Wally George.

Mississippi Kite (3) seen in same area on May 16, 1964.

Yellow Rail — Calhoun County U.S. Fish & Wildlife Refuge — May 12, 1964.

Whimbrel — Moredock Lake, Monroe County, group led by Steve Hanselman, May 24, 1964. Later verified by Earl Comfort and Dick Anderson.

Hudsonian Godwit — Fults, Illinois. — by Hanselman group on May 24.

The Godwit has not been reported from this area since 1955; Whimbrel, not since 1954!

2s101 Park Blvd., Glen Ellyn, Ill.

Red Crossbills — Your Editor must take this opportunity to top Floyd Swink's late record for this species. We have been feeding Red Crossbills in our back yard (¼ mile north of the Arboretum) since Dec. 27, 1963 — high count, 16 on Feb. 7, 1964. Numbers have been going down slowly all spring, but at this writing (May 30), we have at least one female at the feeder. Mrs. Arthur Jens, one mile north of the Arboretum, has also been feeding crossbills all through May.

— Paul H. Lobik



SAVE THAT LAND — SAVE THAT TREE

By S. Glidden Baldwin, M.D.

We are all conservation minded and enjoy the outdoors. Many of us have found it hard to participate directly in a conservation project; yet we want to do our share. Here is the answer! The Illinois Chapter of THE NATURE CONSERVANCY is growing, thanks to the efforts of its new officers and trustees. Mrs. S. Glidden Baldwin, of Catlin, Illinois, Chairman. and Miss Margery Carlson, Vice-chairman, of Evanston, are responsible for the rebirth of the organization. If you don't belong, or haven't renewed your membership lately, or just don't know what The Nature Conservancy is doing, let me explain.

The Illinois Chapter of the Nature Conservancy is a non-profit organization constantly seeking unique natural areas that should be preserved as samples of forests, prairies, marshes and deserts; or distinctive areas that are the habitat of trees, shrubs, plants, birds and animals that may be rare in this state or in danger of extinction. If you know of any such areas please get in touch with the officers. We must preserve all the natural areas we can before it is too late. Time is running out. Your help is needed.

The money necessary to do this work is raised by membership drives (here is where you can also help) and donations. The membership fees are \$5.00, \$10.00, or \$25.00 as you can afford. This money can be deducted from your income tax.

The Nature Conservancy was organized as a national society in 1946. In addition to buying land for preservation, it has received donations of 10,000 acres of land for preservation. The national society has preserved or helped preserve such outstanding areas as the Tucker Prairie and Holly Ridge (Missouri); Corkscrew Swamp (Florida); Tannersville Bog (Pennsylvania); Moss Lake and Mianus River Gorge (New York); Battle Creek Cypress Swamp (Maryland); Mettler's Woods (New Jersey); Walcott Preserve (Connecticut); and Caledonia Oaks (Minnesota).

The Illinois Chapter has saved the Volo and Wauconda bogs in Northern Illinois (perhaps YOU helped) and Rocky Branch in East Central Illinois, near Charleston. Present projects include preservation of Hart Memorial Woods, a 36-acre tract in Champaign County near Mahomet, bordering on the Sangamon River.

The money you contribute, including membership dues, goes to buy land. If you join, you will actually contribute to buying or preserving some natural area in Illinois that you may wish to enjoy yourself someday, or that someone else may use because of your generosity.

The Nature Conservancy is not a holding company for any lands. The society merely serves to option, lease, buy, or receive donations of valuable areas in order to save them from destruction. After this step, the Conservancy usually makes a drive to raise money locally or throughout the U.S.A. to complete the purchase. It then arranges for some responsible organization, institution, or state or federal agency to take ownership in order to maintain the area in its natural condition. One large area near Illinois that is of extreme interest is the glacial relict area of about six hundred acres known as Pine Hills or the Devil's Backbone adjoining The Shades, an Indiana State Park. This area was saved by the Nature Conservancy; arrangements were made for the State of Indiana to add Pine Hills to The Shades State Park with the agreement not to develop the addition but to keep it a wilderness for those who prefer rugged hiking.

Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, says: "Our capacity to alter the world of nature is truly awesome. Population pressures and the requirements of commercial expansion and urban growth are constantly at work, enlarging the man-made portion of our environment and **diminishing the natural** . . . We must move ahead with the development of our land resources. Likewise, our technology must be refined. But in the long run, life will succeed only in a life-giving environment, and we can no longer afford unnecessary sacrifice of living space and natural landscapes to progress. The sad truth is that development tends to outrun planning in our society. More often than not, the bulldozer's work is done before the preservationist and the planner arrive on the scene."

The Illinois Chapter and its members have also helped substantially in the purchase of land to help save the prairie chickens of Illinois through the Prairie Chicken Foundation. There is no better way to share your love of the out-of-doors than to help preserve it for others yet to come. We have a duty to set aside as many natural areas as we can find and afford to buy before they are destroyed. The time is short. Why don't you join the Illinois Chapter of The Nature Conservancy?

139 N. Vermilion Street, Danville, Illinois

VOLUNTEER EDITOR WANTED!

We are seeking a guest editor to prepare the September issue of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN for publication early in August. A guest editor will be needed because your regular Editor plans to be working all of his spare time on our forthcoming book, BIRD FINDING IN ILLINOIS. If you have training or talent as an editor, please write at once to **Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois**. Your help is urgently needed.

LOCAL BIRD POPULATION BACK TO NORMAL

By Karl E. Bartel

Do you remember the devastation of March 17-18, 1959, when hundreds of birds were found dead in Blue Island? I reported this destruction in **The Audubon Bulletin** for June, 1960 (No. 114). The United States Department of Agriculture, Plant Pest Control Division, treated the area with heptachlor for Japanese Beetle control. This was done despite knowledge that heptachlor kills birds, fish and mammals. From March 17 through May 25, over 300 birds were reported and found dead in the area, and probably many were never found or reported. Hence 1959 was a summer without birds; it was uncanny to travel about a city of 20,000 all summer and hardly see a bird.

Robins were first seen in Blue Island in the last week of July, 1959, and the first were banded on July 30th. In other years, hundreds of robins would have been banded by this date. Thirty-nine of the 300 birds reported were banded birds, and this total of recoveries far outnumbers the normal rate for this same area. The normal rate of recovery is three to four birds a year. Following the devastation of March, 1959, I found that it takes FIVE YEARS for birds to repopulate an area. At the present time one may find one or more robins in every block in Blue Island, which is normal.

One might think that the Common Grackle or blackbird has increased in numbers in Blue Island this year. It is true that we see more grackles in Blue Island, but this is because the cemeteries now tend to remove the shrubbery in which these birds used to nest. The Grackles are now moving into town to make their nests. Many of the blackbirds in Blue Island are wearing government bands on their legs. They should be reported when found dead to Karl E. Bartel, 2528 W. Collins St., Blue Island, Ill., who is a banding agent in this area. Scientific information is gained from banded birds as to age, feather growth, distribution, and other data of interest to the government. You can help ornithologists by reporting all birds you find dead with bands on their legs.

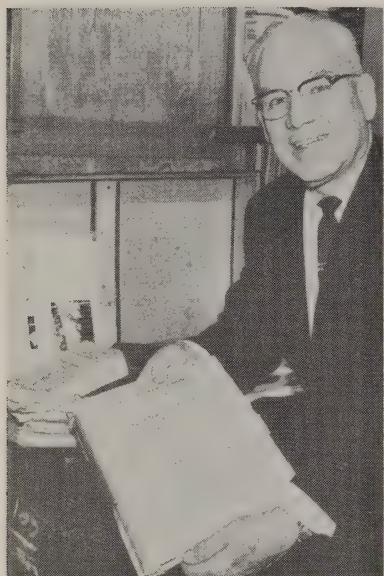
Since March 19, 1964, I have had five birds return to my yard that I banded in former years. One banded 5-28-61, returned 3-25-64 (3 years old); Ba. 7-5-62, Re. 4-13-64; Ba. 5-10-63, Re. 3-26-64; Ba. 5-10-63, Re. 3-26-64; Ba. 5-11-63, Re. 3-19-64; Ba. 5-23-63, Re. 3-30-64.

2528 W. Collins St., Blue Island, Ill.

COME TO THE CAMP-OUT!

Word has been received from **H. A. Anderson**, lay leader of the Country Methodist Church near Danville, that the women's group of the church plans to serve a sumptuous supper to those who attend the **Illinois Audubon Society Camp-Out** at Kickapoo State Park. Chairman **Ted Greer** says that plans are now complete for the finest Camp-Out ever. There is a fine campground in the park, which has rugged mined-over land and beautiful strip-mine lakes. **Dr. S. Glidden Baldwin** is scheduled to present an exciting program. Reservation forms will be in the mail later in the summer. Remember the week-end of September 18-19-20 — save it for the big I.A.S. Camp-Out!

The Conservation Library Center



Arthur H. Carhart, Consultant, Conservation Library Center, Denver, Colorado.

Three trunks, literally full of treasure, have been received by the Conservation Library Center in the Denver Public Library. Contained in the valued boxes are the almost-forgotten records of the first national organization dedicated to the protection of native animals by means of wildlife refuges. The papers date back to 1905 when Dr. William H. Hornaday, Edmund Seymour, Martin S. Garretson and others began a drive to rescue the buffalo from extinction.

This pioneer conservation group was the American Bison Society. It was responsible for the establishment of the National Bison Range in Montana. Through cooperation with the Canadian government, this organization imported bison from Canada to introduce new blood into the herds in Yellowstone National Park. Rare books and bulletins, reports of Society proceedings, the correspondence between conservationists of the period, telling of their struggle to prevent the buffalo from vanishing from the American scene — all are gathered in the three old chests.

A University of Denver graduate student is utilizing these records as the basis for a thesis. It is forecast that a number of fascinating books will be unearthed by those who study these papers. The first and second trunks of American Bison Society papers were sent to the Conservation Library Center by Miss Katherine Seymour of New York. They include the papers accumulated by her father during his tenure as president of the Society. Miss Seymour contributed the materials to the Library upon the urging of Horace M. Albright, former director of the National Park Service.

After learning that these records had become part of the Center, Dr. Fairfield Osborn, president of the New York Zoological Society, forwarded the third chest of American Bison Society papers. He declared all the materials should be placed in one location to create as nearly complete a collection as possible. The Conservation Library Center also houses: One of the most complete sets of speeches, articles and other writings of Dr. Hugh Bennett, "father" of soil conservation; a valuable file collected by Dr. William Vogt, author of "The Road to Survival," when he was active in conservation programs in the Latin American countries; a complete set of Zane Grey's outdoor books presented to the Center by the author's son, Romer Grey.

The Conservation Library Center is the first library established for the purpose of bringing together the most complete array of reference materials concerning conservation of natural resources. Nearly three hundred conservationists have donated items ranging from single books

or pamphlets to collections numbering nearly 10,000 items.

The Library has been given official support as a repository of natural resource reference materials by the American Association for Conservation Information, International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, Outdoor Writers of America, Conservation Education Association, and the Forest History Society, Inc. The Center is located in the Denver Public Library, 1357 Broadway, Denver, Colorado.



ARBOR AND BIRD DAY IN ILLINOIS

Gov. Otto Kerner designated April 24, 1964, as Arbor and Bird Day in Illinois. William T. Lodge, Director of the Illinois Department of Conservation, said that Illinois bird populations have undergone marked changes, largely because of man's activities.

"In primeval times Illinois was a land of forests, marsh, and prairies, but civilization has changed it to a land of cities and farms," Lodge said. At first some of the changes were beneficial to birds. Prairie Chickens found that the small pioneer farms were a new source of food, and they prospered until row crop agriculture plowed up the grassland necessary for booming grounds and nesting areas. Now the Prairie Chicken is in danger of vanishing forever from the Prairie State.

On the other hand, the Hungarian Partridge and Ring-necked Pheasant, birds that are not native in this continent and that do not require extensive grassland, have found the fertile soils and intensive farming of northern and eastern Illinois to their liking and probably will be a part of Illinois fauna as long as they have a little nesting cover.

A comparison of Illinois bird populations in the early 1900s and late 1950s has been made by the Illinois Natural History Survey. By the early 1900s most of the major changes in the environment of the state had occurred. The forests were cut, the grasslands plowed, and the marshes drained. Technicians find that the total number of birds in the state has not changed to any great degree, but the change in population of certain species is remarkable.

House Sparrows, introduced from Europe, are as plentiful now as they were 50 years ago. The Starling, another foreign introduction, did not invade the state until the mid-1920s, but by the late 1950s the breeding population was estimated to be more than three million birds. The winter population of birds is higher because of the Starlings in Illinois.

Starlings nest in hollow trees and other cavities, encroaching on the sites of other cavity nesters, such as the Yellow-shafted Flicker and Red-headed Woodpecker. The flicker population of Illinois was estimated to be more than two million in 1909, but by 1957 had decreased to 300,000. Red-headed Woodpecker populations were estimated to be down to 130,000 birds in 1957, which is only 10 per cent of the 1909 population. Red-bellied Woodpeckers and Hairy Woodpeckers nest in forests rather than in towns and fence rows where they would be in competition with Starlings. Populations of these species have increased, probably because some of the forest lands that were logged have grown back to trees.

As the Illinois countryside has changed over the last 50 years, so has the breeding range of many kinds of birds. Some have extended their range to the north, others to the south and southwest. Red-winged Blackbirds nested in cattail marshes until they learned that alfalfa fields were

an acceptable substitute. Chimney Swifts, Robins and Purple Martins have moved to town. Now these insect eaters face the menace of the indiscriminate use of insecticides.

"Every sportsman knows the powerful impact that clean farming has on game birds and animals," Lodge said. It is hard on many song birds also. The Brown Thrasher, Mockingbird, Orchard Oriole, and kingbird prefer a savanna-like habitat, an area of open country with scattered trees and fence rows. The widespread elimination of trees and fence rows has been an important factor in the reduction of certain song bird populations in Illinois.

"It seems that most of man's activities are harmful to bird life," Lodge said, "but he can help them, too; one of the most beneficial activities and one appropriate for Arbor and Bird Day is the planting of the trees and shrubs that song birds need in their environment."

Department of Conservation, Springfield, Ill.



WHOOPING CRANE SIGHTED IN ILLINOIS

By Betty Groth

Two miles inside the Illinois border, near Geneva, Wisconsin, a giant Whooping Crane was seen on Sunday, April 19, 1964, at about 4:10 p.m. by me and by my brother, Douglas Groth of Trans World Airlines, a veteran sportsman who saw the bird first. Immediately I took field marks and forwarded a written report to Milton Thompson, I.A.S. Technical Consultant and Director of The Illinois State Museum. Outstanding were: the red face, the black wing primaries of the 50-inch pure white bird, and the long black legs stretched straight in back.

A puzzling feature was an angular outline two-thirds up the legs; a diagram in Peterson's **Field Guide to Eastern Birds** showed this to be the tail feathers. Two and one-half hours of careful study of the **Guide** excluded any other possible species. Milton Thompson sent the report to The Illinois Natural History Survey to determine if any other persons sighted the crane in the area, and has asked that this sight record "be entered into the literature for future observation." Mr. Thompson states that this is the "second appearance of the Whooping Crane in Illinois in about 70 years; 3 or 4 years ago they saw one near the Hull Bottoms at Hannibal, on the Illinois side of the river."

I was worried about the possibility of someone shooting the bird, as it was cruising like an airship over open farmland, with the red face clearly visible, in an area heavily watered with lakes, streams, and meadows flooded by spring rains. This was a record day for waterfowl birding at Lake Geneva, a few miles away. In Williams Bay I saw half a dozen Florida Gallinules slip off the wet grass into the lake as I approached with my camera. Then taking up my field glasses to identify the great floating flocks in the bay, I saw hundreds of coots, gallinules, grebes, Lesser Scaup, and innumerable ducks.

To this report I must add a note of thanks to the Editor of **The Audubon Bulletin**, Paul H. Lobik, for starting 1964 as the greatest birding year of my life. On Jan. 1, 1964, at luncheon in his home near the Morton Arboretum, he and his wife showed me some new birds at his feeder in Glen Ellyn — six male and two female Red Crossbills, and eight female and two male Purple Finches.

179 Villa Road, Addison, Illinois

Gleanings from Our Field Records

By Helen E. McMillen

The Evanston Bird Club was founded in March 1919, and as Mr. Hickey says, a "bird club has the duty to promote the scientific study of the ornithological features of its own region." The earliest club records that are on file were taken from the first record book and appear on April 18, 1920, followed by three in 1927 and one in 1928. Date, weather, and species found were noted, with comments about scarcity, abundance, and dominance. This was our beginning.

Since the spring of 1948, regular club records have been kept. The Chicago Academy of Sciences Field Card for birds of the Chicago area has been our official card; the field chairman has kept the records. In some cases more than one habitat has been visited on one trip, and several chairmen have thoughtfully distinguished between these areas. In looking over the cards for help in writing about a particular area over the years, we find such records are necessary to reach useful conclusions. As well as date and area, it is important to list weather (temperature and wind velocity included) and other observers.

There has been an average of 19 cards filed per year for the club. Of these, 50% are complete with **where** a bird was seen. For instance, a field trip may cover several areas during the day — a good report designates date, weather, and localities, with a **key** to spots to be noted after specific species. A good report will be made at leisure from field notes — and it must be made **in ink and dated**.

On April 27, 1952, there is a comment by the leader: "Birds rather scarce — not many individuals or species listed. Season very early, trillium in full bloom, with hepatica, bloodroot, and dutchman's breeches." How meaningful this is, and how many facts it reveals about the whole picture! I wish more space were provided on our cards to encourage remarks such as these. I quote from Mr. Hickey's book again: "Most cards are so closely printed; I am suspicious of birdmen who rely solely on cards." He believes a notebook is indispensable.

The Evanston Bird Club has taken a Christmas Census for more than 15 years. It is most interesting and significant to see the increase of some species and the fluctuations of others. A yearly card has been kept recently by the field chairman. I'm sure the compiling of this has required much time. However, dates and localities (where indicated) beside the species make too crowded a report and I find it very difficult to read.

Records kept for personal reasons at first, just to compare with one's later findings, are useful in many larger projects. At the Illinois Audubon Society meeting in Chicago on May 8, 1954, two papers were given, the first by Mr. Milton Thompson — "Making Your Bird Records Worthwhile," and the second by Mr. Elton Fawks — "Needed Facts for Mississippi Valley Bird Book." The Evanston Bird Club field records were used for this latter work. "A Distributional Check List of the Birds of Illinois," by Harry Smith and Paul W. Parmalee, was also made with many personal and club records. At least six Evanston Bird Club members contributed to this, as well as the club.

My specific study area has been Linne Woods, west of Evanston in Morton Grove. The North Branch of the Chicago River passes through a heavily wooded area and protection is afforded by the Forest Preserve District of Cook County. Our first record card of May 2, 1948, shows

nothing unusual: thrasher, robin, cowbird, Downy Woodpecker, Mourning Dove, and Song Sparrow. On May 7 a Red-shouldered Hawk was added, and although the species count apparently continued to rise, I found that undesignated cards also accumulated and I was unable to give a clear picture of the last decade at Linne.

On April 29, 1949, a Yellow-crowned Night Heron was seen. I have traced this species through our records and find that a nest was seen at least twice every year from 1949 to 1955. There are no records for this species in 1956 or 1957. Linne Woods seems to be changing for three reasons: the river is being polluted, the pressure of incoming population has its effect, and a swamp has been filled. It is interesting to note; however, that 63 species were recorded in May 1952 and approximately the same number (66) were found in May 1953.

From a study of the cards for this area I have found that Evanston Bird Club records, although carefully and diligently kept, lack a very necessary factor: that of always keying a "find". This was done, as I have mentioned, for about 50% of our records, but not enough to enable all our records to be useful. There was only a specific bird — the Yellow-crowned Night Heron — for Linne Woods. One of our members tells me that the bluebird no longer nests there. This observation is made from her own personal records. There is no mention in the club's records.

There are always new angles to bird study and there always will be a challenge. We should take part in a breeding bird census. It is only when specific goals are in sight that we become experienced and competent in making complete and satisfactory field notes.

In summarizing let me bring out the three points that I wish to leave with you: 1. Let us always be sure to record **where** we have seen a certain bird. 2. Let us make more notes about **general nature conditions** at the time of identification. 3. Let us always be mindful of the fact that our club records, if well kept, are material for larger projects of study.

Editor's Note: Helen McMillen's report, prepared May 18, 1957, was found in her papers after her untimely death. She has left a valuable reminder for all bird clubs and nature students.

Flowering Dates of Local Plants

By Floyd A. Swink

Naturalist and Plant Taxonomist

The Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois

An authoritative guide to all flowering plants to be found in the northern half of Illinois and nearby areas throughout the growing season. Covers earliest and latest flowering dates of wild plants and shrubs, giving Latin and common names. An indispensable 10-page guide for the hiker, outdoors lover, and botanist.

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WHAT KIND OF RECREATION?

By J. W. Galbreath

In our attempt to bring the outdoors and people together, we have a tendency to build a road to everywhere. Easy access to our scenic wilderness may lead to its very destruction. The paved highway to nature's scenic wonderland, bringing in careless, thoughtless, and unappreciative pleasure-seekers, will erode and wipe out the sanctuaries we hope to preserve for posterity. Even now high-powered outboard motors pollute our inland lakes with their roar, fumes, and oil refuse, desecrate the serenity of tree-lined streams, blast away the solitude of wind-swept beaches.

Some of us find virtue in God's natural wilderness. Which do you choose — naturalness or man-made recreation? Synthetic recreation can be had near the big city. Motels, ferris wheels, tennis courts, juke boxes, and the din of commercialized conveniences may be all right in their place, but in the wilderness these serve only to blight the beauty of nature.

There are diversified interests among those who would use the out-of-doors. We should provide diversified accommodations to suit the needs of various groups — including the informed minority interests who want unspoiled nature, wilderness areas untouched and unimproved by the hand of man, where one can wonder and wander in solitude. Here, seeking recreation for body and spirit, can come the fed-up, used-up city dweller, escaping a complex, mechanized existence. All year he dreams of and anticipates that two weeks of close communion with nature in the pathless woods, paddling his own canoe, cooking his own food, sleeping under the stars in God's great out-of-doors.

These minority groups (they are increasing in numbers rapidly) have a right to expect unspoiled recreation under primitive conditions. Wilderness areas must be set aside where the only access is by footpath, pack trail, or canoe. We need to understand that man cannot improve on nature. Who can improve the song of the Wood Thrush or the beauty of the wild flower? Efforts to "beautify" wild places should be abandoned and devoted to the commercialized areas which seem to suit the great majority, who want the same glamor, comforts, gadgets, and effortless recreation that they find in the big city. Civilizing the wilderness in the name of "Progress" by commercial interests destroys naturalness. Synthetic areas encourage the type of recreation that uses up and wrecks natural habitat.

Some Problems in Recreation

Most problems with the out-of-doors are people problems. Too many people seeking the same thing, in the same place, at the same time. Most persons who visit our parks, forests, and scenic wonderlands leave their cars in asphalt parking lots, pitch their tents, and arrange their tables, chairs, radios, television sets, badminton nets, horseshoes, etc., near the margin of the area. All of the things they see and do might just as well be in their own back yard.

There is nothing wrong with recreation being big business, nor is there anything wrong with commercialized interests attempting to provide the gadgets, the confusion, the din and clutter that these people want in outdoor places for their recreation. but let us make exceptions for those who shun and despise these distractions and attempt to escape them when they take to the open spaces.

Population pressures, easy-access roads, motels and honky-tonks can destroy the outdoors for many people. You can destroy the flora and fauna

of an area by walking over and compressing the soil, by feeding wildlife, by littering remote corners with beer cans and facial tissue.

We are in danger of destroying all outdoor resources in our attempt to face-lift the entire environment. The bulldozer, the chain saw, the concrete and asphalt jungle, will so impair the natural landscape in the name of progress that every future value for most people will be gone. Road-building efforts can destroy the scenic value of a mountainside. Giant dams can inundate an historic canyon. Chain saws can strip the few remaining virgin forests and begin destructive soil erosion which will pollute water and choke our reservoirs.

Each Area Has Its Best Use

It is about time we discovered that some recreational resources have their best use as wilderness. We should give priority to forest lands on mountain slopes. Multiple use for some resources may mean their eternal destruction. If a mountain offers soul-lifting recreation for many, it is unwise to permit blasting the slopes for a few tons of uranium. Vested interests may strip the protecting cover from national forest meadows by overgrazing with cattle, sheep and goats. Wind and water erosion will then wreck the landscape for all time to come.

Surely we are not so short of grassland in America that we must issue permits to cattlemen for grazing away the few straggling blades that help to hold a scenic mountainside in place! The grass removed may mean that soil will muddy a mountain stream, killing the defenseless trout and driving out the few remaining beaver and elk. Other Americans have the right to ask that we conserve a few beauty spots and species of wildlife. Regulation and zoning of multiple-use areas is a wise conservation practice which has been postponed entirely too long. Much of the open-space land in Southern Illinois is forest land, poorly managed, producing inferior species of trees. It would be a better practice to use some of our surplus labor to plant black walnut and tulip poplar on some of these over-cut, non-producing areas.

Save Some Natural Areas for Posterity

Some scenic areas, such as the Little Garden of the Gods and the Little Grand Canyon in Southern Illinois, should be set aside as wilderness areas where no attempt to build access roads or "improve" the landscape should ever be undertaken. Bringing in the uninformed, unappreciative masses by providing paved roads and easy trails may destroy the beauty and the greatest value of these preserves.

By wrecking the habitat of some endangered species we can cause them to disappear from the earth more effectively than by gunning them to death. The Bald Eagle, our national emblem, must have unmolested nesting areas, safe from the pesticides which threaten to send the eagle where we sent the Dodo Bird.

With all of our surplus food and expensive plans to store and dispose of surplus grain, surely we can set aside a few thousand acres of undisturbed grassland for the Prairie Grouse and antelope. We are not so meat hungry in America that we must permit a few people to gun down the remaining Sandhill Cranes. A dead bird in the bag is small compensation indeed for the thrill, the lift, the pride of adding a living specimen to the checklist of countless bird-watchers the country over. The first use destroys the resource; it is gone forever. The second use desecrates nothing, destroys nothing; but it greatly enhances the meaning of living.

It is our responsibility as conservationists to demand that our scenic wilderness be preserved for posterity. We can do the job by joining forces and presenting a united effort.

9405 Richfield Road, East St. Louis, Ill.



How Great May Our Dreams Grow?

The April issue of the **Booming Ground News**, published by the Prairie Chicken foundation of Illinois, brought the good news that the Yeatter Sanctuary near Bogota contained six Prairie Chicken nests, and that Upland Plovers and Meadowlarks also nested there. The Federal Soil Bank Program is drawing to a close, and this will release thousands of acres for cultivation which have been havens for the Prairie Grouse in recent years. This can prove to be a great threat to its continued survival. We need far more than one 77-acre plot; we need several hundred acres to protect this species indefinitely.

By now, all Audubon members in the state have received an appeal from the Foundation to contribute to the cause. The dreams, the plans and the visions we have depend on the people of Illinois and their willingness to make a solid commitment. The question is, how great may we dare to dream? The answer lies with you who read this. Your useful and needed contribution may be sent to —

Frederick Pullman, Treasurer

Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois

c/o Northern Trust Co., 50 South La Salle St.

Chicago, Illinois 60690

All contributions, of course, are tax deductible, and you can use part of your recent tax cut to help save this symbol of our Prairie State.

Raymond Mostek, Finance Chairman, Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois



Camping Fees at Illinois Parks

A fee of fifty cents a night per camping site will be charged at 22 Illinois State Parks, memorials, and conservation areas where there has been no charge for camping in the past, William T. Lodge, Director of the Illinois Department of Conservation, announced in April from Springfield.

Fees will be collected starting June 1 at: Black Hawk State Park, Cahokia Mounds State Park, Cave-In-Rock State Park, Channahon Parkway State Park, Delabar State Park, Dickson Mounds State Memorial, Dixon Springs State Park, Ferne Clyffe State Park, Fort Kaskaskia State Park, Fort Massac State Park, Fox Ridge State Park, Grand Marais State Park, Horseshoe Lake Conservation Area, Kickapoo State Park, Lincoln Log Cabin State Park, Lincoln Trail Homestead State Park, Nauvoo State Park, Prophetstown State Park, Randolph County Conservation Area, Wayne County Conservation Area, Woodford County Conservation Area, and Marshall County Conservation Area.

A charge for camping will continue to be assessed at the 27 State Parks and memorials where fees have been collected in the past. Funds will be used to construct modern camping facilities in the parks. Lodge said that fees will be collected at additional new areas when facilities are completed and the areas are opened to campers.

BOOK REVIEWS

MEN, BIRDS AND ADVENTURE, by Virginia S. Eifert. Dodd, Mead and Co., 432 Park Avenue South, New York 16, New York. 273 pages. With bibliography, index and 24 pages of photographs. 1962. \$4.50.

This book will appeal to an audience that is interested in either the discovery of American birds or the explorers of America and their journeys.

The book begins with a brief reconstruction of prehistoric bird artifacts and the bird records of the Norsemen and Columbus. It then turns to the distinguished and varied list of American naturalists and the birds they found — Marks Catesby and the Yellow-breasted Chat; Du Pratz and the birds of Louisiana; Georg Wilhelm Steller and his Alaskan discoveries; William Bartram and his Florida adventures; Captain Cook, John Ledyard, and the thrush of Nookta Sound; Lewis and Clark and their many bird discoveries; the Yellowstone expedition and Thomas Say's researches; Alexander Wilson, the father of American ornithology, and John James Audubon, its greatest figure; Prince Maximilian and his Pinyon Jays; Townsend and his solitaire; Nuttall and his western trail; Collie, Beechey, Gambel, Bell, and their many first species. The book also includes the army ornithologists and the railroad naturalists, as well as explorers of the far North.

Local pioneers include Robert Ridgway of Olney, Illinois; Robert Kennicott of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; and Edward Nelson, who first discovered Nelson's Sparrow in the Calumet Marshes near Chicago in 1875.

Here is a unique story of bird lore and adventure combined, with twenty-four pages of illustrations by such outstanding bird artists as Mark Catesby, William Swainson, J. Wolf, Alexander Wilson, Titian Ramsey Peale, John James Audubon, John Cassin, E. Lear, W. H. Werner, and Robert Ridgway. As one reads of the discoveries and travels of these field scientists, he will want to read more about them and will be delighted that a bibliography of over sixty references is at the end of the book.

Those familiar with the Illinois State Museum monthly publication, **The Living Museum** (of which Mrs. Eifert has been its only editor for 25 years) well know her love for birds and how beautifully she can describe nature. She conceived this book while studying the Barnes Collection of Ornithological Literature, which came to the attention of the staff when the Illinois State Museum moved from the old over-crowded quarters to the new building.

Paul A. Schulze, 622 South Wisconsin Avenue, Villa Park, Illinois

LIFE HISTORIES OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS. By Arthur Cleveland Bent. 1919-1958. 20 Volumes.

Anyone interested in bird life, and especially in life histories of North American birds, will welcome the reappearance of several of the late A. C. Bent texts, published in a series of "Bulletins of the United States National Museum." The first volume, "Life Histories of North American Diving Birds" appeared in August 1919, and the last volume, "Life Histories of North American Blackbirds, Orioles, Tanagers, and Allies" in 1958. The entire set has been out of print and available only on the rare book market for over \$200.00.

Dover Publishing Company, 180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y., is reissuing the entire set in individual volumes, just as originally published.

All volumes are complete, unabridged, and contain the original illustrations. The only difference appears in two volumes: "Life Histories of North American Diving Birds" and "Life Histories of North American Gulls and Terns," where black-and-white reproductions are used instead of the colored plates of eggs seen in the first edition. The Dover reprints are of the highest quality, and as useful as the originals.

The following volumes have appeared, and others are to follow: Life Histories of North American Diving Birds. 1919 (1963). pp. 1-239, pls. 1-55. \$2.75.

Life Histories of North American Gulls and Terns. 1921 (1963). pp. 1-337, pls. 1-93. \$2.75.

Life Histories of North American Wild Fowl (part 1), 1923 (1963). Pp. 1-244, pls. 1-46. (part 2), 1925 (1963). Pp. 1-314, pls. 1-60. 2 volumes. \$4.70.

Life Histories of North American Marsh Birds. 1927 (1963). Pp. 1-392, pls. 1-98. \$2.75.

Life Histories of North American Shore Birds (part 1), 1927 (1963). Pp. 1-420, pls. 1-55 (part 2). 1929 (1963), Pp. 1-412, pls. 1-66. 2 volumes. \$4.70.

Life Histories of North American Gallinaceous Birds. 1932 (1963). Pp. 1-490, pls. 1-93. \$2.75.

Life Histories of North American Birds of Prey. (part 1), 1937 (1963). Pp. 1-409, pls. 1-102; (part 2), 1938 (1963). Pp. 1-482, pls. 1-92. 2 volumes. \$4.70.

These monumental works are a must for any ornithologist, naturalist, or bird-watcher.

Harlan Dean Walley, 717 North Elm St., Sandwich, Illinois

GOD'S OWN JUNKYARD, by Peter Blake. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1963. Hard and soft cover editions, 142 pages with over 100 pages of photographs, \$2.95 and \$5.00.

The subtitle of this book, written by the Managing Editor of Architectural Forum, is: "The planned deterioration of the American landscape." The author illustrates his thesis not only by biting editorial criticism, but also most effectively by photographs: page after page of them, depicting the hideous mess of gas stations, neon signs, garish motels, billboards, and all the rest that now constitute so much of the American landscape.

The book is divided into several sections: Townscape, Landscape, Roadscape, Carscape and Skyscape. In each section Mr. Blake shows both verbally and with photographs the gross bad taste prevalent in America today, made possible by the general attitude that anything which advances the automobile or makes money is permissible. He presents many interesting (and disgusting) facts: the tearing down of a Frank Lloyd Wright building to construct a parking lot; the 8.4 billion square feet of American land now occupied by the automobile and its paths; the skyscape laced by power lines and telegraph poles which the author says even under-developed nations don't permit (they require underground wiring); the billboard industry, a \$200,000,000-a-year business with enormous lobbying powers; the housing developments engulfing acres and acres of land each year. So it goes, page after page, showing in black and white the jungle of ugliness we all see every day of our lives.

Mr. Blake places the blame for this wrecking of the American landscape not only on the hucksters, politicians, and interest groups, but also on the intellectual elite — the critics, artists, and educated people who discuss and deplore ugliness, but who up to now have done nothing to counteract and abolish it.

Mrs. Sean K. McCurley, 2139 Illinois Road, Northbrook, Ill.

THE QUIET CRISIS, by Stewart Udall. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, Inc., 383 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 1963. \$5.00.

The introduction by John F. Kennedy illustrates the late President's understanding of land use from Jeffersonian times, through Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt, to present-day use by multitudes. He remarked: "We must develop new instruments of foresight and protection and nurture in order to recover the relationship between man and nature and make sure that the national estate we pass on to our multiplying descendants is green and flourishing."

Mr. Udall understands the feeling of Indians for their "Mother" earth, even as he understands the Anglo-Saxon desire to "own" acres. The statement of Jefferson's land policy — that unoccupied land belongs to multitudes until occupied or claimed by an individual — was the first principle that allowed us to save exceptional portions of our country from private ownership and provided the foundation for establishment of National Parks, National Monuments, and wilderness reserves.

After the unprecedented raids on our resources in the past 75 years, it was necessary "to pay the piper": the buffalo were gone, almost exterminated; the sea otter was nearly extinct; the salmon runs were decimated; the hydraulic mining of gold had polluted the rivers; top soil was plowed up and eventually blew away in dust. After natural resources were nearly eliminated, wisdom began to take over; Teddy Roosevelt was able to advance a conservation program (he even coined the word); George Perkins Marsh urged more research into land use; John Wesley Powell urged water rights in the West; Carl Schurz tried to save the national forests from land barons; and many more leaders through the years tried to make the public conscious of the wasting away of our natural bounty.

But the urban population has spread and grown — subdivisions swarm over the landscape; selfish advertisers hide the scenery with billboards; detergents pollute our waters; smoke and smog dim our outlook, and litterbugs have become a national menace. The CRISIS may have been quiet in coming on the scene, but it is rapidly becoming less quiet.

According to Mr. Udall, THE QUIET CRISIS will fail in its mission unless "an ever-widening concept and higher ideal of conservation will enlist our finest impulses and move us to make the earth a better home both for ourselves and for those as yet unborn."

Lillian Lasch, 8937 Harms Road, Morton Grove, Ill.



Triolet to an Indigo Bunting

*Sing your summer serenade
In the key of blue delight
While I linger in the shade —
Sing your summer serenade.
Spring is vastly overplayed,
I agree, wee feathered sprite.
Sing your summer serenade
In the key of blue delight.*

Emeline Ennis Kotula



I. A. S. - Affiliated Societies

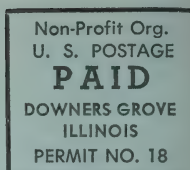
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Route #1, Box 59, Plainfield, Illinois

THE LIST OF I.A.S. Affiliates has grown to such an extent that we are no longer able to publish all of the names on a single page. Hence we are covering the Affiliated Societies from A through F in this issue, and will list those from G through W in the next issue. From now on, the name of a given club will appear in alternate issues of the AUDUBON BULLETIN.

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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
Chicago Natural History Museum
Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60605
RETURN REQUESTED



Harlow B. Mills, Chief
Ill. Natural History Survey
Urbana, Ill.

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

The Society was organized over sixty years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas that birds need for their survival. In many cases the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws has not guaranteed their enforcement. We invite you to join us in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation and in cooperating with all other organizations which work for the protection of our natural resources.

Headquarters of the Society are at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

Active Members	\$3.00 annually
Contributing Members	\$5.00 annually
Club Affiliation	\$5.00 annually
Sustaining Members	\$10.00 annually
*Life Members	\$100.00
*Benefactors	\$500.00
*Patrons	\$1,000.00

*Payable in installments of \$25.00 or more.

Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society should be sent to **Mr. John Helmer, Treasurer**, Illinois Audubon Society, 2805 Park Place, Evanston, Illinois. Change of address notices should be sent to **Mr. Paul Schulze**, Membership Chairman, 622 S. Wisconsin Ave., Villa Park, Illinois.

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN is the official journal of The Illinois Audubon Society and is published quarterly — March, June, September, and December. Subscription price is \$3.00 per year, which coincides with dues for an active member. Single copies, 75 cents.

EDITORIAL OFFICE: 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



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(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill., 60605

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September 1964

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

By Raymond Mostek

In my report to the Society at the May Annual Meeting, I declared that cooperation with such groups as The Izaak Walton League of America, The Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, and The Illinois Nature Conservancy enabled us to progress in Illinois toward greater conservation goals in at least a half-dozen different areas. I also suggested that a second decade of intensive cooperation should bring closer working arrangements with such groups as The Garden Clubs of Illinois, The Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, The Daughters of the American Revolution, and other organizations with conservation committees.

Another way in which the individual may make a contribution to the cause of outdoor conservation is by a three-way membership in the Audubon movement. The value of a local, town or county Audubon club has been amply demonstrated over the years. Such a club or society can reach "grass-roots America" better than a state or national organization. The local club can provide field trips, show Audubon films to the community, educate children through Junior Audubon Clubs, and as in Kickapoo State Park, provide the vigilance and the strength to ward off raids by private interests upon public property.

For several years the I. A. S. Board of Directors has encouraged the formation of local Audubon clubs. This drive has met with tremendous success. Upon the initiative of our former President, **Paul Downing** of Highland Park, and Board Member **Franklin McVey**, a new I. A. S. Chapter has recently been formed in Lake County. **Stuart Otis** has been elected first president. The Society has helped form almost ten new Audubon clubs in the last decade. If you are interested in establishing a new Audubon group in your community, please write to our Vice-President for Extension, **Harlan Walley**, 717 North Elm St., Sandwich, Illinois.

Many new members of the Illinois Audubon Society may not realize that it is one of the oldest conservation clubs in the nation. Formed in 1897, the I. A. S. is even older than the national organization. Like many other outdoor groups, we have enjoyed tremendous growth in the past six years, but there must be thousands of others in Illinois who would join our cause if they only knew about us. We should reach the one thousand member mark long before our announced goal of Dec. 31, 1965. You can help by sending us a list of a dozen prospects and we will send them literature and membership information.

You may not be aware that no other state conservation organization in Illinois provides its membership with such excellent publications as our **Audubon Bulletin** and the **I. A. S. Newsletter**. No other state group provides such frequent mailings to its members; nor are other "house organs" so packed with useful news and information about the Illinois

scene. Ours is a vocal organization, and our voice is heard on conservation matters throughout the state. The Audubon Wildlife Films, presented each fall at the Chicago Museum of Natural History, help influence over five thousand persons annually. One can be proud to be a member of I. A. S.

If one is to informed about national conservation matters, there is no better group to join than the National Audubon Society. With annual dues at \$8.50 and offices at 1130 Fifth Ave., New York, New York, it has become one of the most dynamic civic groups in the nation. Under the vigorous leadership of President Carl Buchheister and his aide, Charles Callison, the opinions and work of this national group are respected and heeded in the Congress and in the Interior Department, as never before. We are proud to say that our Society enjoys excellent relations with the staff at Audubon House and that we are in regular correspondence with them. **Audubon Magazine**, issued six times a year, is without question the finest conservation magazine, and it improves with each issue. There is no "rivalry" between our state group and the National Audubon Society, for we fully realize that without a national organization to coordinate, originate and sponsor many activities, the Audubon movement would be weak indeed. As President Carl Buchheister declares so aptly, "Audubon means conservation."

Although the National Audubon Society has enjoyed tremendous growth in the last few years and has doubled its membership to over 45,000, it is obvious that with over two million "bird-watchers" in a country of 191,000,000, the group does not fulfill its membership potential. Think of how effective a national Audubon group could be if its membership were ten times as great — 450,000! This is not an unreasonable figure, when you consider that the National Rifle Association numbers over 500,000 persons. Many groups in this country exceed the half-million mark. It is estimated that over 100,000,000 persons will visit our national parks in 1964 — a fantastic figure. If only a few thousand of these people were inspired enough by what they saw to join a local, state, and/or national conservation group upon their return home, we could do much more to help preserve wildlife and wilderness values.

Notes from the Nest

Biologists have counted at least 107 species of animals and nearly as many species of birds which have been exterminated from the face of the earth in the last 2,000 years, most of them in the past century . . . It has been said that "Conservation begins in the mind of man when he realizes that there is a tomorrow" . . . President Lyndon Johnson is considering a proposal to recommend that Congress establish a Redwoods National Park in Northern California . . . At this writing (late in July), it appears that Congress will approve several important conservation bills before it adjourns: the Wilderness Bill has been passed by the Senate and House, and the two versions will be considered by a coordinating committee; the important Land and Water Conservation Fund Bill, H.R. 3846, has been approved after a stubborn fight, but must be voted upon again in its final form. There is a slim possibility of approval for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, under a "compromise" proposal which would allow construction of a huge harbor at Burns Ditch for the sole benefit of two steel firms . . . Fire Island, with its exciting Sunken Forest, near the coast of Long Island, New York, may be protected by Congress this session. This will add another ocean-front area to the public domain . . . In the

last three years, Padre Island (Texas), Cape Cod (Mass.) and Point Reyes (Calif.) have been saved by the Congress after considerable pressure from conservation forces A recent editorial in the **American Tree Farmer** complains that the federal government now owns 769,900,000 acres of land, but does not point out that our population is growing, that urban areas lack sufficient recreation space, and that much of the federal land (out West) is where the people are not. The editorial also fails to acknowledge the importance to the economy of the recreation industry. One must read these editorials with discrimination.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois



ANYONE FOR THE CHRISTMAS CENSUS?

By Mrs. Harry C. Spitzer

My mood is one of "Christmas in July," as this is being written with the temperature near 90°. Is your Bird Club interested in joining the Christmas Census? Perhaps you have started too late in past years. NOW is the time to get to work: Write to the National Audubon Society for the official forms, with complete instructions; select your best birding area; choose a compiler; select a date during the count period.

At your next general meeting you might read aloud the article by **Miss Margaret Lehmann**, which appeared in the December 1963 AUDUBON BULLETIN, thoroughly covering this subject.

After the census has been taken, tabulate the results and mail them to the National Audubon Society. To expedite matters, some groups find it best to have all participants meet as soon as the Count Day ends and to tally the reports immediately. Perhaps you would like this plan. Finally, if you wish your report to appear in the AUDUBON BULLETIN, send a copy to me — soon enough to be received no later than January 15, 1965. Good birding to you!

1776 Roger Avenue, Glenview, Illinois 60025



COME SEE THE WILDLIFE FILMS!

BY THIS TIME all members should have received their 1964-65 program cards for the series of Audubon Wildlife Films being presented by the Illinois Audubon Society at the Chicago Natural History Museum. Each lecture begins at 2:30 on a Sunday afternoon; members are urged to come early in order to be sure of finding a seat, as several recent lectures were presented to capacity crowds. For the benefit of those who might have displaced their cards, here is the complete schedule:

Oct. 25, 1964 — Robert Hermes — **Ranch of the Purple Flowers**

Nov. 22, 1964 — Chester Lyons — **The Right to Live**

Jan. 31, 1965 — John Bulger — **New England Saga**

March 7, 1965 — Edgar Jones — **Canada's Mountain Wilderness**

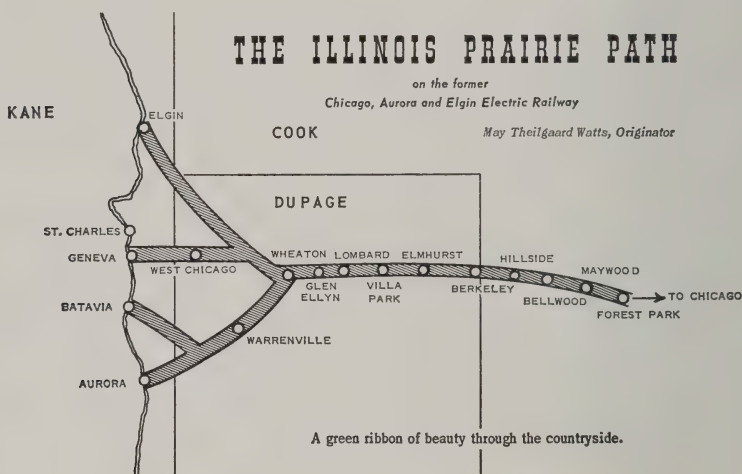
April 4, 1965 — Robert Butsch — **Wildlife in a Water Wonderland**

THE ILLINOIS PRAIRIE PATH

By The Open Lands Project

"WE ARE HUMAN BEINGS. We are able to walk upright on two feet. We need a footpath. Right now there is a chance for Chicago and its suburbs to have a footpath, a long one. The right-of-way of the Aurora electric railroad lies waiting. If we have courage and foresight, such as made possible the Long Trail in Vermont, and the Appalachian Trail from Maine to Georgia, and the network of public footpaths in Britain, then we can create from this strip a proud resource."

— *May Theilgaard Watts*



BACKGROUND — About five years ago, the Chicago, Aurora and Elgin Electric Railway ceased operation after many years of providing commuter service to Chicago from the western suburbs (see map). Since then the right-of-way has been abandoned, the tracks and ties have been sold and removed, the stations have been sold or rented.

PRESENT USES AND OWNERSHIP — In addition to ownership by the railroad, Commonwealth Edison Company maintains power lines over the major portion of the right-of-way. This Company has title to a portion of the roadbed. It also has perpetual easements over the entire system for power lines. In some areas the original land-owners have cultivated portions of the right-of-way. The remainder of the property is standing idle. There is some usage of the roadbed as an alley and as a dumping ground.

SOME PROPOSED USES — Consideration has been given by the State Highway Department to an inter-community highway. This has encountered opposition in the suburban towns (Lombard, Glen Ellyn, Wheaton) because it would mean added traffic **through** the centers of these communities. Suburban officials would much prefer establishment of parking lots to provide easier shopping in the towns. Some communities are pursuing this

use. With the anticipated need for water from Lake Michigan to supply the growing communities in DuPage County, and with a need to provide for sewage disposal, the DuPage County Board of Supervisors would like to acquire the right-of-way. It would require the entire length. A future monorail development is another possible use.

PROPOSED OWNERSHIP — To retain the continuity of the right-of-way for multiple use, the DuPage County Board of Supervisors is urged to acquire the entire rights of the railroad in DuPage County. Similar bodies in Cook and Kane Counties should acquire the sections in their counties.

FINANCING — Access rights to the entire right-of-way must be purchased as soon as possible by the County. The transportation fund is a source for purchase — in order to hold the right-of-way for possible highway or monorail development in the future and for the Prairie Path now. Provision must be made for supervision and maintenance of the Path. This may come from forest preserve funds or from some, as yet to be determined, body, (possibly nature preserves commission; private society, foundation).

THE IDEA OF THE PRAIRIE PATH — Mrs. Raymond (May Theilgaard) Watts of Naperville, naturalist emeritus of the Morton Arboretum, has suggested the use of the right-of-way for hiking, cycling, and horseback riding. This unique trail would be compatible with sub-surface water and sewage lines and overhead power lines. She wrote a letter to the Editor of *The Chicago Tribune* in September, 1963, suggesting the possibility and describing some of the uses. Response to the idea was most encouraging, and many people offered their support.

PROJECT ASSISTANCE — Gunnar Peterson, Director of the Open Lands Project, has worked closely with a group of DuPage County residents to help with development of the footpath plan. He has consulted with the DuPage County Supervisors, the DuPage, Cook and Kane County Forest Preserve Superintendents, Commonwealth Edison property men, the Director of Planning for Kane County and the Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Area Planning Commission. They have all indicated an interest in the Prairie Path proposal and feel it has merit.

POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT — The Prairie Path could be a beautiful green ribbon through town and countryside — an invitation to the enjoyment of the out-of-doors in all seasons for the many residents of the area. Separate paths for hikers, cyclists and horseback riders would give all an opportunity for exercise and education. The Path varies in width from 45 to 15 feet and would lend itself well to development. Some suggestions:

Garden clubs might wish to plant certain areas.

Men's clubs might install picnic benches.

Civic groups could drill wells and build privies.

Youth groups might engage in clean-up projects.

Audubon groups might plant shrubs, etc. to attract birds.

Sportmen's clubs might clean streams.

Scout groups might develop trail markers.

Naturalists might set out simple identification markers.

Property owners could consider renting Youth Hostel stop-overs and one-night camping facilities.

Simple supply stores might be established.

Village stores and restaurants could find new customers.

Rental of bicycles and horses would be possible.

A list of possible projects and locations is being developed.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS — Many possibilities exist for communities to beautify the areas through which the Path runs and to make the Path a beauty spot through all communities. Parking lots will undoubtedly be necessary in some locations, but it is hoped that a section of the right-of-way might be reserved for hikers, riders, and cyclists passing through the villages. Some provision must be made in communities for parking bicycles, tying up horses, and permitting access to the shopping areas through which the path will undoubtedly travel.

OUTDOOR EDUCATION POSSIBILITIES — The trail can be widely used by schools and groups seeking an opportunity to study some of the native flora and fauna. The path will lead logically to various Forest Preserves and parks, and to the area along the Fox River. Teachers and classes may be using the path extensively. Guide books to the area may be written. Mimeographed descriptions of things to look for, historical sites, and natural phenomena, can be developed. There may be places in the future for group camp sites off the Prairie Path on private property but accessible to it.

There may be connecting paths along the Prairie Path to extend hiking, riding and cycling opportunities to an even more extensive route. Consideration is being given to possible links between Elgin and Aurora along the Fox River, perhaps even a water route.

SUPERVISION AND MAINTENANCE — This would be up to various counties and communities to decide. Perhaps the Forest Preserve could act as the coordinator.

FILM STRIP — A ten-minute film strip, with recorded commentary, has been produced by the Open Lands Project, written by Mrs. Watts and narrated by TV announcer Clint Youle to call attention to the possibilities of the Illinois Prairie Path. Arrangements are being made to have the film shown at meetings throughout the area. For bookings of film speakers bureau, contact Mrs. Samuel S. Holmes, Jr., Dunham Road, Wayne, Illinois. For data on trip routes, write to Miss Helen Turner, 125 South Brainard, Naperville, Illinois.

FINANCES — Contributions to defray the expenses of the film strip, for mailings and printing costs, will be gratefully received. Many contributions have already made possible the work done to date. Contributions (tax deductible) should be made to the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago and identified for the Prairie Path.

SUPPORT — The proposed path has received the enthusiastic endorsement of many groups and individuals who see the project as one which they can utilize for their own programs, which can provide a good community service, which can establish the green ribbon of beauty from Cook and Kane Counties through DuPage County. United States Senators Paul Douglas and Everett Dirksen have written of their approval of the project. The DuPage County Board of Supervisors sees no conflict between the footpath idea and their own long-range plans for use of the right-of-way for utilitarian purposes.

This is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to establish an Illinois Prairie Path — like the public paths in England, and on smaller scale like the Appalachian Trail in the East. This would be a prairie path to capture some of the beauty of the plains.

Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago, 123 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. 60602



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If you would like to help any of the above committees in their work, please get in touch with its chairman. For his address, write to **Mr. Raymond Mostek**, President, Illinois Audubon Society, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois.



THE VALUE OF PRAIRIE CHICKEN SANCTUARIES

By J. W. Galbreath

1. **Sanctuaries preserve for posterity** a segment of our rich wildlife heritage and thereby benefit local residents.
2. Sanctuaries bring revenue into a community through the sale of food, lodging, and automobile service to those who visit the Sanctuary during the year. In 1963 approximately 300 persons observed the colorful courtship ceremony of the Prairie Chicken on the booming grounds. Twice each year the management group meets at the Sanctuary and patronizes local restaurants.
3. Sanctuary lands restrict production of surplus commodities (corn, beans, wheat) from the market, thus improving the farmer's price for crops.
4. Sanctuaries provide areas for technical research which may improve the future welfare and happiness of all people. "There is only one biology." Recent research at the University of Illinois on insects has provided solutions to general problems of nutrition and psychology. We do not begin to know or understand the value of each living species.
5. Open lands restore ground water to the water table, thus making it available to rural areas who depend upon wells for their water supply.
6. Sanctuary lands are taxed, as are any other lands; the revenue goes into local county funds for roads, schools, and other community services.
7. Many people have the erroneous opinion that if you can't eat it, wear it, or sell it for cash, a resource is of no value. Wildlife has played a vital part in our rich American heritage. Extinction of a species robs future generations of their birthright. Wilderness has formed a background for our American history. When the wild areas are gone, man will lose forever a valuable part of himself. We will then be poor indeed.
8. Never before has man held the power over his environment that he holds today. Destruction is streamlined. Grasslands are plowed, fence rows are grubbed out, woodlands disappear before the bulldozer and chain saw, freeways replace wide-open spaces with concrete and asphalt. Population expansion is wiping out the last frontier. Suburbia mushrooms into the countryside, and local flora and fauna disappear from the landscape. Are we so greedy in America that we cannot afford to save little islands of green space here and there to break the dull monotony of man-made sameness?

It has been said by some that Illinois, historically a prairie state of waving blue stem and abundant wildlife, does not have a wildlife heritage. I sincerely believe this is our greatest need. We must create a conservation ethic. Public opinion today will determine what kind of a world our children will inherit. Are we willing to pay the price today to prevent our native Prairie Grouse from joining the extinct Passenger Pigeon?

Prairie Chickens have demonstrated a tenacious will to live. They typify the spirit of freedom of the open prairie, demonstrating their vitality each spring in the colorful breeding ceremonial ritual, which beats in harmony with the spirit of Nature. If this voice of the open plains is permitted to fade forever from the horizon, then all mankind is poorer, destitute of what might have been, had man been a little less greedy, a little more concerned about his future wildlife legacy.

9. Today we are in touch with the reality of extinction. To save a species requires favorable local public sentiment, legal protection, law enforcement, and education.

10. From Ralph Yeatter, Dean of Prairie Chicken Research, we quote:
 "Despite almost overwhelming losses, Prairie Chickens are still battling valiantly to hold on in Illinois. There seems to be little question that we **can** save some wild Prairie Chickens for the future enjoyment of Illinois citizens if we, as conservationists, are willing to try even a fraction as hard as the Prairie Chickens are trying to keep a foothold in the state. If as much money, time, and effort as has been spent on waterfowl management in Illinois were devoted to the management of the Prairie Chicken, there would be little question about insuring its future. Conceivably, it might even be a better investment because control over Prairie Chicken production lies within Illinois and not in areas over which Illinois has no control, as in the case of ducks."

11. Residents of Wisconsin are well aware that the Prairie Chicken provides one of the most fascinating spring outdoor shows in the world. Since 1950, 3,226 people (including "repeaters") have spent 3,925 man-mornings of their time watching the spring displays of the Prairie Chicken from the Wisconsin Department of Conservation blinds in Portage and Adams counties.

People interested in contributing to the Prairie Chicken Foundation are invited to inspect the Dr. Ralph Yeatter Refuge at Bogota, but they are cautioned against walking over the area during the nesting period in April, May, and June. Excessive traffic over the area at this time would defeat the primary purpose of this refuge — protection of the Prairie Chicken during nesting. Individuals or groups wishing to visit the refuge should contact Joe Ellis, Game Biologist, Bogota, Illinois, for further information.

9405 S. Richfield Road, East St. Louis, Illinois



MORE ON WHISTLING SWANS

In the June 1964 issue of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN (No. 130, p. 7), John O'Donnell reported sighting Whistling Swans near Mundelein, Illinois on March 26. My records show that I sighted this species at the lake near the intersection of Palatine and Algonquin Roads on March 15, 22 and 24, and again on April 23. I have some excellent pictures of them taken with a telescope on my camera . . . Another unusual record: I identified a Western Kingbird in Deer Grove Forest Preserve on May 3, 1964.

Jackson L. Boughner, 710 E. Kenilworth Road, Palatine, Ill.



CONNOISSEUR at the FEEDER

*Scanning
 the day's menu,
 a feasting chickadee
 selects fresh sunflower on the
 half-shell.*

Emeline Ennis Kotula

WILLOW PTARMIGAN (*Lagopus lagopus alascensis*)

By Anna C. Ames

Only four species of ptarmigan are known: the White-tailed, the Rock, the Willow, and the Red Grouse of the British Isles. Until Alaska joined the Union, the White-tailed Ptarmigan was the only one of this family in the United States. Now the Willow Ptarmigan is the state bird of Alaska. It is the largest and heaviest of the ptarmigan, with a noticeably large, heavy bill.

Ptarmigan are tame and unsuspicious during the summer and early fall. Once on a high slope of Mt. Evans (Colorado), I saw two birds on the ground, apparently resting. They were practically motionless, and one of them actually allowed me to pick it up. This White-tailed Ptarmigan did protest somewhat at my examination of it. The White-tail ranges southward in the Rocky Mountains as far as New Mexico, but presumably is restricted to the bleak Alpine meadows above timberline. Ptarmigan dwell in arctic wastes or high mountain ranges and therefore are seldom seen even by those greatly interested in birds.

The most unusual fact about ptarmigan is the seasonal change of plumage color of the American birds. In summer they are brown with some white, and in winter they are pure white except for black eyes and bills. (The Rock Ptarmigan retains a black mark from eye to bill.) Hence they are camouflaged against their worst enemies, the Snowy Owl and the Arctic Fox. The Goshawk and the wolf also prey upon nest and young. Ptarmigan assume their summer plumage by a gradual moult correlated with the disappearance of the patches of snow in the mountains in the spring. Females often moult a little earlier in the spring than the males. Feet and legs are heavily feathered in the winter.

The Willow Ptarmigan is the most northerly of the four species of ptarmigan. It is completely circumpolar and is widely distributed around the arctic barren lands of both continents and the arctic islands southward into the willow scrub of the subarctic. The Willow Ptarmigan is a bird of the snow. Sometimes it scratches a hole in the snow and settles down for a rest. In stormy weather it flies down into the snow to escape the wind and to sleep. It is a bird of much vitality and of strong, swift, direct flight. It has been known to outdistance a pursuing Goshawk.

Various birds nest in the dwarf forest of the arctic tundra. but in winter the ptarmigan alone remains, often buried in the snow. Ptarmigan are among the most sedentary of birds, yet they have a particularly inhospitable habitat in winter. Few other birds could survive in it. Willow Ptarmigan are resident wherever found. They are said to make a vertical migration, as they prefer the open tundra and barren slopes in summer and sheltered valleys in winter. In autumn many birds leave their breeding grounds and fly south for hundreds of miles. A bird may occasionally reach the northern border of the United States, but if so, it has ventured far south of the main body of its kind.

Ptarmigan are the most thoroughly monogamous of all the grouse. During the mating season the male is very noisy; his calls and hoots may be heard on all sides. He is most demonstrative between 10 p. m. and 2 a. m., when there is the least daylight. The female has a harsh danger signal. Like many other birds of plain and tundra, the male ptarmigan has a flight song.

Ptarmigan nest on the ground, generally in a hollow under concealing bushes or between hummocks. There are commonly from 7 to 10 eggs, sometimes more, of a creamy color, heavily blotched with brown; some authorities report that the egg is a rich crimson. Eggs are 1½ inches long. The incubation period is about 3½ weeks. Incubation does not begin until the last egg is deposited; before then, the nest is kept covered.

The male stays nearby for protection and assists in the care of the chicks. The young are notoriously precocial, and are able to run and hide an hour or two after hatching. About the tenth day they are able to fly. Family groups stay together until fall or winter, often not scattering until nesting time in the spring. In summer, ptarmigan feed on berries, foliage, and insects. In winter they exist largely on the twigs of willows, alders, and other shrubs which they are able to dig out of the snow. As spring comes, they eat the buds of various trees or shrubs, grass, insects, and spiders.

Grouse are considered valuable chiefly as game birds. The Willow Ptarmigan is the all-important game bird of Alaska. The ptarmigan population fluctuates every ten years. Hunting of the Red Grouse in Britain is famous in legend and story. Considering the bleak, barren regions where ptarmigan live, it is wholly natural that they should be prized as additions to the larders of the few inhabitants. The flesh of the Willow Ptarmigan is preferred to that of the Rock, although both are eaten. The Alaska Willow Ptarmigan has the widest distribution of any Alaskan game bird. It is found on tundras and willow-grown flats over most of the mainland, except in areas occupied by a subspecies, the Alexander Ptarmigan.

In the fall, ptarmigan afford the hunter good sport. Like the Ruffed Grouse, they rise explosively when disturbed. Ptarmigan seldom all rise at once when they are scattered and feeding. Their flight is said to be always in a straight line, often extending a considerable distance. They alight in bushes or trees as readily as upon the ground. Until several years ago, large numbers of ptarmigan were sold in the markets of Newfoundland. This action is now prohibited.

927 Brummel Street, Evanston, Illinois



N. R. C. I. CONFERENCE — 1964

The Natural Resources Council of Illinois — a forum of conservation organizations — will hold its Annual Conference on Oct. 9, 10 and 11 at the Holt Memorial Center and Allerton House, near Monticello, Illinois. All lovers of the out-of-doors are urged to attend and enjoy a stimulating week-end. There will be round-table discussions and interesting lectures by leading naturalists and conservation officials. For a complete program, write at once to **Sylvia H Dillon**, Corresponding Secretary, 826 N. Blanchard Street, Wheaton, Illinois.



Nature Preserves Commission at Work

I. A. S. members will recall that the last session of the State Legislature, at the request of an Illinois Nature Preserves Committee headed by I. A. S. Director **George Fell**, passed two bills setting up an Illinois Nature Preserves Commission. The following account, digested from an article in **THE ILLINOIS NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY REPORTS** (May 1964), summarizes the work of the Commission:

The Legislature established an Illinois Nature Preserves Commission of nine members, to be appointed by the governor with the advice of the Chief of the Illinois Natural History Survey and the Director of the Illinois State Museum. Representatives of the Department of Conservation, the Illinois Natural History Survey, and the Illinois State Museum were to serve as advisors of the Commission but were not to have a vote. The powers and duties of the Commission were to:

1. Approve or disapprove the acquisition or disposal by the Department of Conservation of nature preserves areas;
2. Advise, approve, or disapprove concerning the management of such areas;
3. Formulate policies for the selection, acquisition, management, and protection of nature preserves;
4. Maintain registries and records of nature preserves and other areas of educational or scientific value as habitats for rare and endangered species of plants and animals in the state.

A second bill amended older legislation to give the Department of Conservation authorization, subject to the approval of the Commission and the governor, to acquire, by gift, purchase, grant, exchange, dedication, or condemnation, any additions to the nature preserves system and to manage them in a manner approved by the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission.

Harlow B. Mills, Chief of the Natural History Survey, and Milton Thompson, Director of the Illinois State Museum, presented a list of candidates to Governor Otto Kerner, who then appointed the following members of the Commission: James Brown IV, Dr. Margery C. Carlson, Elton Fawks, George B. Fell, Dr. S. Charles Kendeigh, Dr. Willard D. Klimstra, Edward M. Levin, Jr., Charles G. Sauers, and Mrs Charles R. Walgreen. At its first meeting in Chicago on Jan. 30, 1964, the Commission elected Dr. Kendeigh as Chairman; Mr. Fawks as Vice-Chairman; and Mr. Fell as Secretary.

At a subsequent meeting on March 19, several areas were mentioned as possible nature preserves to be established under the new system. Survey botanist Robert Evers (author of **Some Unusual Natural Areas in Illinois and a Few of Their Plants** — Biological Notes No. 50) was asked to examine some of the potential preserves and report back to the Commission.

Persons desiring more information about the Commission and its activities may contact its Chairman, **Dr. S. Charles Kendeigh**, at the Department of Zoology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

NATURE PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBITION — 1965

AGAIN ALL MEMBERS and friends of the Illinois Audubon Society are invited to participate in the TWENTIETH ANNUAL Chicago International Exhibition of Nature Photography. This, the oldest (and largest) nature photography exhibition in the world, is sponsored by the Nature Camera Club of Chicago and the Chicago Natural History Museum. The accompanying illustration is one of the accepted prints from a previous exhibition.

The deadline is January 18, 1965. Accepted prints will be on display from February 1 through 21 in the main hall of the museum; accepted slides will be projected in the James Simpson Theater (where our Audubon Wildlife Films are shown) on two Sundays — February 7 and 14, at 2:30 p.m. Original color slides and prints of all types of natural subjects — birds, mammals, insects, wildflowers, geology, weather phenomena, nature patterns, seascapes and landscapes — are eligible for entry. To obtain entry blanks, write to Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137.



Evening Grosbeak By Leslie Campbell



BROWN CREEPER IN ILLINOIS

By Ronald M. Case

During the summer of 1963, I conducted a breeding-bird census at Robert W. Allerton Park, which is located four and one-half miles southwest of Monticello, Piatt County, Illinois. A portion of this census was conducted in a flood plain forest habitat. The major trees in this area were silver maple, hickory, sycamore and several species of oak. The Sangamon river runs through the area.

A Brown Creeper (*Certhia familiaris*) was observed throughout the summer in the flood plain forest. The Brown Creeper is normally a migrant in Illinois, with its usual breeding range in southern Canada and the northern United States. Smith and Parmalee (1955) do not list any summer records for the Brown Creeper in "A Distributional Check List of the Birds of Illinois." This species was heard singing on numerous occasions. Sight records were made of one individual on the following dates: 3 June, 12 June, 15 June, 19 June, 14 July, and the last date the bird was seen was

26. July. On 27 June, two individuals were seen at the same time, but no nest was found, nor were any young birds seen.

Confirmation of the identification of this species was made by Dr. S. C. Kendeigh, professor of zoology and ornithologist at the University of Illinois, when he accompanied me on one of the censuses.

104 Everest Ave., Brokaw, Wisconsin



Pesticides and People

As announced in the last issue of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN, the National Audubon Society has established the **Rachel Carson** Memorial Fund for Research, money from which will sponsor study of problems caused by the introduction of man-made poisons into our environment. The DETROIT NEWS recently wrote the following tribute to the late author of SILENT SPRING:

"Miss Carson always insisted that she did not oppose intelligent use of chemicals, but only their foolhardy and uninformed use. Her detractors cannot dim her most important testament to us: An eminently sensible view of man as part of a vast and incredible universe, as a part of nature, in which this war against nature is inescapably a war against himself."

Recently the Governor of New Jersey has instructed state agencies to stop using D.D.T., and has urged towns and landowners to follow that example by spraying with insecticides "of less accumulative nature" (From the "Audubon Leaders' Conservation Guide").

The following letter was recently sent to all Audubon leaders by **Roger Tory Peterson**: "Traveling about the country as much as I do, I have become increasingly disturbed — indeed, angered — by the incidence of pesticide disasters. Birds are my life and I cannot sit by while the highly-paid public relations men of the (chemical) industry tell the public that there is no problem, or that the problem has been over-stated.

"The problem is very serious indeed. It poses an immediate threat to birds at the end of long food chains — the fish-eating birds and other predators, vulnerable species with low populations. As conservationists, each of us should act as a watchdog of what is happening and speak up. Speak up locally, to government officials, to your elected representatives!

"Recently I testified in Washington before Senator Abraham Ribicoff's sub-committee that is investigating pesticides. Some of my testimony is given below for your information. It may give you some of the answers to questions that come your way:

"Aldrin, endrin, dieldrin and all compounds of the chlorinated hydrocarbon complex should be banned and permits to manufacture them withdrawn. It is impossible to keep these poisons from contaminating our entire environment so long as winds blow, waters flow and fishes swim.

"I realize that some of the more responsible chemical companies are engaging in research to find substitutes for the more dangerous poisons. I have seen the wildlife research laboratories at Dow Chemical Company and I am much impressed. Some of the staff admitted that there are even now less harmful chemicals that would do the trick but that they are more expensive to produce. In short, they found themselves not only fighting the research battle but also the economic battle."

— Excerpted in part from the MICHIGAN AUDUBON SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

REUBEN M. STRONG, M.D. — 1872-1964

With the deepest regret, we announce the death of Dr. R. M. Strong, honorary president of the Illinois Audubon Society, of a heart attack in Petoskey, Mich., on August 11, 1964. He was living at his summer home in Bay View, Mich., at the time of his death. Burial was at Bay View; on Saturday, Sept. 12, a Memorial Service was held in the United Church of Hyde Park and attended by many of his family and Chicago-area friends.

Dr. Strong was probably the foremost ornithologist-conservationist in the Middle West. His achievements and his work in the field of natural history spanned two centuries. In 1888, he and a group of other young men founded the Wilson Ornithological Society. He served as first treasurer of that group, and was its president from 1894 to 1901, and again in 1923-24. For many years he was its sole surviving founder. He was also a Fellow of the American Ornithologist's Union.

Dr. Strong was President of the Illinois Audubon Society for ten years until 1951, when he became honorary president. He acted as the official representative of the Society at the Chicago Natural History Museum until just a year ago, when his wife's last illness forced him to curtail his activities. He established the Chicago Conservation Council over 25 years ago and served as its chairman until his death.

Although he contributed much to the science of ornithology, Dr. Strong's vocation was as a doctor of medicine. He joined the faculty of the University of Chicago in 1903, teaching anatomy and ornithology. His teaching career included the faculties of ten colleges and universities. He founded the school of medicine in 1918 at Loyola University, first as professor of anatomy and later as head of the department until 1946. In 1957 he was given a special citation by Samuel Cardinal Stritch as one of the hundred most outstanding citizens of Chicago.

After his retirement in 1946, Dr. Strong became a research associate in anatomy at the Chicago Natural History Museum. In addition to many papers on medicine and anatomy, and on ornithology and conservation, Dr. Strong wrote four books on birds. His last published work was the monumental **Bibliography and Index of World Ornithological Literature**.

In 1907, along with Professor Cowles of the University of Chicago and other distinguished naturalists, Dr. Strong first proposed that the stretch of sand dunes around the southern shore of Lake Michigan be set aside as a National Park. He continued the effort to establish such a park until his last days. In 1912 he helped to found the Chicago Ornithological Society, serving many times subsequently as an officer and director. He served as Chairman of the Governor's Advisory Commission on Illinois Beach State Park, and was a Vice-President of the Illinois Wildflower Preservation Society. In December, 1959, in a ceremony at the Chicago Natural History Museum, the Illinois Audubon Society presented a plaque to Dr. Strong as a special conservation award.

To those of us who knew him closely for so many years, Dr. Strong will always be remembered as a man of vision and wisdom, a warm friend and a scholarly adviser. His knowledge of natural history was enormous and covered many fields. He persuaded many of us — you Editor included — to participate actively in the work of our local bird and conservation societies, and when our enthusiasm flagged, he inspired us to keep on with our efforts. To his last years, he took part energetically in field trips around the Chicago area. He was interested in each person as an individual, giving advice on medical problems just as freely as he gave counsel on matters involving conservation, the preservation of wild-life, or nature study. Dr. Strong will be deeply missed and warmly remembered.



For Early Christmas Shoppers

WHEN CHRISTMAS COMES, will you have just the right gift for that nature-loving friend of yours? Or will you rush out and buy some inappropriate trinket? Act now — get an outstanding book on birds or natural history from our bookshelf — or buy the book you have wanted for many months. The I.A.S. Bookstore at our Audubon Wildlife Films also operates a mail order service for stay-at-home shoppers. Income from book sales helps to defray the day-to-day expenses of carrying on the work of the Society. To order, write today to **Mr. Leroy Tunstall, Book Committee Chairman, 323 East Wesley Street, Wheaton, Illinois.** Make your remittance out to the Illinois Audubon Society and add 25c for postage to each order. These books are in stock for prompt delivery:

Silent Spring — Rachel Carson	\$5.00
Attracting Birds To Your Back Yard — Beecher	1.25
All About the Birds of the Bible	4.95
Bird Watching, Housing and Feeding — Schutz	3.75
Birds — Isabel B. Wasson (for 3rd Grade Readers)	1.00
Birds Over America — Peterson	7.50
Birder's Life List and Diary — Dietert	1.75
Checklist Card — Birds of Chicago Area	3 for 10c
Chicagoland Birds: Where and When to Find Them50
Dates of Flowering Plants25
Distributional Check List of Birds of Illinois25
Field Guide to the Birds — Peterson	4.95
Field Guide to Western Birds — Peterson	4.95
Carrying Straps for Field Guides	1.00
Index Tabs for Peterson Guides	Per Set .50
Plastic Jacket for Peterson Guides	1.00
Golden Nature Guide Books — Pocket size, each volume on a different subject: Birds, Trees, Flowers	Each 1.00
Invitation to the Birds — Eifert55
National Parks — Tilden	1.25
Our Growing Water Problem — National Wildlife Federation35
Wild America — Peterson and Fisher	5.00
Young Naturalist's Handbook	1.00

OFFICIAL MEMBERSHIP INSIGNIA

I.A.S. Arm Patch: Colorful cloth emblem for jackets	1.00
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THE ILLINOIS CONSERVATION OFFICER

By James M. Lockart

Before June 15, 1215, King John of England owned all the wildlife in his land, a state of affairs that often led to an exchange of harsh words and a shedding of blood between the King's men and the yeomen of the country, who wanted to serve up the royal property on the dinner tables of the common people. Anyone who has read Robin Hood remembers the contest between Robin and his Merry Men and the Sheriff of Nottingham over ownership of the deer in Sherwood Forest.

King John lost a few hunting rights on the field of Runnymede when the Barons forced him to affix his seal to the Magna Carta. No longer was the game of the field his alone; he merely held it in sacred trust for his subjects. Of course this did not mean that the common people could go hunting or fishing whenever they felt the urge, because that privilege was reserved for the landowners who controlled the right of trespass.

The antecedents of the modern American conservation officers go back to the days when the landed gentry of England hired game protectors to defend their deer forests, grouse coverts, and salmon waters against poachers. The stalwarts who came to the New World brought with them the concept that wildlife resources belong to the people, not to higher authority who only held it in trust. After the American Revolution, the states assumed responsibility for game and fish management. This idea of public ownership is recognized by court decisions handed down in the late 1800's and early 1900's in several states, Illinois included. These decisions gave the states the authority to set seasons and bag limits and permitted them to levy special taxes in the form of hunting and fishing licenses for the privilege of taking game or fish. It was then necessary to hire game wardens, men to enforce the regulations, to insure that no one got more than his fair share of the wildlife resources.

At one time the name "game warden," brought to mind an unshaven tobacco-chewing politician who spent most of his time hunting and fishing and a little of his time hiding behind a tree, intent on harassing citizens who liked to hunt and fish. This mental picture might have been correct once, but it is not now. The job of game warden has evolved into the job of conservation officer, and there is as much difference between the two as there is between an old-fashioned, muzzle-loading shotgun and a modern automatic.

Law enforcement is still the most important duty of the conservation officer, but it is far from being his only duty. The officer is on duty 6 days a week, 24 hours a day. He is subject to call at any time. The tasks facing him are varied. He may spend days investigating metropolitan fish markets to be sure that they are properly licensed and are not selling game fish, or he may check grocery stores and locker plants to determine if they are selling wild game animals.

There are 102 counties in Illinois, each with different problems. The commercial establishments may be important in cities; in the Illinois Ozarks, the officer may spend nights sitting on country roads trying to apprehend jack lighters who have no compunctions about killing a deer in the dark. On the prairies of east central Illinois, the big problem may be the illegal shooting of pheasants from automobiles. The conservation officer is called to assist other law enforcement agencies in recovering drowning victims. In times of flood he helps with rescue work.

The conservation officer is the Illinois Department of Conservation as far as the average person is concerned. A sportsman seldom has an opportunity to talk with a wildlife technician or a conservation administrator, but the county officer is no farther away than the telephone. And in the officer's home, the telephone rings day and night. The conservation may concern the registration of a duck blind in public waters, it may be about illegal hunting or a highway deer kill, or it may be an attempt to settle a 2 a.m. tavern argument on whether or not channel catfish will eat wild grapes that fall into streams.

Apprehending violators is one method of law enforcement, and payment of a fine is sometimes the only way to convince some people that they must not hold state law in contempt. Another way to prevent violations is to inform people of the law, a process of education. Conservation officers talk to sportmen's clubs, service organizations, and other groups on regulations and other aspects of conservation.

Illinois ranked fourth among the 50 states in the number of outboard motors in use last year. Chicago is the second largest market for boats and motors in the nation. The waters of the Chain-O-Lakes and the Alton-Wood River areas are considered to be some of the most congested in the United States. In 1960 the Illinois General Assembly passed the Boat Safety Act, a law that required all powered boats to be numbered. The Act made it incumbent upon boat operators to observe safety regulations and demonstrate common sense when boating. Conservation officers were handed the responsibility of policing Illinois waters.

Boats in use have increased since the Act was passed, but the number of boating accidents has decreased. Fully 128,000 boats were registered in 1961. There were 106 accidents reported that year; 81 people were injured and 37 were killed in Illinois. In 1963 there were 95 accidents; 58 boaters were injured and 32 killed. There were 161,068 boats registered in Illinois last year. Better law enforcement, the zoning of water for special use, warning byoys to travel at "no wake" speeds in fishing areas, regulations to keep clear of swimming areas, and education of boaters on safe handling are reasons for the decrease in accidents.

Another important educational phase of the conservation officer's job is hunter safety. In 1963 there were 34 hunting accidents involving guns in Illinois, and five were fatal accidents. About a half million hunting licenses are sold every year in Illinois, and so it is evident that hunting is safer than most people realize. Accidents are avoidable. Guns are not responsible for hunting accidents; when the man behind the gun doesn't think and doesn't realize the potential of the weapon he carries, the stage is set for an accident. Hunter safety education is the best way of reducing gun accidents in the field. The Department of Conservation conducts safety schools in cooperation with the National Rifle Association.

Conservation officers who complete 16 hours of class work and pass a written examination are certified as hunter safety instructors. They in turn organize schools and teach hunter safety. Since the start of the program, 1,071 adults have been qualified as instructors and 8,330 students have been qualified as safe hunters.

Last year the Izaak Walton League honored county conservation officers considered to be doing an outstanding job by local chapters of the League. Four Illinois officers received the award. They were Merlin Howe, Whiteside County; Hank Hannah, Rock Island County; Bob Ericson, Knox County;

and Jim Varva, McHenry County. The late Lewis Cox, former assistant chief of the Law Enforcement Division, was specially honored for his devotion to duty. No longer is a game warden merely an arresting officer. He is the local representative of a complex organization, and his job becomes more difficult as more is learned about conservation.

Illinois State Conservation Department, Springfield, Illinois



New Members Since May 20, 1964

The list below covers the three months ending August 20; if you joined the Society after that date your name will appear in the December AUDUBON BULLETIN. The total of 114 names represents the largest increase in membership for our Society during any three-month period — Membership Chairman **Paul Schulze** may take a bow! As usual, one star * denotes a Contributing Member or Affiliated Club; two stars ** denote a Sustaining Member. We are happy to welcome all of you and especially urge those who are in the Chicago area to attend our Audubon Wildlife Films (see the program elsewhere in this issue). May your stay with us be a long and pleasant one!

**Miss Margery Adams, Springfield
**Mrs. Dorothy K. Allen, Libertyville
Mrs. Josephine Allsbrow, Deerfield

Bede Armstrong, Waukegan
Ralph G. Bailey, Ingleside

*Miss Eileen Behrends, Chicago

Catherine Blair, Bensenville

Monica L. Bookman, Freeport

Katherine Briggs, Oak Park

Carlos Brown, Jonesboro

Ferrel Brown, Robinson

*J. R. Brown, Kenilworth

Robert M. Bruce, Deerfield

**Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Buell, Evanston

**D. J. Burns, Kankakee

Mrs. Mary L. Buzzard, St. Elmo

Mrs. Arthur V. Campbell, Lisle

*Paul H. Caseholt, Forest Park

**Miss Etta S. Chapek, Oak Brook

Edward J. Chereck, Woodstock

Mrs. Aubrey R. Clary, Oak Park

George T. Crout, Flanagan

*Miss Marjorie M. Dickinson, Springfield

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Unusual Birds Near Princeton

By Mrs. Vinnie T. Dyke

This summer the nature-lovers in our area have been thrilled by the sight of a stately white Mute Swan on Rawson's Lake in Bureau, Illinois. I.A.S. members who attended the annual meeting a number of years ago at Princeton will recall this lake as a haven for herons, sandpipers, and fishermen.

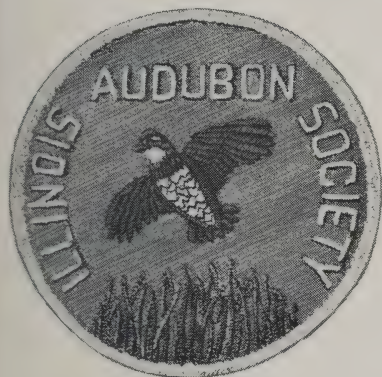
The swan appeared early in June and seems to enjoy its adopted home, as it has remained all summer except for brief absences. The pure white bird has dark legs and feet and a bright orange beak surmounted by a black knob. It is definitely the Mute Swan, which is native to northern Europe and Asia but is kept as a semi-domesticated bird in parks and estates in North America.

No one knows where this swan came from, but his presence causes great enjoyment to the children and householders of Bureau and Princeton. Whenever a car stops or people appear with bread or grain at the water's edge, the swan swims from the center of the lake and comes eagerly to the shore to be fed. He dunks his food under water before eating. His tameness suggests that he is an escaped bird, rather than one of the wild Mute Swans that have been increasing in numbers along the East Coast (these birds also originated from captive swans). We hope that our beautiful visitor will give us a permanent swan lake.

Another unusual species that has intrigued the bird-watchers here is a Ring-necked Dove that has been coming to my feeder and bird-bath all summer. He is a creamy-buff color with a black neck ring. The dove has been feeding on seeds and berries in the neighborhood

and visits other feeders all over this vicinity. We have not been able to learn whether this bird escaped or was liberated from the loft of some nearby bird fancier, but all of us enjoy its friendly, gentle nature and its mournful calls.

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SOME BIRD OBSERVATIONS — 1963

By Elton Fawks

CARDINAL AND HOUSE WREN — July 25, 1963 — A reliable observer reported a Cardinal and a House Wren nest just five feet apart. A few days later the wrens were seen feeding the young Cardinal. This continued for two weeks. The wrens did not hatch their eggs. They fed the Cardinal about three times to each feeding by the parent birds. I was able to observe this once. Only one young Cardinal hatched. I did not see any fighting among the birds.

PARASITIC JAEGER — Dec. 6, 1963 — Driving along Route 80, which runs beside the Mississippi river near Rapid City, Ill., I saw a black bird, crow size, with white upper wing flashings, chasing a gull, twisting and turning as it flew. When I was able to pull off the road for a better look, the bird had disappeared. However, half an hour later, parked on a drive beside the road, I saw the same performance at a distance of less than one block. The bird was nearly black, with white flashings on the upper wings. It was definitely a dark, immature Parasitic Jaeger. A week earlier I had noticed a dark bird chasing the gulls as I drove by, but at that time I had only a glance, and as the bird did not twist and turn. I had assumed it to be a crow. The jaeger was seen several times by most of the local birders on the 7th and 8th of December. At no time did I see elongated central tail feathers. I believe this bird was also seen on December 11.

R. R. 1, Box 112, East Moline, Illinois

BOOK REVIEWS

BIRDS OF THE LABRADOR PENINSULA, by W. E. Clyde Todd. University of Toronto Press, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada. 819 plus xiv pages, with nine color plates and numerous halftones and black-and-white maps. Dec. 1963. \$18.00.

The size and scope of this volume indicate that it is truly a life work, and the result of an incredibly long career in ornithology, for Mr. Todd first joined the Bureau of Biological Survey in 1891. He became Curator of Ornithology at the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh in 1899, serving until 1945, when he became Curator Emeritus, a position he still holds. This text covers 25 expeditions sponsored by the Carnegie Museum between 1901 and 1958. Most of these were undertaken by Todd himself, but the last two were apparently led by Roland C. Clement of the National Audubon Society.

If the book is huge ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches), so is the area it encompasses, for Mr. Todd presents a distributional list of all species collected and observed in the peninsula that extends from Newfoundland and the Labrador coast on the east to Hudson's Bay, James Bay, and the Missinaibi river in northern Ontario on the west; from Hudson Strait on the north to the St. Lawrence river and Quebec city on the south. The book is based not only upon Mr. Todd's extensive travels into and along this vast area, but also upon the accounts and collections of ornithologists and explorers who have visited there before and since.

As the author admits, much of the book could have been written thirty years ago, but the addition of much valuable data since Mr. Todd stopped paddling and portaging through the wilderness has served to make the distributional list much more authoritative and complete. No less than 5,375 birds were collected on the Carnegie expeditions, and some 22 new forms of birds are described from the Labrador Peninsula, of which seven were contributed by the author. In his travels, he enjoyed the company of some well-known naturalists and ornithologists, including Olaus J. Murie and George Miksch Sutton. If I have any criticism of this book, it is that there are only eight color plates by Sutton, and some of these show birds in juvenal plumage only.

However, the liberal use of distributional maps for many of the species makes up in part for the lack of color illustrations. The fold-out map of Labrador showing the routes of the various expeditions is essential for understanding of the text; again, this map should have been larger and more detailed. The pictures give some indication of the wild, bleak terrain and the primitive means of travel (largely by canoe) which the author used. Modern air travel, and the opening up of this wilderness in recent years by mineral and wood pulp companies (to say nothing of the radar warning outposts) have changed the entire aspect of Labrador. In ten years, it should be possible to write a much more complete list, one which may reflect the effects of possible changes from a terrain inhabited only by Eskimos, Indian tribes, and trappers to a land populated by white men with their civilized habitations.

I found this book immensely appealing because my own travels into the Quetico wilderness have taken me across waters that empty into James Bay, where Mr. Todd traveled and collected so extensively. The first fifty or so pages of his book give an account of the various expeditions, and

found this absorbing reading. This effect carries over into the distributional list itself, for Mr. Todd not only describes the species, its nesting, range, habits, etc. in a workmanlike way, but he often narrates his personal experiences in collecting various specimens or making observations. The classification and nomenclature of the species follows the latest (fifth) A.O.U. CHECK-LIST, but Mr. Todd follows the common names used in the fourth CHECK-LIST, which may prove confusing to some of the newer ornithologists or purists among us.

BIRDS OF THE LABRADOR PENINSULA is hardly the book you would present to a casual bird student or that you would buy yourself unless you had ample funds for expanding your library of natural history. But if your friend plans to go soon into the north country wilderness — or if you have an interest in the wildlife of remote and inaccessible areas of this continent — then you will find this a worthwhile purchase, and fascinating reading as well.

— Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.



THE COTTONTAIL RABBIT IN ILLINOIS, by Rexford D. Lord, Illinois Department of Conservation, Tech. Bull. No. 3: 1-94; 51 figs., 41 tables.

To those of us not devoted to birds, and especially to hunters who pursue the cottontail for sport, this book will be of considerable interest. The family Leporidae, which includes both the hares and rabbits, is represented by two species of cottontail in Illinois. The Mearns Cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsii*) is almost statewide in distribution, while the Oklahoma Cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus alacer*) is restricted to extreme southern Illinois. The former race is treated in this monograph.

The breeding season for cottontails commences in February and continues into August, with the last litter occurring about the middle of September. A north-to-south gradient exists in the average litter size, with an average of 5.31 young per litter in Central Illinois. Breeding takes place as early as 2 to 3 months in juveniles, and contributes to more than 22.93 per cent of the annual crop. Juvenile mortality is extremely high; fully 74 per cent of juveniles die in or before 4 months. Fall litters seem to have a higher survival rate than those born in the first half of summer, probably because of the increased vegetative protection.

Population studies of rabbits were conducted on the sanctuary area, 4-H area, and Robert Allerton Park, 3 miles west of Monticello in Piatt County. This specific area was used in determining the seasonal changes in roadside activity, population dynamics, role of hunting as a mortality factor, importance of food in determining winter mortality, home range, habitat preference, mortality rate, and potential life span of cottontail rabbits.

The development of the eyeball lens technique in determining the age of cottontails is possibly the most significant finding resulting from this study. Of particular interest to the sylviculturist and layman alike is the use of commercial rabbit food to curb gnawing on trees in winter. This is an outstanding work in mammalogy, and should be a valuable source of information for conservationists, biologists, and laymen alike.

Harlan D. Walley, 717 North Elm St., Sandwich, Illinois



MORE BOOK REVIEWS

HOST RELATIONS OF THE PARASITIC COWBIRDS, by Herbert Friedmann. Bull. United States Nat. Mus. No. 233: 276 pp. 1963. \$1.25.

The present monograph brings up to date and summarizes the information accumulated on cowbird parasitism since 1929. Complete, annotated accounts of the Brown-headed and Bronzed Cowbirds, followed by discussions and tabular accounts of hosts of the South American Shiny, Screaming, and Giant Cowbirds, are contained in this informative monograph.

The three species and subspecies of Brown-headed Cowbirds, *Molothrus ater*, are known to have parasitized 206 species (333 species and subspecies) of birds. The Eastern form, *Molothrus ater ater*, is known to have parasitized 138 species, of which no less than 47 are cited for Illinois.

In frequency of host selection, 50 hosts "account for approximately 7,800 records out of a total of about 9,000 instances of cowbird parasitism." Dr. Friedmann states: "It would seem that the proportionate role they play in nature is, if anything, even greater than these figures would suggest, since many instances of parasitism upon common hosts are left unrecorded because of their repetitive nature, while most cases involving uncommon victims are published as records of particular interest." The Yellow Warbler; Song Sparrow; Red-eyed Vireo; Chipping Sparrow; Eastern Phoebe; Rufous-sided Towhee; Ovenbird; Yellowthroat; American Redstart; Indigo Bunting; Yellow-breasted Chat; Red-winged Blackbird; Kentucky Warbler; Traill's Flycatcher; Bell's and Yellow-throated Vireo; and Field Sparrow are the 17 species most frequently parasitized.

Frequency of parasitism of common hosts is approximately 60 percent containing a single cowbird egg, while 2 and 3 eggs are less frequent. Extremes run as high as 9 cowbird eggs reported from a nest of a Wood Thrush, while 11 cowbird eggs have been reported (Berger, 1955) from a six-storied nest of the Yellow Warbler.

Dr. Friedmann states: "The number of parasitic eggs that may be accepted by a host ordinarily appears to be limited to not more than its own maximum clutch number. In the case of many of the smaller hosts however, such a number of cowbird eggs would overcrowd the nest to the point of physical discomfort to the covering bird and might lead to desertion."

Other interesting topics include: breeding success of host and parasite; hatching potential of host species; mutual effect of parasite and host on egg production; duration of parasite interest in host nests; interspecific preening invitational behavior; foster parent-offspring relationship; and reaction of host to parasitism.

Of the 206 species known to have been parasitized, 101 species, or slightly less than half, are known to have reared young of the parasite. Additional studies along this line will undoubtedly increase this number. Dr. Friedmann has done an outstanding job in revising his earlier work on parasitism. This excellent publication should be on the bookshelf of all animal behaviorists and ornithologists.

Harlan D. Walley, 717 North Elm St., Sandwich, Illinois

I.A.S. — Affiliated Societies

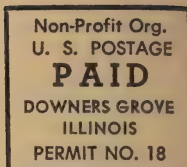
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THE LIST OF I.A.S. Affiliates has grown to such an extent that we are no longer able to publish all of the names on a single page. Hence we are covering the Affiliated Societies from G through W in this issue, and will list those from A through F in the next issue.

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The Society was organized over sixty years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas that birds need for their survival. In many cases the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws has not guaranteed their enforcement. We invite you to join us in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation and in cooperating with all other organizations which work for the protection of our natural resources.

Headquarters of the Society are at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



E.G.W.

Number 132

December, 1964

NATIONAL HISTORICAL SURVEY

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December 1964

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

By Raymond Mostek



**Fording the South Fork of the Flathead River at Salmon Forks —
Bob Marshall Wilderness Area, Flathead National Forest, Montana.**

Photo courtesy of the U. S. Forest Service.

This was surely the year for wilderness! Not only did the Wilderness Bill, so long sought by conservation forces, finally become law, but I had the pleasure once again of visiting a wilderness area. This time it was one of the greatest — the Bob Marshall Wilderness in Montana, a magnificent wild country of over 950,000 acres.

We have visited the canoe country of the Quetico-Superior three times; and we have hiked 42 miles across the grueling Greenstone Ridge Trail of Isle Royale National Park. We have had the thrill of riding down the raging Colorado River in rubber rafts, and have climbed Grand Teton in other days, but this trip was different — we had to rely upon the mountain-trained horse. One who is city-bred cannot come away from such a trip without having profound admiration for the skill and ability of the horse in carrying passengers over difficult trails. A rider has a thousand thoughts while riding these animals, and one is: "How did the Indians ever get along without them?"



Trail riders at the Chinese Wall — Bob Marshall Wilderness Area,
Lewis & Clark National Forest, Montana. U. S. Forest Service.

The Bob Marshall Wilderness, located in the Lewis and Clark National Forest and the Flathead National Forest, is a superb mountain country of clear streams, majestic, craggy peaks, and lush timber growth. One of the most memorable areas was the Danaher Prairie, where on a lay-over day we climbed a hill and saw the Evening Grosbeak, Western Robin, Pine Siskin, Clark's Nutcracker, and numerous flickers and chickadees. A hike along a stream brought us the reward of seeing a Water Ouzel. The difficult ride to the Chinese Wall, a grand escarpment where the mountain drops off to the east in a sheer one thousand-foot plunge, was amply repaid by the sight of a herd of elk.

Our trip, sponsored by The Wilderness Society, 2144 P St., Washington, D. C., was one of several planned each year under their program, "A Way to the Wilderness." The trip leader was Michael Nadel, Assistant Executive Director of the Society, who gave us a "fireside talk" on wilderness values and the need for a National Wilderness System. Our outfitter was Tom Edwards of Whitehall Ranch, Ovando, Montana. His ranch is at the edge of the Lolo National Forest.

The trip west was also highlighted by an overnight hike to the Sperry Chalet in Glacier National Park. As one stands at Gunsight Pass, looking over Lake Ellen Wilson, he may be struggling to catch his breath. But if he knows the conservation history of this most magnificent of our national parks, he is also uttering some quiet thanks to men like George Bird Grinnell, who helped make this park possible many years ago. It is difficult to believe that Grinnell and his friends had to fight for over a quarter of a century to preserve this "Land of Walled-in Lakes" for the benefit of all mankind.

Wilderness and our primeval national parks are fragile things at best. We should guard them carefully to assure that future generations can learn and view what other visitors have been privileged to see.

NOTES FROM THE NEST

Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge in Morris County, New Jersey, was dedicated recently by Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall. This wilderness marshland is only thirty miles from Times Square in New York City. Over one million dollars were contributed by 6,100 individuals and 462 organizations, industries, and foundations from 289 towns, and 29 states to preserve the swamp . . . The John Pennekamp Coral Reef Under-sea State Park, fifty miles from Miami, preserves over 75 square miles of staghorn coral, seafan growths and other unusual sights . . . The brown bears in the Auruzzo National Park in the Apennine hill country of Italy are flourishing once more. When the park was first established in 1951, there were but 15 of them. Now, under careful protection, the bears have increased to 75 . . . Switzerland has re-introduced three animals into the canton of Neuchatel — beaver, roe deer, and the chamois, the latter now numbering over 200 . . . The reclamation of the Sahara Desert is one of the greatest reclamation projects ever undertaken by man. The area is one and one-half times the size of Australia. The Sahara Reclamation Program seeks to establish headquarters in Morocco for a new world university where all phases of ecology will be studied and taught . . . If you are interested in spending your next vacation on a farm, write to Farm Vacations and Holidays, Inc., 36 East 57th St., New York 22, N. Y. A directory is available for 50c a copy . . . Parks actually help to reduce taxes, not increase them. Residents of a small town in New York learned that a proposal to convert 1,426 acres into a park would raise the tax rate from \$14.33 to \$16.91. The same study also showed that if homes in the \$35,000 class were built on a minimum of two-acre plots, the tax rate would increase to \$21.64 . . . A Japanese industrialist, Soichiro Ohara, was so inspired by three trips to Hawk Mountain in Pennsylvania that he worked to obtain a bird refuge in Japan. Nineteen of our states now protect all hawks at all times, and only four fail to protect any of them . . . According to a recent census by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Graber of the Natural History Survey, Redwinged Blackbirds are up from 5 million in 1907 to over 11 million. The Horned Lark has increased from 1.5 million in 1909 to 5 million in 1958. Redwings have been most adaptable, learning to reside on farm lands as the swamps and marshes have been wiped out . . . One of the best books written recently on the problem of open space is Edward Higbee's "The Squeeze: Cities Without Space." As America becomes more urbanized, books such as this one take on increasing importance . . . Insurance investigators estimate that nearly 1,000 persons are killed on the highways each year trying to dodge litter. More money is spent on cleaning up litter than we spend on the United Nations . . . A suit has been filed to save 194 acres of submerged land reaching from 79th street to 85th street on the Chicago lakefront. The land was "donated" to the U. S. Steel company by the Illinois State Legislature in 1963. The Illinois Federation of Sportsmen Clubs is interested in the situation . . . Illinois Beach State Park had a resident naturalist last summer. The placement came after many pleas by outdoor conservation forces to the Illinois Department of Conservation. Roger Gustafson, the naturalist, made a host of friends during his short tour of duty.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.

THE FALL CAMP-OUT - 1964

By Anne Douglas Bayless

The largest crowd ever to attend an Illinois Audubon Society meeting, 200 persons, gathered for the Annual Fall Camp-Out in Kickapoo State Park near Danville, Sept. 19 and 20. They were rewarded by delightful weather, one of the finest programs, and a chance to explore one of the state's least-known (for no apparent reason!) state parks. The setting was of special interest, for the park had been saved not long before from the inroads of strip-mining. A bill which would have permitted this had already passed the Illinois Legislature, when the Vermilion County Audubon Society (hosts for the Camp-Out) got wind of the measure and rallied conservationists all over the state, including the Illinois Audubon Society. Governor Kerner was induced to veto the bill in the nick of time.

Thus Society members were able to feel they had played a part in saving Kickapoo State Park for the enjoyment of generations to come. Strip mining is still going on right up to the park's borders, and many hikers on Saturday afternoon went to watch operations. Much of the park is old strip mine land, grown over with trees and vegetation. Mining operations have dotted the area with ponds and thrown up hills on what would otherwise be relatively level land. The park covers 1,500 acres.

Members of the Vermilion County Society outdid themselves in acting as hosts. They began registering arrivals at the park Saturday noon, and led field trips around the park as sufficient numbers gathered. Even late arrivals were able to explore the park despite a brief, heavy shower.

The park has no suitable indoor meeting place, and so the meeting of the I. A. S. Board Saturday afternoon and the banquet Saturday evening were held in the gymnasium of the nearby Newtown school. Women of the Hebron Methodist Church, down the road from the school, prepared a delicious meal, which was served cafeteria style. Table decorations were done by members of the Vermilion Society.

I. A. S. President Raymond Mostek turned the meeting over to Ted Greer, Camp-Out Chairman, who introduced Dr. S. Glidden Baldwin, Danville ophthalmologist, naturalist, lecturer, organizer and former president of the Vermilion County Audubon Society. Dr. Baldwin recently won the I. A. S. and American Motors Conservation Awards. By supper time Dr. Baldwin and his wife, Mary, needed little introduction, as they had been in the thick of camp-out activities all day.

Dr. Baldwin's program was "Kiwis and Kangaroos," a color film of a trip the Baldwins and their two sons took to New Zealand and Australia. I. A. S. members who have attended the Audubon Wildlife Films series have seen many programs on Australia and New Zealand, but nothing to touch the Baldwins', which was fascinating from start to finish, with top-notch photography. They covered the wildlife of both New Zealand and Australia, showing little-known marsupials and birds as well as koalas, kankagoos, the flightless kiwis, dingoes, and others. An exploration of the Great Barrier Reef off Australia was an especially notable sequence. Recordings made on the spot provided a sound track for much of the film. A short film on the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary in Pennsylvania also was shown, and the evening ended with slides shown by members.

After repairing to hotels, motels, homes, or campsites in the park (27 families camped), members arose early to breakfast together on the farm of Mrs. Della Green. She and her family had cleared out the farm workshop

building, removed the tractors and other equipment, and set up an assembly line of waffle irons, pancake griddles, tables and chairs. Mrs. Green, her family, and Vermilion Society members were assisted by the local Boy Scout troop in preparing and serving the breakfast. Fresh home-made apple cider was served outside afterwards. Visitors enjoyed looking over the farm, cattle, and duckpond, and many toured Mrs. Green's home, filled with antiques and displaying a large rock collection.

Further field trips in the park occupied Sunday morning, and the final event was an outdoor picnic, with food again provided by the ladies of the Hebron Methodist Church, served in the woods near the campground. The meal had been advertised as a box lunch, but no such lunch ever came out of a box!

No startling number of birds was seen during the week-end, but Peter Petersen, Jr., who acted as field chairman, reported a total of 63 species for the two days. This included 20 to 50 Swainson's and Gray-cheeked Thrushes, a flight of broadwings that went over on Sunday, a Black-throated Blue Warbler on Saturday, and a Blackburnian on Sunday, both Summer and Scarlet Tanagers, and large numbers of towhees.

Special thanks go to all the Vermilion County folks who worked months in advance to make the camp-out a complete success. They include Mrs. Robert Westfall, who was in charge of hikes, with leaders Mr. and Mrs. Warren Vetter, Miss Esther Cowan, Mrs. Flora Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Duffin, and Dr. and Mrs. Baldwin; Mrs. Arlie Anderson, in charge of food; Mrs. Goldie Musson, head cook; Mrs. Duffin, Mrs. Baldwin, and her son Brian Baldwin, in charge of table decorations; Mrs. Green and her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Green, for the breakfast; and many, many others. Also very special thanks to our own Ted Greer, the Camp-Out Chairman Par Excellence!

8925 Indian Boundary, Gary, Indiana



New Policy on Pesticides

After reading about the stringent rules restricting use of chemical pesticides on the public lands administered by the Department of the Interior, as recently announced by Secretary Stewart L. Udall, Mrs. Arthur M. Jens, Jr., I. A. S. Pesticides Chairman, wrote to Director William T. Lodge of the Illinois Department of Conservation, asking about practices on state lands controlled by his department. She received this answer from Director Lodge:

November 16, 1964

Dear Mrs. Jens:

"I am in receipt of your letter calling my attention to the rules made by Secretary Udall regarding the use of pesticides on public lands controlled by the Department of the Interior.

"I am happy to tell you that the Department of Conservation has not allowed the use of any type of persistent insecticide on any of their areas for the last year and a half. I can also tell you that we will not use these types of pesticides in the future. We can, of course, control this only on the land which we own and operate and all we can do is set an example for the other governmental agencies in the State."

Yours very truly,

(signed) WILLIAM T. LODGE, Director



THE BALD EAGLE

By Michael Janis



On September 20, 1782 the young Congress of the United States chose a national symbol: the mighty Bald Eagle. Today the Bald Eagle is seen on the National Seal, but rarely anywhere else. Almost two hundred years after the eagle was selected to be the symbol of this nation, the bird is in serious trouble. Of the estimated million eagles that were once "spread from coast to coast," there are about 3,600 left. The Bald Eagle is found only in North America; once ours are gone, they will be extinct.

The Bald Eagle is about 30 inches long and has a wing span of 6 to 7½ feet. It has a white head and tail when it has

reached adulthood after about four years. The eagle is not "bald" as thought by some people. When the English settlers named the eagle, the word "bald" meant "white-headed." The immature Bald Eagle has a dusky head and tail. It usually shows some white in the wing linings and breasts. The eagle has a surprisingly weak voice for a bird of its size and power — only a harsh, creaking crackle.

The nest of the Bald Eagle is a small truckload of sticks and twigs placed in one of the tallest trees it can find. The aerie is sometimes known to have such odd articles as broomsticks, fishing plugs, tablecloths, and light bulbs. A pair of captive eagles at the National Zoological Park in Washington, D. C., once made a nest largely out of torn popcorn boxes and peanut bags. One nest near Vermilion, Ohio, contained two tons of material when a storm felled the tree that had held it for thirty-five years. ¹³

Why have Bald Eagles declined from about a million to only 3,600? For the answer to this question, let us review some of the banding results of Mr. Charles L. Broley, known to birders everywhere as "the eagle man." In 1939 Broley went to Florida to band the nestlings of the Bald Eagle. Until his death in 1963, he banded more than 1,200 eagles. In 1939 Broley found 125 active nests. By 1946 Broley was banding about 150 eagles a year. Then came the first notable drop in the number of eagles. In 1947 Broley found that 41% of all aeries in his area of Florida were vacant. From that time the number of nestlings declined steadily. In 1948, about 60% of the nests failed to produce young; in 1949 77%, and in 1951, 78%. In that year Broley banded only 24 young eagles. In 1952 there were only

15 young birds in 82 nests. The eggs in 12 other nests failed to hatch. But what is even more astounding is the fact that 26 pairs of eagles just loafed around and had no apparent interest in nesting. By 1955 there were only 8 young eagles in an area of 125 square miles. Thirty-six other nests failed to produce young; in 23 nests the eggs failed to hatch, and in 13 nests there were no eggs at all. These facts led Broley to the following statement: "I am firmly convinced that about 80% of the Florida Bald Eagles are sterile." ²

This statement may hold the clue to the disappearance of the Bald Eagle. What may be the cause of this sterility? The diet of the eagles is about 90% fish. The late Dr. H. R. Mills, a well-known bacteriologist, found that large deposits of DDT were present in most of the dead fish in the Tampa area. The eagle prefers carrion. If he finds a dead fish, it means less work for him. The fish that he does catch will probably be the most sluggish — usually the poisoned ones. Remember the first year that eagle nestlings began to decline in numbers? It was 1947. In the summer and fall of 1946, the first assault on the insect life around Tampa was made with DDT. Ever since then, spraying has been increasing and eagles have been decreasing.

In 1957 the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries and Wildlife made a survey that proved DDT can upset the reproductive cycle in quail. If in quail, why not in eagles? ²

In 1958 Broley banded a grand total of one eagle. In 1958 also, only one immature eagle was reported in the area around the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. ² This area is in the wintering spot for almost half of the Eagles in the United States. A census is made here every year. In 1958 the results of the count were startling: only 359 eagles in an area that usually harbors at least 500. In other parts of the country the results were equally depressing.

At the Mount Johnson Island Sanctuary for the Bald Eagle near Harrisburg, Pa., there has not been a successful nesting since 1947. There have been adult birds around the nests in both 1948 and 1958. Says Dr. Herbert H. Beck, Custodian of the Mount Johnson Island Sanctuary: "Something is evidently wrong with the Bald Eagle. Broley's suggestion of sterilization seems to be logical. The only thing that is definitely known is that an adult breeding pair of eagles rarely produces young." ¹⁵

Sterilization may be one of the biggest causes for the depletion of the Bald Eagle, but surely there must be other causes. What are they?

During the first four years the young Bald Eagle has a dusky head and tail, looking much like the Golden Eagle or some hawks. It is during these first years that many eagles are shot. These "mistakes" are being punished with fines of up to five hundred dollars. Although the law to protect Bald Eagles was passed in 1940, the bounty on eagles was just ended in 1952. Since 1917 a bounty of \$2.00 a head has been paid on 114,291 eagles. Right now in Canada and Mexico, eagles are being killed without mercy. In our own West the Golden Eagle is being hunted by professional "hunters" in light airplanes equipped with mounted shotguns that literally blast any "eagle" out of the sky. A "hunter" in this fashion may kill as many as 25 eagles a day. In fact, one "hunter" is credited with killing 12,000 eagles in twenty years.

If you happen to see an Indian headdress, take a close look at the feathers. You will probably notice that they are black with a white stripe near the end. The tail feathers of the Golden Eagle bear a striking resemblance. As I have previously stated, the immature Bald Eagle is almost identical to the Golden Eagle. It would take a skilled birder to

distinguish between the two. Not many of these "hunters" are that skilled. How many Bald Eagles have been killed from airplanes, mistaken for their cousins?

Another cause of eagle scarcity is the endless persecution. When an eagle nest is discovered by the average person, he tells his friends and neighbors. Before long the whole area is swarming with people who "just came to see the nest," but stay to disturb the adults. The parents can take just so much harassment before they leave. Nest robbing is not as big a factor as it was a few years ago. Even so, there are a few people who will want an eagle's egg because the eagle is disappearing, and one egg won't hurt much, or will it?

Alleged bird "banders" sometimes climb the nest tree to get a good look at the eggs or young. When the young birds see something as big and strange as a man climbing up to the aerie, they usually want to get out before it gets in! When the man has had his fill looking at an empty nest, he climbs down to look for one of the young birds. After he studies it for a while, he leaves, usually making no attempt to return the nestlings to their nest. Leaving a young bird, sparrow or eagle, on the ground means almost certain death. On the ground there are many enemies: foxes, raccoons, dogs, cats, and, of course, man.

The destruction of nesting trees has not helped the situation either. It seems that a tree that has stood for eighty years must suddenly come down. Even if it has a cartload of sticks and a pair of adult eagles flying around it, the tree has to go. This is called "progress." The advancing population has not aided the eagle's cause, either. If a housing development goes up even a mile from the nest of an eagle, the bird will probably leave. There are such examples as that of the character who put up a hamburger stand within a block of an eagle's nest and named it, appropriately enough, the Eagle's Nest. Needless to say, the eagles left, but the stand still adorns the roadside of Florida. Another example is the drive-in theatre that was constructed near an eagle's nest. The birds abandoned the nest, complete with eggs.

The National Audubon Society Continental Bald Eagle Project reports the major causes of death of the Bald Eagle as follows: out of 118 eagles, 77% were shot, 9% were found dead, cause unknown, 7% were caught in animal traps, and 7% were killed by miscellaneous incidents.

The Continental Bald Eagle Project reports that eagles have been seen in all states except Hawaii and West Virginia. The state-by-state population count shows: (excluding Alaska) 392 eagles in Florida, 309 eagles in Illinois, 307 in Missouri, 287 in Oregon, 276 in Oklahoma, and 263 in South Dakota. Eleven states have reported over one hundred eagles, which accounts for 74% of all the Bald Eagles in the United States. Eagle population is concentrated in certain areas — the Midwest, Northwest and Florida. The biggest concentration is along the Mississippi River between Minnesota and Cairo, Illinois. The waters of the Mississippi, Illinois and Wisconsin rivers are kept open in the winter by dams. The total number of eagles in the Midwest is 1,676 or 47%. The Northwest is the next most populated area, with 742 or 21%. These states include Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. Florida is next in eagle population with 392, about 11%. All of the other states combined have 766 eagles, or 21%. Florida is the largest nesting area in the world for the Bald Eagle.

What can we do to save the Bald Eagle? First, the problem of sterility should be clarified. If DDT is the cause, all spraying in the vicinity of eagle nests, if not everywhere in their range, should be discontinued

immediately. Next, there must be a law that will protect both the Bald Eagle and the Golden Eagle from hunting.

Eagles must be left alone by man. Alaska is now the state with the largest eagle population. For the last ten years the Alaskan Eagle alone has not been bothered constantly by humans. If the eagle is to nest and raise young, it must be left alone.

Lastly, all false rumors and myths about eagles and other large birds of prey must be abolished. The eagle could not possibly carry off a baby, even if it wanted to! It has been proved that even the largest eagle can not carry more than twelve pounds. The eagle does not rob hen yards. It is usually wary of man and will stay away from him if possible. Only if an eagle is starving will he think of taking a chicken from a fenced-in yard. The eagle, in fact, is not the vicious predator that many people think. Without a doubt the Bald Eagle is a fitting symbol for such a proud nation as the United States of America.

"On September 20, 1982, we shall celebrate the 200th anniversary of the adoption of the Bald Eagle as our national emblem. As Americans, we should be deeply concerned whether or not we shall still have the Bald Eagle with us, and not merely our memories of this magnificent bird." ⁵

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Editor's Note: The above article was originally prepared by Michael Janis as a term paper for his high school class in American history. His keen interest in bird study is shown by his field work and by his volunteer work at the Willowbrook Wildlife Haven. He plans to enroll in the School of Conservation at Michigan State University following his graduation.

RAMPART DAM PROJECT

By Mrs. Darlene Fiske

Conservationists across the continent are concerned about the proposed Rampart Canyon Dam and Reservoir Project. The dam would be located near the geographical center of Alaska on the Yukon River. It would be 530 feet high and have a top length of 4,700 feet. The impoundment would be 280 miles long, with a maximum width of 80 miles. It would extend upstream on the Yukon River for 400 river miles and an additional 12,600 of tributaries. The surface area of the reservoir would be 10,500 square miles.

The preliminary estimate is that the project will cost over \$1.4 billion. It would be built by U. S. Army Engineers primarily to generate electrical power (more than Grand Coulee and Hoover Dams combined). Advocates of the project feel that this will be needed for Alaskan industrial development. However, because it will take about 20 years to fill the huge reservoir after the dam is completed, evaluation of project usefulness must be based upon hypothetical conditions 30 years in the future. In this rapidly changing world, will atomic or solar energy make hydroelectric plants obsolete? What will Alaska's industrial development be?

Meanwhile, opposition is mounting as negative aspects of the project become evident. The most impressive opposition comes from those who have studied the issue most carefully. This is the U. S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, as represented by the Regional Directors, Bureau of Fisheries and Wildlife, and Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Their 138-page report is a detailed study and it recommends in summary that the Rampart Canyon Dam **not** be authorized for construction.

"The enormity of the losses to fish and waterfowl is of great concern. Nowhere in the history of water development in North America have the fish and wildlife losses anticipated to result from a single project been so overwhelming." The effects of the project on fish would be felt not only in Alaska but in Canada. Based on two years of study, the critics report that 20,000 chinook, 50,000 coho and 200,000 chum salmon annually pass the damsite on their spawning runs. The dam would block this run, resulting in an annual harvest loss of between 200,000 and 400,000 salmon.

In addition, the project would completely destroy the habitat of a moose herd estimated at about 5,000 animals, and other furbearers which yield annually about 41,000 pelts (about 7% of the entire Alaskan fur harvest).

However, the most significant adverse effects of Rampart Canyon Dam would be upon waterfowl. "The vast area that would be inundated encompasses the Yukon Flats, which contain some of the most productive waterfowl breeding habitat in North America." A superb nesting habitat of about 7 million acres contributes each year 1.5 million ducks, 12,500 geese and 10,000 cranes to Canada and all four waterfowl flyways in the U. S. This contribution is expected to increase in importance, for losses of nesting habitat in our north central prairies and the prairie provinces of Canada are expected to continue. Construction and operation of the Rampart Dam would completely destroy this valuable waterfowl production area.

The fluctuating reservoir would have steep, wave-washed shorelines which would preclude formation of marshes suitable for nesting or shallow

waters productive of waterfowl foods. Proper habitat would not develop in adjacent areas. The reservoir would be ice-covered at the time of the spring migration, and lack of food would severely restrict use by fall migrants.

Finally, the Fish and Wildlife Service report emphasizes that if the project is authorized, more detailed studies and experimental management would be required to compensate these losses. Estimated costs would be \$80.5 million plus an annual \$1.5 million for operation and maintenance. Conservationists are pressing for alternative plans and more detailed studies. The Natural Resources Council of America is conducting an independent study of the natural resources of the Yukon Basin, with particular emphasis on economic alternatives. The University of Michigan will make the investigation, which is set for completion by December 1965.

Rep. Reed of the Alaska State Legislature has proposed the Taiya Power Project as an alternative. This would divert waters of the Upper Yukon River in Canada to a power plant near Skagway. The plant would produce sufficient power for future needs, be cheaper, and be 2,500 miles closer than Rampart to outside markets. No relocation of natives or wildlife would be necessary.

Rampart Canyon Dam proponents are expected to start a drive to sell Congress on their project in January. Conservationists and sportsmen across America are urged to be informed on the project and its alternatives. The report quoted above is available free upon request. Write for: "Report of Fish and Wildlife Resources Affected by Rampart Canyon Dam and Reservoir Project," Fish and Wildlife Service, Juneau, Alaska.

9313 Bull Valley Road, Woodstock, Illinois



Editor Wanted for "Field Notes"

At the September meeting of the I. A. S. Board of Directors, **Richard Hoger** asked to be relieved of his duties as Field Notes Editor of THE BULLETIN. He cannot continue the task and also take care of the many wild animals and birds that need his attention at the Willowbrook Wildlife Haven. Do we have any volunteers for this job? It requires only a few hours of time every three months. The major requirement is that the editor must be able to discriminate between an outstanding rarity and just another uncommon appearance of a species that is seen occasionally in our state. Ability to type and to put information down in good English is also a must. If you would like to try for the job, please write to **Paul H. Lobik**, Editor, THE AUDUBON BULLETIN, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois. To Dick Hoger we send our deepest appreciation.

Here is the only "Field Note" reported in many months: On Oct. 18, 1964, **Karl Bartel** of Blue Island caught, banded, and took pictures of a Spotted Towhee in the Tinley Park Forest Preserve south of Chicago. If anyone else has any exceptional records for Illinois, please send them to Paul H. Lobik until a new Field Notes Editor has been announced in these pages.



California Quail (*Lophortyx californicus*)

By Anna C. Ames

The dove-sized California Quail, state bird of California, is beautiful and lively. The male differs from the female in having a short, erect, recurved, fanlike plume of six feathers growing from the crown and curving forward over the bill. He has olive-brown upper parts, a bright chestnut abdomen, a black chin patch outlined in white, and a white line extending from the forehead to the bluish-buff crown. The female is similar to the male, but the head is not conspicuously patterned. Her forehead and crown are graysh-brown; the sides of her head and throat are whitish, lightly streaked with black; the plume is much reduced, and the abdomen does not have a chestnut patch.

The California or Valley Quail, the common quail of the desert, is the liveliest of all American game birds. During daylight these quail are almost constantly in motion. Even when perched quietly on a stump or fence, ever alert, the bird constantly moves its head or eyes in watchfulness. It has the habit of sprinting long distances. This quail lives chiefly in the valleys and on the foothills in California, from near sea level to perhaps a mile above it.

The range extends from southern California and Idaho to the extreme western part of Texas. The California Quail is considered of great value in insect control; it has been introduced into Arizona, Colorado, Vancouver and Washington. It is considered a common resident southward from southern Oregon.

This quail is said to be loquacious. It has varied speech, including a common scolding note, variously interpreted. Its expressive vocal ability may be appreciated best when young and old birds are in a close flock enjoying conversation. The danger signal is a loud whispering sound.

These quail do not breed in the absence of water, which is essential to their well-being. Yet they can live for months, or even years, without drinking water if they are provided with sufficient succulent vegetation. Efforts to increase the quail population by supplying water where food and cover are adequate have been very successful.

California Quail are highly gregarious. They go about in coveys until it is time to breed. The start of the breeding season is marked by the fighting of males in the covey and the sound of loud, three-syllable gathering calls. Then pairs leave the flocks to scratch out hollows for their sparsely-lined nests. As soon as they are hatched, the young begin to accompany their parents. These family parties may form into coveys in the autumn and several coveys sometimes join to form larger bands. Each covey has its own fixed range. These home areas are from a quarter of a mile to a mile in diameter. A covey usually contains from 15 to 16 birds, but the numbers may go into the hundreds. The birds enjoy the thickets of mesquite bush and feed over the nearby open ground, eating seeds, plant leaves, shoots, and buds. They roost in heavily-foliaged trees or thick shrubs.

The nests of this species are ordinarily concealed in grass, weeds or protective shrubs and are considered difficult to find. The period of incubation is 21 days. Normally there is but one brood a season. Unusual rainfall distribution may bring on nesting much earlier or later than usual. As a result of this dependence of reproduction on capricious rainfall, populations are subject to violent fluctuations.

The female incubates from 12 to 16 (the average is 13) golden-brown, unspotted eggs while the male, attentive and watchful, is on guard. Both parents are active in the care and rearing of the young. If the female disappears, the male may take over and hatch the eggs. The little striped, downy youngsters are bouncing balls of fluff with trifling top-knots.

It is said that these birds are readily alarmed and that they post sentinels when they are feeding or dusting in exposed places. The sentinel is frequently changed. When frightened, the birds usually run, but when they do take flight, they flush with a sudden whirring departure and scatter widely.

The food of the California Quail is largely vegetable and includes leaves and roots in addition to seeds and some insect food. The bird has decreased notably in the past century. If even a very small percentage of growing grain were left unharvested, it would carry several coveys of quail through a hard winter. The California Quail (within its range) is common, and, where protected, lives tamely around ranches. It is a popular bird of farm land and range country and also is to be found in city parks. It is adaptable and is at home from the humid coast belt to the edge of the Mohave desert.

This is by far the most important game bird in Baja California. Although many thousands of birds are killed annually in the foothills back of Tijuana and Ensenada, the numbers there have not diminished. The species is prolific and can withstand an annual harvest of perhaps more than half of the fall population without prejudicing the next year's crop.

927 Brummel Street, Evanston, Illinois



PLANS ANNOUNCED FOR 1965 I. A. S. ANNUAL MEETING

Peter Petersen, Jr., Chairman of the May 1965 Annual Meeting of the Illinois Audubon Society, described his plans for the big event of the coming year at the September meeting of the I. A. S. Board at Kickapoo State Park. We will meet concurrently with the Iowa Ornithologist's Union. Tri-City Bird Club will act as the host. There will be an art exhibit with pictures by Roger Tory Peterson and other well-known bird artists at the new Davenport Museum. Alfred M. Bailey, a Life Member of the I. A. S., will show his motion picture on "Birds of the Galapagos." Field trip routes are being laid out to cover both sides of the Mississippi River and a number of nearby state and county parks. The newly completed expressway from Chicago to Moline will make easy driving for members from the northeast corner of the state. Members were urged to set aside the week-end of May 14-16 for an outstanding meeting.



I. A. S. LOSES TWO LIFE MEMBERS

With deep regret we report the death of two Life Members of the Illinois Audubon Society this past autumn. Gone are Mrs. Elizabeth C. Starrett of Cos Cob, Conn., and Miss Juliet Goodrich of Chicago. We send our sympathy to their families. Both will be missed.

CONSERVATION CONGRESS

By Mrs. Darlene Fiske

The 88th Congress adjourned on October 3rd, after compiling the most brilliant conservation record in history. The outstanding achievements were:

1. Enactment of the WILDERNESS BILL.
2. LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT (authorizing federal appropriations to match state grants for outdoor recreation areas).
3. REFUGE REVENUES SHARING measure (provides better distribution to local counties of income from leases and other operations on National Wildlife Refuges. It is hoped that this will remove objections to federal acquisition of Dakota wetlands).
4. PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION (to make four-year study of public lands and multiple use management).
5. Secretary of Agriculture given added authority to construct and maintain an adequate system of roads and trails in national forests.

The Congress also established:

1. OZARK NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAYS (A new kind of National Park area along valleys of the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers in Missouri).
2. CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK (preserves spectacular desert and canyon scenery in southeastern Utah).
3. FIRE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE (saves island dunes near New York City).
4. ICE AGE NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESERVE (saves 32,000 acres in Wisconsin).
5. TULE LAKE — KLAMATH AREA (gives permanent protection to waterfowl refuges in northern California and southern Oregon).
6. LAKE MEAD NATIONAL RECREATION AREA (in Arizona and Nevada).

9313 Bull Valley Road, Woodstock, Illinois



TAKE A CHRISTMAS CENSUS!

Now is the time to get a group of birders together — or join the bird club in your area, if there is one — and complete plans for a Christmas Census. See the article in the September 1964 AUDUBON BULLETIN, page 3, for details. In the Chicago area, the Chicago Ornithological Society will make their usual count at the Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois, on Saturday, Dec. 26, starting at 9:00 a.m. from the Administration Building near Route 53. All reports should reach **Mrs. Harry Spitzer**, 1776 Roger Avenue, Glenview, Ill., by Jan. 15, 1965. Good birding and a Merry Christmas to all!

JOHN HELMER RETIRES AS TREASURER

After ten years of outstanding service, **John Helmer** has retired as Treasurer of The Illinois Audubon Society. He asked to be relieved of his duties at the September meeting of the Board of Directors at Kickapoo State Park. John has not only kept complete and accurate records of all financial transactions, but he has managed our investment account wisely, enabling the Society to carry out all of its activities in spite of rising costs on all sides. John plans to leave Chicago soon and move to his retirement home in California, where his wife has already begun to set up housekeeping. He will continue to serve as an active Director of the Society until he moves. The Board expressed their gratitude for a job well done.

Paul Schulze, erstwhile Membership Chairman, was elected Treasurer in John Helmer's place. In taking the job, Paul has assumed a tremendous amount of work. Besides keeping track of expenses and the balance sheet, the Treasurer handles all dues payments and the I. A. S. investment fund.



New Members Since August 20, 1964

Each issue of THE BULLETIN seems to contain a bigger and better list of new members of the Society. Many of the people below have enrolled as members of the new I. A. S. Chapter in Highland Park. Those who joined after the first week in November will find their names in the March 1965 issue. Most of those listed below come from Illinois, although one comes from out of the state. As always, the * denotes a Contributing Member or Affiliated Club; ** denotes a Sustaining Member. We are happy to welcome all of you. Join us at the Audubon Wildlife Films at the Chicago Natural History Museum if you can.

*Helen Abernathy, Evanston
Henry L. Beekly, Glen Ellyn
Arthur N. Bjork, Highland Park
Mrs. Arthur N. Bjork, Highland Park
F. Arnold Bock, Highland Park
Mrs. Douglas Boyd, Highland Park
Mrs. Walter Brophy, Hopedale
Mrs. Barbara Brown, Highland Park

**Joseph C. Carter, Elmhurst
Rober H. Case, Deerfield
Thelma C. Case, Deerfield
Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Chaney, Peoria
Mrs. Doris Clements, Deerfield
Lewis B. Cooper, Chicago

*Donald R. Dann, Deerfield
Preston Davies, Highland Park
Mrs. Margaret R. Davis, Evanston
Mrs. H. P. Dendel, Deerfield
John M. Derby, Deerfield
Mrs. Shirley Derby, Deerfield

*V. B. Dickson, Highland Park
Mr. and Mrs. Allen B. Dicus, Jr.,
River Forest

Mrs. Eleanor Downing, Highland Park

**Robert H. Drucker, Wilmette
Mrs. Helen Englund, Waukegan
Mrs. John Frankel, Winnetka
Jacob A. Frink, East Moline
Mrs. Dorothy Fromherz, Lake Zurich
Katherine B. Frost, Highland Park
*Garden Club of Evanston, Evanston
Velma D. Gordley, Springfield
Maryann Gossman, Plainfield
Mrs. Bernard Gough, Galesburg
Mrs. Charles W. Greengard, Highland Park
*Edward R. Gustafson, Chicago

*Mrs. Sol Hammerman, Highland Park
Steven Jay Hanselmann, Eureka, Mo.
Mrs. James Hecht, Woodstock

Mrs. Loretta Hess, Bloomington
*Mrs. Charles J. Holland, Winnetka

**Mrs. Janet P. Hooker, Wilmette
*Mrs. William Howard, Highland Park
*Ralph E. Hunter, Urbana

*Harry G. Janis, Highland Park
**Ralph S. Jones, Wilmette

- E. D. Johnson, Chicago
 Herman Kafka, Chicago
 Mrs. A. Donn Kesselheim, Winnetka
 James Kindle, South Beloit
 Mrs. Sylvia Klein, Highland Park
 Mrs. Gordon J. Lawler, Highland Park
 **Leo Lenart, Chicago
 *Mrs. Ruth W. Lewis, Highland Park
 Larry Lowry, East Peoria
 Mrs. Mildred Mabus, Sesser
 Mrs. Elizabeth MacGregor, Des Plaines
 *Keith E. Martin, Naperville
 Mrs. Esther B. Massover, Highland Park
 Mrs. Helen Meilicke, Chicago
 Mrs. E. Leslie Merkle, Paris
 *Mrs. Margot Merrick, Glencoe
 *Richard L. Merrick, Glencoe
 Clyde Mitchell, Herrin
 Harold Murtfeldt, Deerfield
 Charles A. Novak, Chicago
 Rita D. Novak, Chicago
 Mary E. Orr, Decatur
 Frances A. Palmer, Chicago
 *Harry E. Peterka, Charleston
 Irene Rauch, Decatur
- Charles Rener, Chicago
 Norma Riehl, Decatur
 Flora E. Rogers, Harvey
 **Dr. Maurice J. Rosenthal, Chicago
 Edward I. Rothschild, Highland Park
 Harold B. Rowe, Woodstock
 E. B. Schenck, Knoxville
 **Mrs. F. A. Seng, Winnetka
 *Lawrence A. Sharken, Highland Park
 *William E. Sproat, Highland Park
 Mr. Thomas Thoresen, Glenview
 *Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit E. Van Wissink, Chicago
 Robert Vobornik, Park Ridge
 Douglas Wade, Oregon
 Jane M. Walker, Wilmette
 Mrs. Averil Warfield, Brookfield
 Maurice Warner, Lombard
 *John F. Warnock, Mason City
 Richard Wason, Lisle
 Mrs. Jean Wattlely, Chicago
 B. B. Wilder, Chicago
 *Douglas W. Wing, Glen Ellyn
 Mrs. Harry G. Woodruff, Decatur
 *Donna Ziemba, Chicago
 Albert J. Zimmerman, Lake Bluff



UNUSUAL BIRDS IN THE CHICAGO AREA

Charles P. Clark of DesPlaines, Ill. has reported the following sight records to the Chicago Ornithological Society: **Lesser Canada Goose** — Skokie Lagoons, Oct. 10, 1964, in a flock of Canada Geese that made identification certain. This is one of the first records of the smaller species from this region in many years. **Female Surf Scoter** — Foster Avenue Beach, Lincoln Park, Nov. 1, 1964. An early **Snowy Owl** — Lincoln Park, first week in November. Later reported by **Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brechlin** as sighted again near Montrose Harbor.

From Naperville, **Dr. Warren Keck** reports the discovery of two small flocks of **Hungarian Partridge**, sighted near Yorkville in the first week of November.

BINOCULAR SALESMAN NEEDED

Now that John Helmer has retired from active service as Treasurer of the Society, his position as salesman for our line of fine Hertel & Reuss Binoculars is also vacant. Who will volunteer? All that is needed is great enthusiasm for bird-watching and optical instruments. You must be able to keep accurate records of purchases and sales and to make up packages for shipment. If interested, contact **Raymond Mostek**, President, Illinois Audubon Society, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.

PRAIRIE CHICKEN MANAGEMENT IN ILLINOIS

By J. W. Galbreath

1. **Suitable nest-brood range** is, by far, the most critical factor in Prairie Chicken production and survival.
2. To assure success in perpetuating the species, long-term land control of a sufficient amount of breeding range is essential.
3. Good nesting sites are on well-drained, open grassland with sufficient soft duff for nest material.
4. Nesting sites are seldom over 1 mile from booming grounds.
5. Booming grounds are usually level or gently sloping, open sites with short vegetative cover. The chickens must be able to see the vicinity. Booming grounds tend to be traditional if they are undisturbed.
6. Growing redbud grass for seed is compatible with good chicken management. To date, redbud appears to be the best species for nest-brood cover in Illinois.
7. Light grazing of livestock on permanent pasture after early July is compatible with good chicken management.
8. The Soil Bank Reserve from 1957 to 1964 increased nesting and brooding cover, which undoubtedly enhanced chicken welfare.
9. Scattered tracts of 40 to 100 acres of permanent grassland, over 20 to 30 percent of a 2-square-mile area, should guarantee survival of this colorful species.
10. Experience in Wisconsin and Missouri has indicated that **fewer but larger** parcels of grassland will give more assurance of survival during population lows. The overall goal of these states is to control enough land to **guarantee survival of breeding stock during population lows**. If this can be done, there will be high populations during years of good production. (An important factor in Illinois is that desirable small tracts desirably located are not always available. We can only purchase land that is for sale.)
11. The food of adult Prairie Grouse is mainly herbs, buds, catkins, grain, seeds, berries and insects. Young birds prefer insects and dewberries. As with all species of wildlife the Prairie Grouse tends to eat the most readily available preferred food.
12. There is good evidence that properly managed Sanctuary lands revert to native prairie plants suitable for chickens and for educational and scientific purposes.
13. There is much evidence that good upland grouse management is also beneficial to the Bobwhite Quail, Cottontail Rabbit, Upland Plover, Meadowlark, and other desirable animals.

GET YOUR RESERVATIONS IN EARLY

Those who wish to visit the booming grounds in the spring of 1965 should get their reservations in early to R. J. (Joe) Ellis, RR 1, Box 105, Bogota. REMINDER: No visitors are allowed on the sanctuaries during the booming and nesting season except for the supervised visits to the booming grounds from March 1 through April 10.

9405 S. Richfield Rd., East St. Louis, Ill.



BOOK REVIEWS

THE WORLD OF BIRDS, by James Fisher and Roger Tory Peterson. Published in England and America by Doubleday and Co., Inc., Garden City, New York. 288 pages, with 709 color paintings, numerous black-and-white drawings and halftones, and 195 color maps. October, 1964. \$22.95; available from the National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Ave., New York, at a "pre-Christmas sale" price of \$17.95.

A book entitled THE WORLD OF BIRDS invites comparison with the earlier BIRDS OF THE WORLD by Oliver L. Austin, Jr., and Arthur Singer, published exactly three years ago. Indeed, the two volumes are very much alike. Both are huge in size (the newer one is $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ and weighs $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds); both are magnificently — even lavishly — illustrated in full color; and both encompass all birds, living and otherwise. The artists in each case are masters in the field of bird portrayal — and I will not attempt to judge which one is the better. But when it comes to content and purpose, the similarity ends.

THE WORLD OF BIRDS covers more than just all of the birds in the world; it starts with archeology and ends with the relationship between birds and man, embracing virtually every aspect of bird lore. BIRDS OF THE WORLD, on the other hand, simply depicted all of the 155 families of living birds, illustrating representative species.

Prepared by two outstanding ornithologists, Dr. Peterson and Mr. Fisher, THE WORLD OF BIRDS presents a vast amount of information — authoritative, accurate, and absorbing. If one wants a broad introduction to bird study, he can find it here. There are chapters and sections on bird biology, natural history, structure, physical adaptations, fossil origins, a bird "tree of life," distribution, behavior, life histories, anatomy, migration. Many pages are devoted to bird watching — field trips, record keeping, censuses, optical equipment, photography, bird blinds, banding, bird societies — all well illustrated.

A major portion of the book (over 95 pages) consists of an "atlas of bird life" with 195 maps in two or more colors showing the distribution of all bird orders and suborders, past and present. Above each map are tabulations of the numbers of species, living and fossil, in each family, and a silhouette of the typical appearance. A tremendous amount of data is thus portrayed graphically, in a manner that is easy to grasp and remember.

The final chapters of the book discuss "birds and man" — domestication, hunting, eggging, destruction of habitat, conservation, overabundance of some pest species. Much of this section must have been written by Mr. Fisher, for it has an intriguing continental flavor. A "black list" catalogues the species known to have become extinct since 1600, and a "red list" points to the endangered birds — species whose numbers now total less than 2,000 remaining individuals.

THE WORLD OF BIRDS is scholarly and thorough, with a rich bibliography, an adequate index, and a careful nomenclature based on the latest "A.O.U. Check-List." The only flaw of the book is that it tries to cover too much. Certain aspects of ornithology are worthy of whole volumes, rather than just a chapter or a portion thereof. But all in all, this is a magnificent book, one you would be delighted to give (or to receive) as a Christmas gift — a book you would be pleased to have on your shelf and to study over and over again.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

BIRDS OVER AMERICA, Revised Edition, by Roger Tory Peterson. Dodd, Mead and Co., New York 16, N. Y. 342 plus xiii pages with over 80 black-and-white halftones. 1948, revised and reprinted 1964. \$7.50.

This personal account of bird-watching, impressions and reminiscences by America's most distinguished bird artist and author received the John Burroughs Award when it was first published sixteen years ago. During the intervening years, the book has grown in stature, if anything, with the world-wide fame and recognition the author has attained. This is not a serious text on bird anatomy, conservation or migration, but rather a pleasant and friendly history of how Dr. Peterson came to be a bird-watcher and of what he and his friends like to do best.

Unlike his more recent books, which range over the whole world in search of birds, this text confines itself to the American continent and its surrounding waters. In this sense alone, the book would be worth while to most of us, for Dr. Peterson tells where the rarest birds might be found, where one can see the most birds, how to participate in a "Big Day" count, how to photograph birds, and so on. There are chapters on the lure of the bird list, the Christmas Census, birds in the big city, hawks and owls and falcons, warbler waves, birds of the coast, birds along the border, bird colonies, and much more. Anyone who enjoys bird study will find these pages worthwhile.

The author has gone carefully through BIRDS OVER AMERICA and brought it up to date with a sentence or two here and several paragraphs there. But for the most part, the book retains its flavor of the immediate post-war years. If it is true that membership in bird clubs and Audubon societies has increased nearly ten-fold in the past fifteen years, then legions of readers must exist who will find this book new and absorbing. If you share my interest in bird photography, you will enjoy the superb pictures and find many helpful hints in the "Photographic Postscript" at the end of the book. If you just like good yarns about birding and bird-watchers, you will delight in the chapter on "Trailing America's Rarest Bird." For here is an account that is full of anticipation, suspense, frustration, and eventual fulfillment, as Dr. Peterson seeks and finally finds what may have been the last two Ivory-billed Woodpeckers. In short, whether you are a new bird-watcher or an old one, you will find much of value in this book.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.



RAMPART CANYON DAM AND RESERVOIR PROJECT, Yukon River, Alaska — A Report on Fish and Wildlife Resources Affected. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. 122 pages. Maps and Tables. 1964. Free. (Box 2481, Juneau, Alaska).

This report indicates what several conservation groups have already proclaimed: That this proposed dam, which would take twenty years to build, would have a disastrous effect on wildlife, not only in Alaska, but also in other states. The Illinois Audubon Society is strongly opposed to this project. The report considers the effect on fish, trapping, and waterfowl. Every Audubon conservation committee should obtain a copy of this free report.

Raymond Mostek, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill. 60148



BIRDS AND THEIR ATTRIBUTES, by Glover M. Allen. Dover Publications, Inc., 180 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y. 338 pp., 51 illust. 1925 (1962). \$1.85.

Once again we are able to obtain several long out-of-print books which are outstanding contributions in their respective fields. The following three books are available at a small fraction of the original price.

Although there have been several outstanding general introductions to birds published in recent years, Dr. Allen's book is still recognized as one of the best. The text is divided into fourteen sections. The first is devoted to human relations with birds, including such interesting topics as relations of birds to art; history of domestication, and folklore of birds. This is followed by a historical review of ornithology. Chapters two through four discuss the physiology of birds, starting with feathers and including coloration and its uses, skeletal structure, bills, feet, wings and bones.

The last ten sections cover feeding habits; evolutionary origin (relationship to reptiles) and distribution; eggs, nest building, and breeding behavior; parasitic habits; senses and behavior; flight and song; resting, roosting and sleep, and migration. The final chapter is devoted to nomenclature and classification. This book is delightful reading and will certainly serve the layman as an excellent introduction to ornithology.



AUDUBON AND HIS JOURNALS, by John James Audubon, edited by Maria Audubon. Dover Publications, Inc., 180 Varick St., New York, N. Y. pp. 1-532, figs. vol. 1; pp. 1-554, figs. vol. 2. (1897) 1960. \$2.25 each volume.

This excellent work contains the writings of the great American naturalist and painter of birds. The European Journals fully describe the hardships encountered in getting subscribers for the monumental "Birds of America," along with fascinating accounts of Europe and America in the early 1800's. This is followed by Audubon's Labrador Journals, from which authentic accounts of the flora and fauna hold the reader spell-bound.

The Missouri River Journals make you feel as if you yourself were actually traveling through this uninhabited territory. Full accounts of the animals and birds encountered greatly enliven the exciting exploration. This is followed by "Episodes" which provide details of American frontier life. Anyone interested in natural history will be fascinated with these journals.

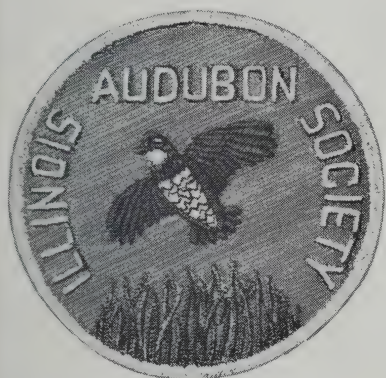


MANUAL OF THE TREES OF NORTH AMERICA, by Charles S. Sargent. Dover Publications, Inc., 180 Varick St., New York, N. Y. 2 volumes. pp. 910, figs. 1-783. (1922) 1961. \$2.00 per volume.

Anyone interested in dendrology will welcome the reappearance of Charles S. Sargent's monumental "Manual," which is unsurpassed in its field. Volume one opens with a synopsis of the families of trees, broken down into 66 different categories. This is followed by an 11 page analytical key to the genera, which is based mainly on the leaf characteristics. Additional keys to the species level are found within the text. The text consists of complete descriptions for every species found in the United States, Canada, and Alaska. Such distinguishing characters as leaves, flowers, seeds, bark, wood and distribution are thoroughly covered. Clear line drawings illustrate leaves, flowers, and fruits for each species covered in the text.

A glossary of technical terms and detailed index of both technical and common names rounds out this most informative work. Anyone interested in botany, forestry and natural history will find this set an excellent reference source.

Harlan D. Walley, 717 North Elm St., Sandwich, Ill.



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Prairie Chicken Foundation in Illinois

By Mrs. Vera Shaw

At the P.C.F.I. July meeting in Springfield these actions were reported:

Mr. J. W. Galbreath was re-elected chairman and Lester Elliott, vice-chairman; Mr. Frederick C. Pullman was appointed treasurer and Madeline Dorosheff, secretary. The second sanctuary, the 20-acre Kincaid tract, has been purchased in full. This was made possible by several large individual contributions, plus a large \$500 contribution from the Chicago Zoological Society.

Also an additional \$1500 was paid toward the purchase price of a third tract, the Ewart 60 acres. We feel that our progress has been good. Let's continue with our contributions so that we may insure survival of the Prairie Chicken in the state of Illinois.

R. R. #2, Olney, Illinois



MORE BOOK REVIEWS

LOUIS JOLLIET, by Virginia S. Eifert. Dodd, Mead and Co., 432 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N. Y. xii plus 242 pages. With bibliography, index and 3 maps. 1961. \$4.00.

This biography of Louis Jolliet, explorer of rivers, vividly presents this great American woodsman in many aspects of his remarkable career. We see him first as a child and youth in Quebec, intent on joining the Jesuits, yet strongly drawn to the mysterious forests, the rivers and the sea. We travel with him on his journeys with Marquette to the western reaches of the Great Lakes, and later in his exploration of the upper tributaries and the main course of the Mississippi, and again into the north Canada tundra region. Of particular value was Jolliet's unequalled familiarity with the St. Lawrence waterway and his accurate mapping of this important route for navigation. His last major voyage is described in detail as he sailed along the uncharted Labrador coast, trading with the Eskimos, recording their language sounds in his journal, and naming newly discovered bays and islands.

Louis Jolliet's personal life receives full attention — his happy marriage and his large family of children, his various commercial enterprises, and his association with Canadians of his day, particularly the great Frontenac.

The author attempts to explain how the town of Joliet, named in honor of Jolliet, who camped near there long ago, bears this spelling. In no known authentic signature did Louis Jolliet ever sign his name as the town is spelled. His father wrote it "Jollyet"; descendants of his brother Adrien changed it to "Jolliette," now the name of a Canadian town. When the Governor and the Intendant of Canada wrote about him to the king, they wrote it Jolliet. A map, however, which purports to be his but was evidently copied by someone else, or at least the inscription copied, is not in Jolliet's handwriting, but is signed "Joliet." Here, perhaps, the error in spelling was begun, to be compounded by later history.

Paul A. Schulze, 622 S. Wisconsin Avenue, Villa Park, Ill.



WATERFOWL TOMORROW, a Report by the U. S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Washington, D.C., 1964. 784 pages. 194 photographs. \$4.00. Edited by Dr. J. P. Linduska and Arthur Nelson.

This comprehensive study of migratory waterfowl of North America and their habitat is a cooperative editorial undertaking by 103 authors. The maps and artwork have been prepared by Bob Hines, who has contributed to many national conservation magazines. The volume provides a detailed review of the breeding grounds of waterfowl in Alaska and Canada; the breeding grounds of the western marshes and rice lands; the nesting grounds of geese and swans in the Arctic and their travels to their winter quarters in the U.S.A. The principal flyways are also described. Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall has provided a foreword to the volume.

Raymond Mostek, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill. 60148



For Christmas Shoppers

ACT NOW — get an outstanding book on birds or natural history from our bookshelf — or buy the book you have wanted for many months. The I.A.S. Bookstore at our Audubon Wildlife Films also operates a mail order service for stay-at-home shoppers. Income from book sales helps to defray the day-to-day expenses of carrying on the work of the Society. To order, write today to **Mr. Leroy Tunstall, Book Committee Chairman, 323 East Wesley Street, Wheaton, Illinois.** Make your remittance out to the Illinois Audubon Society and add 25c for postage to each order. These books are in stock for prompt delivery:

Silent Spring — Rachel Carson	\$5.00
Attracting Birds To Your Back Yard — Beecher	1.25
All About the Birds of the Bible	4.95
Bird Watching, Housing and Feeding — Schutz	3.75
Birds — Isabel B. Wasson (for 3rd Grade Readers)	1.00
Birds Over America — Peterson	7.50
Birder's Life List and Diary — Dietert	1.75
Checklist Card — Birds of Chicago Area	3 for 10c
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Distributional Check List of Birds of Illinois25
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ATTENTION, ALL AFFILIATES

Your Conservation Committee can keep up with the many bills introduced into the General Assembly if it obtains a subscription to the **Legislative Digest**. Issued each week during the Illinois legislative session, the **Digest** reports the sponsors of bills, the number of each bill, the progress of each bill through the two branches of the General Assembly, and whether or not the bill has passed both houses and has been signed by the Governor. The **Legislative Digest** is available at \$5.00 a year from the Legislative Reference Bureau, State Capitol Building, Springfield, Ill. Remember Kickapoo State Park! Help keep your club informed.

BOOK REVIEW

AUDUBON'S WILDLIFE, by Edwin Way Teale. The Viking Press, Inc., 625 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022. viii plus 256 pages; 113 plates (28 in full color) plus numerous text halftones. October 1964; \$15.00.

One's first impression of this sizeable book (9 x 11¼ inches) is that it demanded publication — a condensed version of Audubon's written works and paintings, compiled by one of the outstanding literary stylists among American nature writers — Edwin Way Teale. The subtitles are: "A New Look at the Birds and Mammals . . . with selections from the writings of John James Audubon." Here, in dramatic (albeit too often black-and-white) reproduction, aided by highly competent printing, the work of the pioneer artist-naturalist has been distilled into a form that can be held in the hand, rather than admired from a distance.

In effect, this volume gives you close-up impressions of portions of Audubon's original elephant folios, for the reproductions are in the same size as his actual paintings. The fine drafting skill, the minute detail, the delicate engraving techniques of Audubon are sharply depicted. I, for one, wish that all of the drawings could have been reproduced in their original colors — but only Audubon was able to publish his works with no regard for costs.

The material in the present book comes from three of Audubon's best-known publications: the monumental BIRDS OF AMERICA, the five-volume ORNITHOLOGICAL BIOGRAPHY, and THE VIVIPAROUS QUADRUPEDS OF NORTH AMERICA, which Audubon did not live to complete.

Mr. Teale has divided the text into five chapters: **Woods, Fields, and Brushland; Marsh and Swamp; Lake and River; Prairie, Desert, and Mountain; Sea and Shore.** Each division contains drawings and dissertations on the birds and mammals portrayed in that ecological category. Mr. Teale prefaces each section with a brief introduction, and follows with descriptions of the wildlife as given in Audubon's writings, chiefly THE ORNITHOLOGICAL BIOGRAPHY, although I noted one excerpt from THE MISSOURI RIVER JOURNALS. Before each series of plates Mr. Teale has added his own short paragraphs of recent data about the species shown.

In a final footnote, "Wildlife Since Audubon," Mr. Teale summarizes the vast destruction of the wilderness and the wildlife that Audubon knew and salutes the rising tide of interest in nature study and conservation as a means of preserving some remnants of natural habitat and wild creatures. I wish that I could share his optimism.

The numeration of the many plates in the book is confusing until you discover that all pages — text and color plates alike — are numbered in continuous sequence. There is an "Index to Illustrations" that presents both the scientific and the common names of the species. While Mr. Teale follows the latest A. O. U. CHECK-LIST for the most part, in some sections he has retained the nomenclature and spelling used by Audubon. While this can be condoned in the lengthy quotations from the original works, the incorrect spelling and naming of species in the titles and other text matter is distracting.

However, these are only minor criticisms. AUDUBON'S WILDLIFE has preserved and accurately conveyed the flavor of Audubon's original writings and paintings. The flowery literary style of a century and a half ago makes a refreshing contrast to the concise and precise manner of present-day scientific writing. You will enjoy this book, as I have.

I. A. S. - Affiliated Societies

- Audubon Section, Peoria Academy of Science**, c/o Mrs. Virginia Humphreys
1329 E. Hillcrest Ave., Peoria, Illinois
- Audubon Society of Greater E. St. Louis**, J. W. Galbreath, Secretary
9405 Richfield Road, East St. Louis, Illinois
- Audubon Society of Park Ridge**, c/o Mrs. Jane Aldridge, President
900 S. Home Avenue, Park Ridge, Illinois
- Barrington Women's Club**, c/o Mrs. C. J. McLean, Chairman
641 Exmoor, Barrington, Illinois
- Bull Valley Garden Club**, c/o Mrs. A. C. Bruhnke
301 S. Ridge Road, McHenry, Illinois
- Bureau Valley Audubon Club**, c/o Miss Marjorie Powell, President
R. No. 1, Tonica, Illinois
- Cardinal Audubon Club**, c/o Mrs. Jeannette Gang, Secretary
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- Champaign County Audubon Society**, Robert Lumsden, President
507 South Garfield Ave., Champaign, Illinois
- Chicago Ornithological Society**, c/o Holly Reed Bennett, Secretary
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- Crystal Lake Garden Club**, Mrs. R. A. Lundquist, Conservation Chairman
485 Oxford Lane, Crystal Lake, Illinois
- Decatur Audubon Society**, Mr. O. I. Banton, President
531 S. Dennis Ave., Decatur, Illinois
- DuPage Audubon Society**, Mr. Richard Hoger, President
2S101 Park Blvd., Glen Ellyn, Illinois
- Evanston Bird Club**, c/o Mrs. Jerome Sloncen, Secretary
2083 Brentwood Avenue, Northbrook, Illinois
- Forest Trails Hiking Club**, c/o Mrs. Jean Moskov, Secretary
2909 N. Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill. 60614
- Fort Dearborn Hiking Club**, Miss Lillian Lesak, Secretary
2428 S. Lawndale Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60623
- Fox Valley Audubon Club**, Maryann Gossmann, Secretary
Route #1, Box 59, Plainfield, Illinois
- Garden Club of Evanston**, Mrs. Charles Scott Kelly, President
210 Davis Street, Evanston, Illinois 60201
- Garden Club of Lake Forest**, Mrs. F. Newell Childs, Vice-President
747 Deerpath Rd., Lake Forest, Illinois

THE LIST OF I.A.S. Affiliates has grown to such an extent that we are no longer able to publish all of the names on a single page. Hence we are covering the Affiliated Societies from A through G in this issue, and will list those from I through W in the next issue.

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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

The Society was organized over sixty years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas that birds need for their survival. In many cases the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws has not guaranteed their enforcement. We invite you to join us in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation and in cooperating with all other organizations which work for the protection of our natural resources.

Headquarters of the Society are at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

- Active Members \$3.00 annually
- Contributing Members \$5.00 annually
- Club Affiliation \$5.00 annually
- Sustaining Members \$10.00 annually
- *Life Members \$100.00
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Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society, as well as change of address notices, should be sent to **Mr. Paul Schulze, Treasurer**, 622 S. Wisconsin Ave., Villa Park, Illinois.

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EDITORIAL OFFICE: 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

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THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

By Raymond Mostek

In several publications, and at several podiums, I have often declared that cleaning up roadside blight is "the conservationist's last frontier." The American conservation movement has so long concerned itself with preservation of wildlife, conservation of habitat, and water pollution abatement, that it has left the struggle for cleaner, greener roadsides to some future generation. It now appears that generation has at last arrived on the scene and is ready to do battle with the forces of ugliness, drabness, and over-commercialization. Victory is attainable.

I have often said that no country in the world has highways more dingy and hideous than this, the most affluent nation history has ever known. Mexico has banned all billboards; those now in existence must be taken down. Italy has zoned its historical monuments so that no signs deface immediate areas. Hawaii has banned highway billboards since 1927. One can wander over the delightful roads of Switzerland, Germany, Denmark and England and never be affronted by highway advertising. The French-built highways of a "backward" country like Morocco are far more enchanting than American roads because they are not profaned by signboards. Each time I travel to Springfield on Route 66, I see less and less of the Illinois prairie country because more and more signboards appear to hide the view. Yet this is one of the most traveled roads in the Middle West. It is not one to make us proud.

However, it is encouraging to find green spots on the scene: The Chicago Motor Club, long silent on the matter of roadside blight, has announced it will support highway billboard control bill in the 1965 Illinois General Assembly. Governor Otto Kerner has called for steps to end "visual pollution" on Illinois highways. He has asked for billboard control legislation, and further, he has notified the legislature of his support for bills to provide for screening of junkyards along Illinois highways. Both laws are long overdue.

According to Senator Maurine Neuberger of Oregon, almost 20 states have now established controls for highway advertising: Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Almost every one of these states has a vigorous "roadside council" composed of many state conservation and civic groups. Illinois has none, a sad commentary once again on the apathy of Illinois citizens. The Garden Clubs of Illinois have on several occasions tried to obtain support for highway billboard controls, but lacking co-ordination and numerous allies for

such a venture, it naturally failed. By now it should be obvious to any conservationist that no great battle for civic improvement can be won with a single army. We need an Illinois Roadside Council comparable to the one which now exists in Pennsylvania: one of the most powerful groups of its type, it now lists over 58 cooperating organizations!

Keep America Beautiful, Inc. (99 Park Avenue, New York 16) is a national organization for the prevention of litter. It is primarily concerned with the garbage and beer cans which now mar our roadsides. A fine kit of materials is available upon request. A conservation committee or education committee of an Audubon chapter could make excellent use of this kit.

President Lyndon Johnson has called for a vigorous program to help beautify the American roadside. Driving for pleasure is described as America's number one recreation. We have 3.5 million miles of thoroughfares. Mr. Johnson has called for more landscaping on highways, and $\frac{3}{4}$ billion dollars will be used for this purpose. Federal Highway Administrator Rex M. Whitten has declared that "our highway eyes need a feast, not a famine." More funds will be used to help states acquire scenic outlooks and preserve historical monuments. Billboard jungles may come to an end, if Congress places a tax on them, or ups the federal bonus to states from half of 1% to a full percent. The Federal Bureau of Roads has called upon state authorities to enforce laws against litter and dumping of trash on highways. All too often, in America one cannot see the trees for the wasteland of our highways.

In a recent letter, Francis Lorenz, Director of Public Works for Illinois, wrote: "Subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, Section 319 of the Federal Highway Act permits states to use federal funds for the purchase of such easements of limited width adjacent to federal routes for the preservation of natural beauty of areas through which highways are constructed. The federal government will bear up to 100% of the cost; there is a limitation in amount, since it cannot exceed 3% of the federal funds apportioned to the state in a single fiscal year. After the 3% of federal funds has been used, it will be up to the state to match federal funds." But Illinois needs added legislation.

Wisconsin, under Governor (now Senator) Gaylord Nelson, inaugurated a program to obtain 3,000 miles of scenic rights at a cost of \$2 million. With a 1 cent tax on cigarettes, Wisconsin is also adding 25 new lakes and nine new state parks, and expanding its state forests and wildlife areas. When Illinois citizens awaken from their slumber, the Illinois legislature will also act, but not before.

Notes from the Nest

A few copies of the Conference Report of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois, based on the meeting at Allerton Park last fall, are still available. They may be had by writing to Mrs. Lee Jens, 22 W. 210 Stanton Road, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137 . . . More than 200 counties in 43 states will receive a total of \$337,279 as their share in net receipts on national wildlife refuges within their boundaries. The funds come from sale of timber and grazing fees. . . . Readers of **National Wildlife Magazine** have voted over-whelmingly that preservation of natural beauty is the prime conservation problem of 1965 . . . The world population of the rare Whopping Crane now stands at 42, the highest number in the last 25 years. Eleven of 12 possible nestings were successful . . . If you have not yet read "Rascal" by Sterling

North, you are missing one of the greatest, most delightful reading treats of the last decade . . . One of the most popular and dedicated Audubon Wildlife Film lecturers, Mr. Emerson Scott, died of lung cancer in his home in Calais, Michigan in December. Our members will recall his fine recent film, "Pika Country." . . . Two Audubon groups on the West Coast, the Marin County and the Golden Gate Audubon Societies, have raised \$239,000 of a goal of \$337,500 needed to purchase a 900-acre sanctuary. Meanwhile, the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois is struggling to pay off its debt on 3 small plots of land totaling 157 acres! . . . Western conservationists have renewed efforts to establish a North Cascades National Park in Washington State. Considered one of the finest alpine areas in the nation, the park would encompass 1,038,665 acres. A 120-page report has been issued on the park proposal . . . In the November general elections, voters in California, Washington and Rhode Island approved outdoor recreation bond issues, thus joining voters in Florida, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and elsewhere in recognizing the great need for expanded open space programs. Illinois may have the chance to approve such a referendum in the fall of 1966 . . . Part of the funds donated to the Bald Eagle Club by I. A. S. members are now being shared by the National Audubon Society for their research project into the decline of our national emblem. The Bald Eagle is still being brutally shot by gunners, despite federal protection since 1940 . . . The Natural Resources Council of Illinois will hold its 12th Annual Outdoor Conservation Conference at Camp Sagawau in Palos Park on Oct. 1, 2, 3, 1965. The camp is located in a 10,000 acre forest preserve on the southwest side of Chicago.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill. 60148



Field Notes — Winter 1964-65

By Elton Fawks

As I review past issues of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN, I am amazed at the small amount of data submitted about Illinois birds. Only a few rare species are mentioned. We should be reporting population changes of all kinds. Low and peak numbers, seasonal changes from year to year — this is the information that should be recorded. In editing, I will use A DISTRIBUTIONAL CHECK LIST OF BIRDS OF ILLINOIS by Smith and Parmalee, 1955. Contributors will find this volume useful in evaluating data.

In the Tri-City area we find hawks of all kinds in good numbers, with several sightings of Goshawks and many records of wintering Marsh Hawks. Ospreys have been seen by several people. I found a Peregrine Falcon on January 2, 1965, at Lock and Dam #13 at Fulton. A few Snowy Owls spent at least the first part of the winter in the area. Horned Owls seem to be more common. Yellow-shafted Flickers were seen in larger numbers than ever recorded before. Several Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers wintered here. We have received very few records of Red-breasted Nuthatches seen locally. At least two Mockingbirds have stayed all winter (through February).

From **Mrs. Mae Leonhard** of Jacksonville comes a most interesting report. From October 14 to 24 she with several others, including William O'Brien, observed an immature Brant at Morgan Lake in Nichol Park. It was shot by

someone on Oct. 25 and only its wing was found. She also reports two unusual doves that appeared on her brother's farm. Later two more were found; one pair nested and raised two young. These must have been Ringed Turtle Doves. They were found near Beardstown. **T. E. Musselman** of Quincy recently reported Ringed Turtle Doves near Beardstown in **National Audubon Field Notes**. One was also captured in East Moline during February, but was later found to be an escaped pet.



Ringed Turtle Dove photographed in Moline. This species, introduced from Europe, has become a native wild bird in the areas of Los Angeles, Calif. Miami, Fla.

A Hawk Owl was seen by **James Landing** on February 8. He observed the bird from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. at Michigan City, Ind. The bird was out on the ice of Lake Michigan. Because it was foggy, he wasn't certain of the identification until almost noon. The bird chased some Snow Buntings and disappeared before others (who had been called to see it) arrived. One group missed the owl by 5 minutes.

From the Dec. 12, 1964 meeting of the Chicago Ornithological Society come the following records of unusual sightings: Common Loon and Red-necked Grebe were seen by **Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brechlin** on the Chicago lake front. Three Common Grackles were seen by **Florence Hall**. No dates were given for these three species. **Karl Bartel** of Blue Island reported large migrations of Robins on Oct. 20, when 400 were seen, and Oct. 24, when 3,000 were found. **Al Reuss** reported six Red-bellied Woodpeckers at Palos Park, Dec. 4, and a Northern Shrike on the eighth. **Charles Westcott** found six flocks of Lapland Longspurs on Nov. 12, a Bell's Vireo on Nov. 14, and two Wood Ducks and 100 Canada Geese on Dec. 8. These were near Barrington.

Peter Dring reports one Cowbird seen this winter at Lockport; one Flicker at the Little Red Schoolhouse south of Chicago, and 15 hawks on a three-mile drive on the Southwest Expressway. **Paul Mooring** and **Howard Vogel** observed two Eastern Bluebirds Dec. 21, 1964 at the Argonne National Laboratory. Please send all reports of unusual birds to me at the address below. Include supporting details and pictures whenever possible.

The Prairie Chicken Foundation

By Mrs. Howard Shaw

Recent committee action resulted in the naming of the 20-acre Kincaide tract in the Bogota area as the Max McGraw Sanctuary. An additional 40 acres will soon be added to our present 157 acres. We are moving ahead in our efforts to obtain suitable undisturbed nesting areas. As the Prairie Chicken "booming" season is now here, we would like to urge visitors to refrain from trespassing on the sanctuaries. Permission to use blinds may obtain from Joe Ellis, Bogota, Illinois.

Some Prairie Chickens will soon be liberated in the Forest Preserve District of Cook County as part of Dr. Shoemaker's project at the University of Illinois. The Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois has extended an invitation to the Pinnated Grouse Technical Council to meet in Olney in 1967. Thus we have moved ahead in our struggle to save the Prairie Chicken. Our 1964 year-end statement showed a balance of \$226.28.

R. R. #2, Olney, Illinois



A NORTH AMERICAN NEST-RECORD PROGRAM

By Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr.

Beginning in January, 1965, the Laboratory of Ornithology at Cornell University will operate a nest-record card program on a continent-wide basis and would like the assistance of as many members of The Illinois Audubon Society as possible.

Through the cooperation of Dr. David B. Peakall and the Onondaga Audubon Society, the Laboratory has carried on a nest-record card program on a local basis for two years. The aim of the program, which is similar to one used in Britain (see Mayer-Gross, 1962, *Bird Study* 9:252-258), is to collect specific data on bird reproduction in a form convenient for statistical analysis. The results of this two-year trial have been so gratifying that we are encouraged to make the program continent-wide.

For this to be a success we will need the cooperation of all bird observers in all parts of the continent, particularly the United States and Canada. We will also need — because we are certain that regional centers can handle the distribution of data cards and their return to the Laboratory better than individuals — the cooperation of all bird clubs and other societies whose members make field observations of birds.

The Laboratory will provide bird clubs or individuals with cards. The observers will record the contents of each nest found on a separate card and make dated notations on the same card for each subsequent visit to the nest. Each card will then contain all the data from a single nesting. While one observation of a nest will be valuable, additional observations over a period of days or weeks will increase the worth of the record. Our goal is to have hundreds, possibly thousands, of cards containing data on each species from all parts of its range.

We are well aware that there are other local nest-record card programs in this country and in Canada (see Peakall, 1964, *Audubon Field Notes*, 18(1):35-38), and, naturally we do not intend to infringe on them in any way. We only hope that these observers will cooperate with us and help broaden the scope of the whole endeavor. The net result should be the accumulation of far more data on every species than heretofore and the centralization of these data for comprehensive and intensive study, much as is true of the bird-banding program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. All of the information from our program will, of course, be available to anyone who is interested.

Clearly this is a program in which every person seriously interested in birds can participate, be he a seasoned nest finder or one who merely watches a nest from a window. Local organizations or individuals may address all inquiries to the **North American Nest-Record Card Program, Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850.**



VOLUNTEER APPLICATION FORM

Every member of The Illinois Audubon Society received a copy of a blue-colored "Volunteer Application Form" last month. The Form listed our various committees, briefly described their function, and provided space for members to advise the Board of Directors how they would like to aid in the work of the Society. If you have misplaced the Volunteer Form, a postcard to Mrs. Ann Stukalo, Corresponding Secretary, 455 West 38th St., Downers Grove, Ill., will bring you another copy. Your work as a volunteer can bring increased vigor to the Audubon movement in Illinois.

Bald Eagle Count on the Mississippi

By Mrs. Howard Shaw

On January 30, 1965, we covered the Alton-to-Grafton area, plus the eastern side of Calhoun County from Hardin south to the Brussel's Ferry. Our count for the day was 3 adults and 3 immatures. On Sunday, January 31, after a cold night of -4° F. and an accumulation of seven inches of snow, we repeated the route of the previous day. We counted 21 adults and 5 immature Bald Eagles. About 50% were in flight and the remainder were perched on snags extending from the bluffs in eastern Calhoun County.

We did a census in this same area in 1964 with the same total of 21 adults and 5 immatures. The Illinois River was open last year, but this year all ferries were out of operation and the river, although flowing, was packed with small ice blocks. This may have accounted for the concentration of Bald Eagles. We also counted approximately 400 Snow Geese and 600 Canada Geese on the Mark Twain Refuge. Participants were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Kunze, Karen and Robert, Charleston, Illinois; Violet Scherer, Vera and Susie Shaw, and Richard Thom, Jr., Olney, Illinois.

R. R. #2, Olney, Illinois

SAVE OUR SHORELINES — SAVE THE DUNES

By Betty Groth

Now-or-never success is in sight to save our lakeshore and sand dune heritage in Indiana. This area has brought beauty, recreation, and mental and physical health to generations of people in the midwest. Today the Indiana Dunes are of national and even international importance, but "progress" has blinded many, particularly the money-wise, to the basic values involved.

The long-discussed bill to create an Indiana Sand Dunes National Lakeshore along the south end of Lake Michigan was re-introduced in the Senate recently. Sponsors of the Senate bill are pushing for quick passage to give adequate time for consideration in the House. Please write to your Senators, and particularly to the Senate Interior Committee, to act promptly to save the dunes. Only with backing of people like you can this proposed National Park become law. In 1959 I wrote my first article on this subject, when the fate of the dunes was almost sealed. Today, the Save-the-Dunes Council has almost worked a conservation miracle, but they need strong public support to achieve their goal. This support must come **from you**.

The bill authorizes the creation of an 11,300 acre park that will include 10.8 miles of shoreline and beaches. The park, if Indiana permits, would include the Indiana Dunes State Park. Since the proposed park includes some land the Inland Steel Company intends for its steel mills, the controversy which has threatened the bill from the beginning is expected to reach major proportions.

Senator Henry M. Jackson (D. Washington), Chairman of the Interior Committee, introduced the bill for himself and Senator Paul H. Douglas (D., Illinois), Vance Hartke (D., Indiana), Birch Bayh (D., Indiana), and Clinton P. Anderson, (D., New Mexico). The bill is identical to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore bill which the Senate passed on September 30, 1964 — **lost** because the House did not have time to act on it. Therefore, we need support from you in letters to your Congressmen in Washington and the House Interior Committee. **Your part** is important. Send your "Dollars for the Dunes" to the **Save-the-Dunes Council**, Box 303, Chesterton, Indiana.

179 Villa Road, Addison, Ill. 60601

GOOD MORNING, SPRING!

By J. W. Galbreath

Often, when life hangs by a slender thread, the will to live makes the difference between survival and extinction of an individual or a species. In the words of Dr. Ralph E. Yeatter, dean of Prairie Chicken research in Illinois: "Pinnated Grouse demonstrate a tenacious spirit to live."

From time immemorial, long before any vestige of primitive man gazed upon the fields of rolling blue stem, the Prairie Chicken carried out its courtship ceremonies in rhythmical harmony with spring. This species typifies the true spirit of the freedom and open space it demands; a place to strut and boom undisturbed, at peace with nature.

This is the time of quickening of the blood stream, a trust to keep to perpetuate a species. Now Mother Nature gives the urge that triggers again this most colorful wildlife courtship ceremony. The male grouse feels that old, restless urge to find a place in the sun, to "stake a claim" — and to declare to all the world: "This is my own, my native land!" The booming means: "I hereby give notice to all trespassers of like sex and species to keep off."

The old, inherent drive calls each cock to establish a territory with well-defined boundaries, where he knows every stubble, clod and grass tuft. Here he will strut and boom, and strut and boom again. Here he displays his best performance, competing with his rivals for the attention of a demure prairie hen. Each male desires intensely to dance, fight and brawl, to glare and posture, to claim his lady when she promenades through the mating grounds. Oh, the enthusiasm, the leaps and bounds, the gestures and bows, the flutters, jumps and hoots! Now is the time to be seen, and still more important, to be heard.

Early in February and March, when spring first awakens and turns our way, the males gather on a slightly rolling knoll in the open prairie. Vegetative cover must be short to meet the requirements of a good dance floor. Evenly plowed fields or bean stubble are selected. The performer must be seen and must be able to see out.

Here they come, each trying to be first. Each to his preferred territory. They start at the dark of the morn and continue well into the first red splash of the rising sun. The open stillness is broken by the rolling boom of competing males. They march in flowing, graceful rhythm, then stop, legs stiff as pogo sticks; then suddenly all the pent-up energy breaks forth in rapid, prancing feet, inflated, brilliant orange cheek sacs and erected pinnae; then another sudden stop; then a click of the tail and a rolling, drawn-out boom—old—mul—doon, or boo—b—o—o— three notes, rising in volume and crescendo from first to third. This lonesome, mournful, rolling boom was best described by John Madson, as follows:



It is a lonely, wild sound
made by a lonely, wild bird
It has the quality of an ancient wind
blowing across the smokeflap
of an Indian tepee.
In all modern America
there is no more old-time haunting sound
than the booming of the prairie grouse.
It is the last fading voice
of the prairie wilderness,
crying for help.
When it is gone, it shall be gone forever.
All our television will not bring it back,
and none of our space-craft
can take us to where it vanished.

As someone else has said: "The prairie roosters seem to be trying to burst their throats." The combined efforts of dedicated conservationists will assure that this "Good Morning to Spring" will continue into the foreseeable future. **NOTE:** If you are interested in experiencing this spring

spectacular at first hand from a blind at the booming grounds that our efforts have set aside, write to **Mr. Joseph Ellis**, Research Biologist, Bogota, Illinois. Reservations must be made at once for the few days that will be available during March and April.

9405 S. Richfield Road, East St. Louis, Ill.



I.A.S. Purchases Pesticides Film

By Mrs. Arthur M. Jens, Jr.

Since the announcement of the purchase of the film, "The Silent Spring of Rachel Carson" went out in the mail to I.A.S. affiliates and other conservation groups, and to a number of schools, the pesticides chairman has received quite a few requests for the film and is very pleased with the response.

For those of you who did not see an announcement, this is the film first shown on "C.B.S. Reports" in 1963. It gives a very fair accounting of **both** sides of the pesticides controversy. Included in the movie are interviews with many government officials; with Dr. Robert White-Stevens, Assistant Director of Research of American Cyanamid Company; and with the late Rachel Carson herself. While the movie was produced almost two years ago, its subject is as vital as ever. Although some changes are being made, vast areas of land are still being covered by persistent, highly toxic, non-selective pesticides. A leaflet which covers recent happenings on the pesticide front is sent with the film, which is 16 mm, black-and-white, and runs for 54 minutes.

No rental fee is charged for a showing, but the Illinois Audubon Society would appreciate a small donation to help defray the high cost of the film and to cover mailing expenses. We strongly urge you to make use of this highly educational motion picture, which gives both sides of the pesticides picture and allows audiences to draw their own conclusions. All requests should be sent to:

Mrs. Arthur M. Jens, Jr., Pesticides Chairman
Illinois Audubon Society
22 W. 210 Stanton Road
Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137

Please specify alternate dates. Get your order in early for next year! **Those who have** worked long on the pesticides problem were cheered by a recent editorial in the **Journal of the American Medical Association** for Nov. 2, 1964. "Safe Use of Pesticides" discusses occupational exposures to agricultural chemicals and describes ways in which a community can reduce its exposure to poisonous chemicals. "Generalized community spraying should be done only when designed to eliminate a definite health hazard," the editorial states. Dutch elm spraying for trees, and treatment for such insects as the Japanese beetle, as carried on in Illinois, do not involve a health hazard and therefore should not be conducted.

22 W. Stanton Road, Glen Ellyn, Ill.



FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

By Paul H. Lobik

HOW TO STOP SPRAYING: — A few weeks ago **Adolph Cabor**, treasurer of Tri-City Bird Club, sent us a clipping from the **MOLINE DISPATCH** which told of seven Purple Martin apartment houses that had been erected on Credit Island, in the Mississippi River near Davenport, Iowa. The houses were donated to the Davenport Park Board by **C. C. Hazard**, president of the club, who with ten other members had constructed the apartments during the winter. Since Purple Martins devour mosquitoes by the thousands, the Park Board will be able to stop the spraying of poisonous insecticides. Other I. A. S. Affiliates, please take note!

ANNUAL MEETING PREVIEW — When members and friends of the Society gather at the Tri-Cities for the I. A. S. Annual Meeting on the week-end of May 14-16, they will see Credit Island and the Purple Martin houses first hand, as the island is one of many field trip areas listed. **Peter Petersen, Jr.**, meeting chairman, has sent us some exciting reading — an advance copy of the program. There will be worthwhile activities for all of us from the opening event — “Regional Birds in Art” exhibit at the Davenport Public Museum, which will serve as our headquarters (7:30 p.m. Friday, May 14) . . . through the Saturday morning field trips (seven parks, preserves and sites in Illinois, including a heronry, a slough, and a quarry) . . . into the illustrated talks on hawks, nesting birds, and African birds . . . through the business meetings of both the Illinois Audubon Society and the Iowa Ornithologist's Union . . . into the panel discussions on birds and pesticides . . . past the Annual Banquet and the color film on “Birds of the Galapagos” by Dr. Alfred M. Bailey of the Denver Museum . . . and on to the field trips Sunday morning in eight areas on the Iowa side . . . ending with a grand compilation of field trip counts and a farewell luncheon. To fill in the details — look for the information sheet and registration form, due to be mailed early in April.

BIRD BOOKS BY MAIL — After many years of running the I. A. S. BOOK-STORE all by himself, **LeRoy Tunstall** has finally been given some help — a vice-chairman in charge of mail order sales. If you want to order any of our books by mail (see the list elsewhere in this issue), write to **Peter Dring**, 9800 S. Willow Springs Avenue, Willow Springs, Ill. 60480. For those of you who prefer to buy their books in person, **LeRoy Tunstall** will continue to handle the store at the Audubon Wildlife Films and at the Annual Meetings.

WELCOME, BENEFACTOR! — One of our Life Members, **Mr. V. V. Mason** of New York City, has made a generous gift to the I. A. S. treasury which has made him our first **BENEFACTOR**. His donation serves to build up the endowment fund which enables us to carry on the vital educational program which is our chief reason for existence. A number of other members have recently asked how they can improve their status to that of Sustaining or Life Member. See the list of membership classifications on the back cover of this issue.

WELCOME, LIFE MEMBER! — We are also pleased to report that **Phyllis A. Stout** of Chicago has just completed the fourth and final payment that makes her a **LIFE MEMBER**. She joins an exclusive group that now numbers about one dozen. At last count, three more members of the Society were pretty well along on the road to becoming Life Members.

BINOCULARS BY MAIL, TOO — The I. A. S. is still selling Hertel & Reuss 7 x 35 binoculars to members and their friends — one of the finest bird glasses made at a reasonable price. **Paul Downing**, 459 Roger Williams Ave., Highland Park, will take care of sales at the Annual Meetings, Camp-Outs, and Audubon Wildlife Films. If you prefer to order binoculars by mail, please contact **John H. Rohleder**, 1141 Dell Road, Northbrook, Ill. You can phone him at home (CRestwood 2-4192) or at his office (FRanklin 2-7300, Ext. 311). Again, for more description of the binoculars, see the ad elsewhere in this issue.

NO MISREPRESENTATIONS! — As we trudged through our favorite birding areas in the Morton Arboretum taking the recent Christmas Census, we realized sadly that the birds we wanted most to see had become very scarce. A survey of the Christmas Census table (see the center pages of this issue) confirms our conclusions: There are fewer birds of the desirable species — the songbirds, waterfowl, hawks and owls — than ever before. Don't be deceived by the totals at the bottom. Don't be misled by the apologists for the pesticide companies who keep claiming that our censuses prove that "the counts show more birds in America than ever before."

Examine the statistics, if you will. There are 126 species listed — thanks to the unusual strays, one or two of a kind — and also thanks to the ever-increasing numbers of census-takers combing the woods in search of some rare species. There are 147,000-plus individual birds this year, almost the same as the 148,000-plus of last year. But look at the totals for the pest species — Starlings and House Sparrows — and compare these totals with last year's. Starlings have gone up by 15,000; sparrows by 10,000 — a 50% increase in each pest. The important songbirds, waterfowl and birds of prey have GONE DOWN accordingly in total numbers. The proof is before your eyes in the census table. Study the figures a bit and you must agree that the chemical pesticides, the pollutants of air, water and soil, are taking their deadly toll.



FORMER DIRECTOR DIES — We learned from **Mrs. Hugh M. Kahler** last month of the death of her father, **Stephen S. Gregory**, at his home in Northbrook, Illinois on Dec. 20, 1964, following a long illness. Some of the older members of the Society will remember him as long-time resident of the North Shore of Chicago and a Director in the 1930's and 1940's. We are sorry to hear of his passing.



WHICH IS THE BIGGER LITTERBUG? — Not so long ago, forward-looking **Governor Edward G. Brown** of California made the following statement: "When a man throws an empty cigaret package from an automobile, he is liable to a \$50.00 fine. When a man throws a billboard across a view, he is liable to be richly rewarded. I see little difference between the damage done by these two litterbugs."

22 W. 681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.



THE 1964 CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS

By Mrs. Ross R. Norton and Mrs. Harry C. Spitzer

We are pleased to present this year's compilation, which includes reports from four areas not covered in the 1963 census. The report from the Barrington area is a new one, which pleased your editors, because it covers the territory where we do some of our best birding. Will County is represented by two reports this year, the second from the Joliet area; the Chicago lake front is covered after a lapse of several years (but not in the table); and DeKalb County is back, with our predecessor, William Southern, among the participants. In all, there were 389 observers, but this is not a true figure, because a close scrutiny of the narratives shows that a good number of persons spend much time on the Christmas Counts in several different areas during the census period. — So much for people and places.

As for birds, which is what this is really all about, the chart tells the story: 126 species, an increase of 3. However, we must call attention to the **Robin** count, 532 this year, compared to 34 last year, as well as to the other thrushes listed. On the other hand, note the lack of colorful winter finches and crossbills, who found plentiful food supplies farther north and had no need to visit us. Even Sangamon County could not come up with a **Lincoln's Sparrow**, and **THIS** from the Land of Lincoln!

Many thanks for your beautiful reports, which simplified our work. Only one procrastinator was a trial, and his report was so good we hesitate to complain.

1509 Sequoia Trail, Glenview, Ill. 60025
1776 Roger Avenue, Glenview, Ill. 60025

STATION DATA

Bureau County, PRINCETON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Bureau Junction. Town, 10%; farms, 20%; woods, 25%, roadsides, 20%; creeks and rivers, 25%.) **Dec. 29;** 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Overcast, misty; temp. 35° to 42°; wind SSE 12 m.p.h. Total party-hours, 40 (8 on foot, 32 by car); total party-miles, 170 (10 on foot, 160 by car). Sixteen observers in four parties: Harry Thomas, John Callinan, Marjorie Powell, Hazel Boyle, Joe and Gynetha Hawks, Donnelle Fry, Mary Smith, Alfred and Vinnie Dyke, Carl H. Kramer (Compiler), Watson Bartlett, Daisy Henke, Fern Nelson, Orville Cater, Fred Warnecke. Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Great Horned Owl, Barred Owl, Purple Finch, Gray Partridge.** A conservation officer estimates the following in this area: 200 Canada Geese, 8,000 Mallards, 500 Black Ducks, 5 to 6 Eagles (2 immature), 35 to 40 Wild Turkeys, 10 to 15 Gray Partridges. Seven Whistling Swans went through the area.

• **Carroll and Whiteside Counties, SAVANNA, FULTON, CLINTON.** (7½-mile radius circle centered one-half mile south of Elk River Junction, slightly south of previous years). **January 2, 1965;** 6:45 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., overcast and clearing; temp. 31° to 39°; wind SW, 10 to 20 m.p.h.; river 90% ice covered; ground bare. Total party-hours, 26½ (9 on foot, 17½ by car); total party-miles, 273 (13 on foot, 260 by car). Ten observers: Allen Carl-

son, Larry Dau, Elton Fawks, Paul Hogenson, Fred and Maurice Leshner, Mary Lou Petersen, Peter Petersen, Jr. (Compiler), Frank Rodl, and Norman Ward. The Peregrine Falcon was identified by Elton Fawks. All but one of the Meadowlark species seen were regarded to be of the Eastern race.

Champaign County, URBANA-CHAMPAIGN. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Staley on State Route 10, to include Sangamon River near White Heath, Lake-of-the-Woods, Treleas Woods and intervening farmland; woods, 25%; forest edge, 50%; open fields, 20%; water 5%). **Jan. 2, 1965:** 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.; mostly overcast; temp. 35°; wind strong; ground bare. Total party-hours, 28 (19 on foot, 9 by car); total party-miles, 285 (25 on foot, 260 by car). Twenty observers in four parties: Russell Balda, Charles Coston, Lois Drury, Mary Garfield, Jean Graber, Richard Graber, Terry Gruner, Katie Hamrick, Ralph Hunter, S. Charles Kendeigh (Compiler), John E. Kontogiannis, Carl Lawrence, Robert Lumsden, Sharon Lumsden, Margien Lund, Frederick Sargent II, Hurst Shoemaker, Howard E. Weaver, Ann Dean Welsh and William Welsh.

Cook County, CHICAGO LAKE FRONT. (All points within a segment of a 15-mile circle centered two miles off Madison Street, including all harbors and breakwaters, from Montrose harbor to Jackson Park; Lake Michigan and harbors 100%. Inland urban areas not censused). **Dec. 30:** 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.; cloudy, three-mile visibility; temp. 40° to 34°; wind NW, 12 to 18 m.p.h.; ice in protected waters; harbors calm, Lake Michigan moderately choppy. Five observers in one party. Total party-hours, 8 (5 on foot, 3 by car); total party-miles, 54 (6 on foot, 48 by car). — Mallard, 36; Greater Scaup, 9; Lesser Scaup, 815; Common Goldeneye, 545; Bufflehead, 2; Oldsquaw, 245; Harlequin Duck, 1; Hooded Merganser, 1; Common Merganser, 19; Redbreasted Merganser, 1; Herring Gull, 391; Ring-billed Gull, 81. TOTAL: 12 species, 2,146 individuals. — Charles Easterberg, Kim Eckert, Dick Horwitz, Robert P. Russell (Compiler), Jeff Sanders. Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Sparrow Hawk, Snowy Owl.** The Harlequin Duck observed off Navy Pier was a female; all field marks were checked carefully.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above report is given in narrative style because it could not be included in the tabulation for two reasons: (1) The area consisted of only a part of a 15-mile circle and was designed to cover water birds only; (2) there is no more room in the table.



Cook County, CHICAGO NORTH SHORE. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Highways 68 and 41 in Glencoe; feeders, 25%; lake front, 20%; open fields, 17%; river bottom, 15%; lagoons, 25%; roads, 8%). **Dec. 26:** 7:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; clear; temp. 20°; wind N, 5 m.p.h.; light snow; lake open, streams open. Total party-hours, 41 (28 on foot, 13 by car); total party-miles, 170 (45 on foot, 125 by car). Twenty-nine observers in four parties: Vicki Adecock, E. J. Biiandic, Irene Buchanan, Gene Byrd, Reba S. Campbell, Rheba Campbell, Mrs. R. Taylor Drake, Charles Easterberg, Kim Eckert, Richard Horwitz, Stanley Hedeon, Bertha Huxford, Ross Mannette, Louis North, Hazel Norton, Amanda C. Olson, Tom Paul, Irving L. Rosen, Bob Russell, Jeffrey Sanders, Cathy Schaffer, Jeanne Sloncen, Ruth Smith, Evelyn Spitzer, Philip N. Steffen, Peter N. Steffen, Peter Swain, Fran Thoresen, James R. Ware (Compiler) and Ruth Westbrook. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Bufflehead, Redhead, Horned Lark**).

•**Cook County.** ORLAND PARK. Entire census taken within the limits of the McGinnis Slough Wildlife Refuge, bordered on the east by U. S. Highway 45, on the south by 143rd Street, and on the west and north by the Refuge limits (merging into farmland). The census area was purposely restricted so that one observer could adequately cover it. **Jan. 1, 1965,** 6:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.; rain or drizzle throughout entire day, except for a period from 8:30 to 11:30; temp. 34° to 38°; major waterways all frozen, no snow on ground. Total party-hours, 9 (8 on foot, 1 by car); total party-miles, 8 (2 by car, 6 on foot). One observer: Matt H. Wray (Compiler).

Cook, DuPage, Kane Counties. BARRINGTON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered on SW corner Sec. 36, Barrington Township, to include Deer Grove, Spring Lake, Trout Park, Mallard Lake, west half of Busse Forest; plowland, 45%; grassland, 30%; oak-hickory forest, 5%; marsh, 4%; plantings and thickets, 5%; towns, 10%). **Dec. 29:** 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; light rain a.m., heavy fog p.m.; temp. 34° to 40°; wind S, 15 m.p.h.; up to 1-in. snow on ground; waters 75% frozen. Total party-hours, 17 (7 on foot, 10 by car); total party-miles, 174 (11 on foot, 163 by car). Three observers in 1-2 parties: Peter Dring, Charles Westcott (Compiler), Lorraine Westcott. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Great Horned Owl, Horned Lark, Meadowlark sp., Redwinged Blackbird, Common Grackle**).

DeKalb County. DEKALB. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered on juncture of Sections 9, 10, 15, 16, Township 41 N., Range 4 E., to include Rotary-McQueen Boy Scout Camp, Kishwaukee Audubon Society Wildlife Sanctuary, Kirkland, Kingston, Genoa, Sycamore, DeKalb. Fields and pastures, 91%; deciduous woods, 6%; towns, 3%). **Jan. 3, 1965:** 8:00 a.m. to 5 p.m., less one hour for lunch; temperature 32° to 37°; wind NE, 0-3 m.p.h.; fields and roads free of snow and ice except for ditches and fence rows. Streams flowing; some ice; water high after heavy rain on Jan. 1. Sixteen observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 108 (10 on foot, 98 in car); total party-miles, 352 (21 on foot, 331 by car). — Margaret E. Adams, Alfred D. Bjelland, Donna Bjelland, Verna G. Cogley, Don Duncan, Mildred Freeman, Veralee E. Jones, Mrs. E. F. Miner, Mrs. J. R. Moyers, Donald M. Murray, Robert W. Pearson, W. R. Randall, Steve Santner, James Smalley, W. E. Southern, Loring M. Jones (Compiler). — Kishwaukee Audubon Society.

DuPage. ARBORETUM, LISLE. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at 75th Street (East-West) and Cass Avenue (North-South). Open fields and farm land, 30%; semi-open (shrubs, thickets, etc.), 20%; oak-hickory forest, 10%; river bottom lands, 10%; water bodies, 2%; evergreen plantings, 1%; towns, 25%; industrial, 2%). **Dec. 26:** 5:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; clear all day; temp. 19° to 26°; wind NW, 12 to 20 m.p.h.; one to two inches of snow on ground; rivers open; smaller water bodies frozen. Total party-hours, 89 (46 on foot, 43 by car); total party-miles, 534 (68 on foot, 466 by car). Forty-one observers in thirteen parties: Robert Anderson, Earl Anderson, Joan K. Anesey, Amy G. Baldwin, Bertha Bannert, Robert F. Betz, Laurence C. Binford, Fred Brechlin, Jimmie Brechlin, Albert Campbell, Charles T. Clark, Carolyn Dring, Peter Dring, Alma Greene, Ed Hall, Florence Hall, Richard B. Hoger, Mike Janis, Margaret C. Lehmann (Compiler), Paul H. Lobik, David Marshall, Margaret Meyer, Edward P. Momelley,

Clarence Palmquist, Alpha Peterson, Clarence Peterson, Alfred Reuss, Robert Reuss, F. Adrian Robson, Lowell Ross, Nellie Ross, Paul Schulze, Paul E. Springer, Floyd Swink, Isabel Wasson, Charles Westcott, Lorraine Westcott, Ben Wilder, Helen A. Wilson, Matthew Wray, Charles F. Wright. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Sharp-shinned Hawk**, 1; **Snowy Owl**, 1; **Oregon Junco**, 2.) Seen but not identified and not included in chart: Unidentified Buteos, 4; unidentified hawk, 1; unidentified gulls, 150; unidentified longspur, 1.

Lake County, WAUKEGAN. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at approximately the intersection of State Routes 120 and 131). Waukegan Harbor, lake front, woods and fields north of Waukegan, pines of Illinois Beach State Park, Public Service cooling pond, and St. Mary-of-the-Lake Seminary woods. Lake edge, 60%; pine and other evergreens, 10%; open fields, 15%; inland lakes and creeks, 15%. **Jan. 1, 1965;** 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Rainy and foggy all day; temp. 34° to 38°; wind SE, 10 to 20 m.p.h.; ground wet and muddy; harbor frozen over. Lake front partly open. Total party-hours, 12½ (9½ on foot, 3 by car); total party-miles, 72 (11 on foot, 61 by car). Eleven observers in three parties: Joan Anesey, Amy Baldwin, Bertha Bannert, Howard Dean, Ed Hall, Florence Hall, Margaret C. Lehmann (Compiler), Hollis Nork, Ted Nork, Paul Schulze and Helen A. Wilson.

McHenry County, WOODSTOCK. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered on Cold Springs Schoolhouse, 3 miles east of Woodstock. Coniferous woods, 30%; deciduous woods, 20%; open fields and ponds, 25%; feeders, 20%; brushy roadsides, 5%). **Dec. 26:** 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; clear, temp. 12° to 26°; wind W, 10 m.p.h.; light snow cover, lakes frozen. Total party-hours, 8 (3 on foot, 5 by car); total party-miles, 25 (6 on foot, 19 by car). Eighteen observers in three parties: Hazel Abbott, Helmut Bruchmann, Anne Carroll, Leta Clark, Darlene Fiske (Compiler), Rosemary Fosse, Kathryn Johnson, Grace Lehman, Jim Pearson, Roger Smith, Clarence Sparks, Larry Stout, Mary Tittle, Dorothy Weers, Philip Yeagle and M. L. Yeagle (McHenry County Bird Club). The hybrid ducks, as reported by Larry Stout, looked chiefly like Black Ducks but had green heads with dark feet and bills. There was a white streak from under the bill running down the neck to the breast. Each one was slightly different but corresponded to this pattern. To fit the hybrids into the chart, they were classified as Black Ducks.

McLean County, BLOOMINGTON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered on Pilehard Hall at East Bay Camp, Lake Bloomington, to include Money Creek and the Mackinaw River; 40% wooded area, 30% cultivated land, 20% pasture land, 10% shore area). **Jan. 3, 1965;** 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; temp. 25° to 40°, clear skies. Total party-hours, 11 (5 on foot, 6 by car); total party-miles, 165 (15 on foot, 150 by car). Ten observers in three parties: Miss Ruth Ambrose, Richard F. Bosworth (Compiler), Mr. and Mrs. LaRue Fairchilds, Mrs. Wendell Hess, Mr. and Mrs. William Stanahan, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Webster and Miss Elizabeth Weir. (Cardinal Audubon Society).

Mercer County, WESTERN PORTION. (Same area as in other years). **Jan. 3, 1965;** 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; no snow on ground; river open with floating ice; temp. 20° to 38°. Total party-hours, 46¾ (14 on foot, 32¾ by car); total party-miles, 420 (24 on foot, 396 by car). Fourteen observers in five

parties: Wendell Bergstrom, Bruce Bergstrom, Larry Dau, Elton Fawks, Richard Greer, Theodore Greer, Kay Love, Mary Lou Petersen, Peter C. Petersen, Jr., Frank Rodl, Marjie Trial, Robert J. Trial (Compiler), Norman Ward and John White.

Ogle County, OREGON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered one mile south and a little east of White Pines State Park, including White Pines State Park, Grand Detour, Lowell Park, and the Rock River between Oregon and Grand Detour. Open fields and farmland, 65%; white pine forest, 10%; deciduous woods, 15%; rivers and farmland, 10%). **Jan. 3, 1965;** clear; temp. 32° to 35°; wind 2 to 5 m.p.h. Total party-hours, 93.5 (57.5 on foot, 36 by car); total party-miles 413.5 (65.5 on foot, 348 by car). Fifty-two observers in nineteen parties: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw, Ellen Stenmark, Mr. and Mrs. Gene Lebre, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Emmert, Mike Emmert, Mr. Mike Emmert, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Worsley, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Chuck Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Taylor, Kenneth Barnhart, John Swanstrom, John Bivens, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Stultz, Rachel Hughes, Florence Fox, Nelle Seise, Paul Beebe, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Gronberg, Mary Heindel, Ann Roe (Compiler), Johnny Roe, Jack Keegan, Dean Mades, Mike Hess, Dick Braun, Donald Mades, Mr. and Mrs. Art Carpenter, Craig Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Pete Miller, Wayne Baker, Ragnor Erikson, Ira Davis, Greg Davis, J. Q. Davis, Ann Priemer, and Mr. and Mrs. Max Van Scoy.

Peoria County, PEORIA. (Center of the 15-mile diameter circle was at the Bradley Park entrance on Main Street in Peoria). **Jan. 3, 1965;** 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; temp. 24° to 39°; clear and sunny; wind 0 to 3 m.p.h.; no snow on ground; very muddy; most waters open. Total party-hours, 78 (44 on foot, 25 by car, 9 stationary); total party-miles, 348 (49 on foot, 299 by car). Thirty-eight observers in nine parties: Mrs. E. M. Anderson, E. R. Billings, Dr. R. G. Bjorklund, Miss E. Bogan, Dr. J. R. Canterbury, Mrs. R. W. Cox, Dr. R. S. Easton, Dr. C. D. Evans, J. Findlay, III, Mr. and Mrs. A. Grebner, David and Marjorie Grebner, Mrs. R. Grob, Mrs. P. Humphreys, Miss E. M. Kaspar, Miss G. Kinhofer, O. M. Lowry, Jr., M. Mahoney, P. L. Martin, C. A. McCumber, J. Miller, H. G. Nelson, Mrs. E. H. Powers, Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Princen (Compiler), Miss B. Pyle, C. E. Rist, J. H. Sedgwick, W. Strand, Dr. N. W. Taylor, Mrs. E. S. Thomas, Miss E. Tjaden, R. H. VanNorman, Mrs. C. Voeste, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Weber, and Mrs. F. Welty. (Seen in count period, but not on count day: **Canada Goose, Blue Goose, American Widgeon, Common Merganser, Bald Eagle, Great Horned Owl, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Robin, Myrtle Warbler, Brown-headed Cowbird, Swamp Sparrow**).

Richland County, BIRD HAVEN SANCTUARY, OLNEY. (All points within 15-mile diameter circle centered on Bird Haven, two miles northeast of Olney. Deciduous forest, 10%; open farmland, 90%). **Dec. 26:** 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; cloudy; temp. 27° to 29°; wind NW, 3 m.p.h.; streams and ponds were open. Total party-hours, 34½ (9½ on foot, 25 by car); total party-miles, 390 (12 on foot, 378 by car). Seventeen observers in six parties: Arnold Anderson, Yvonne Anderson, Mike Bridges, Vivian Bridges, W. R. Bridges, Anna Bullard, Robert Bullard, Mabel Grove, Minnie Hundley, Dan Kautz, Chester Scherer, Violet Scherer, Linda Shaw, Suzanne Shaw, Vera Shaw (Compiler), Richard Thom, Jr., James Welker.

Tabulation of the
1964
Illinois Audubon
Society
Christmas
Bird Census

THE 1964 ILLINOIS AUDUBON

COUNTIES	Bureau	Carroll & Whiteside	Champaign	Cook-North Shore	Cook-Orland Park	Cook, DuPage, Kane	DeKalb	DuPage	Lake	McHenry	McLean	Mercer-West	Ogle	Peoria	Richland	Rock Island	Rock Island-Mercer	Sangamon	Will & Gundy	Will-Joliet	Wisconsin-Lake Geneva	TOTALS 1964
Horned Grebe																		1				1
Pied-billed Grebe																					6	6
Great Blue Heron													1									1
Canada Goose	100			1		1		9										1	25		28	165
Snow Goose								2										2				4
Blue Goose								1										1				2
Mallard		15	41	225		141		285	32	60		47	2	144	2	103	138	2000	3500	48	7	6,790
Black Duck			6	7		2		6	2	10*				10		5	3	1000	1000			2,051
Gadwall				1															7			8
American Widgeon																			2			2
Pintail								2								1		2	2			7
Green-winged Teal									1												1	2
Blue-winged Teal														1		1						2
Redhead																		4	7			11
Ring-necked Duck				1				1								1			2		7	12
Canvasback									2					1		1		12			52	68
Greater Scaup				15				12														27
Lesser Scaup				50												4		4			8	66
Common Goldeneye		16	1	278				326				14	1	8		201	25	500	12		500	1,882
Barrow's Goldeneye				1																		1
Bufflehead			1															2			6	9
Oldsquaw				195					125									3			5	328
White-winged Scoter				2																		2
Ruddy Duck									2										7		3	12
Hooded Merganser				3		1										2			2		10	18
Common Merganser		29		32				22					1			3		50	500		119	756
Red-breasted Merganser				18												1		2			3	24
Goshawk	1											2				1						4
Sharp-shinned Hawk		1										2		1	2	1						7
Cooper's Hawk		2	1	1									3		1		1		1			10
Red-tailed Hawk	14	32	13	15	1	9	16	49		16		48	45	18	40	62	40	16	7	6	6	453
Red-shouldered Hawk	1	1		2				3			1	9	3	1	1	11	1			1		35
Broad-winged Hawk													1			2						3
Rough-legged Hawk	5	5	8	16		6	70	8		4	4	12	39	5	4	12	6	3	2	4	2	215
Ferruginous Hawk								1														1
Bald Eagle		5										47				19	15					86
Marsh Hawk	4	4	1	1	1		1					15	7	2	28	8	6	3				81
Osprey																1						1
Peregrine Falcon		1						1														2
Pigeon Hawk	1																					1
Sparrow Hawk	5	1	5	8		1	11	18	2		1	16	6	13	18	14	4	9	1			133
Gray Partridge							17						6									23
Bobwhite	8	10	2								2	152		2	19	20		44				259
Ring-necked Pheasant	3	3	200+	25	5	17	4	52	1	16	21	3	6			72	2		10	17	13	470+
American Coot								11										12			63	86
Killdeer		3						2						5					1			11
Common Snipe		2		1								4		2							4	13
Glaucous Gull				1										1								2
Herring Gull		3		220	10	3		60	550+			2	1	5000		58		100	137	75	90	6309+
Ring-billed Gull				33		5		33	170+					500	5	12		2000		1	1	2760+
Bonaparte's Gull				1																		1
Mourning Dove	21	50	15	52		1	2	31		5	2	74	8	25	850	163	125	11	3		2	1440
Barn Owl							1															1
Screech Owl								3		1	1	3	3	1	1	3	1					17
Great Horned Owl		2	1	1				3		1		6			1	11	1					27
Snowy Owl				1																		1
Barred Owl				3						2		5	4	1		8	2	2				27
Long-eared Owl		8	1			4	1			4		15	6			20	8	1				68
Short-eared Owl			1	2								2				5	9					19
Saw-whet Owl						1		1														2
Belted Kingfisher	2	1	1	2			1					4	4			2	2	1	3		1	24
Yellow-shafted Flicker	18	11	26	4		1	1	5		1	23	80	24	35	52	28	15	15	11	4	4	358
Pileated Woodpecker		1										6						2				9
Red-bellied Woodpecker	19	17	26	4		6	15	18		3	19	57	48	60	47	53	49	16	7	2	5	471

COUNTIES	Bureau	Carroll & Whiteside	Champaign	Cook - North Shore	Cook - Orland Park	Cook, DuPage, Kane	DeKalb	DuPage	Lake	McHenry	McLean	Mercer-West	Ogle	Peoria	Richland	Rock Island	Rock Island-Mercer	Sangamon	Will & Grundy	Will - Joliet	Wisconsin-Lake Geneva	TOTALS 1964
Red-headed Woodpecker	12	13	25			4	3	2			11	32	79	7	122	38	7	14	2		5	376
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	5											3	2		2	5	1	3				21
Harry Woodpecker	24	6	7	23		4	3	18		16		27	42	33	8	29	17	6	6	7	8	284
Downy Woodpecker	42	21	42	65	5	8	36	72	1	16	19	87	137	115	41	127	58	23	9	8	20	952
Horned Lark		176	6				10	79		5		36	19	15	37	43	79	45	16	2		568
Blue Jay	45	148	57	33	4	8	29	85	3	65	37	173	222	85	332	180	75	82	6	9	16	1,694
Common Crow	104	259	170+	145	17	866	289	490+	31	56	30	456	1052	124	123	1117	177	177	24	25	58	5,790
Black-capped Chickadee	113	76	56	127	13	19	50	224	2	50	38	159	395	181	75	209	180	46	19	11	47	2,090
Tufted Titmouse	38	10	42				6	37		6	19	36	115	129	59	82	32	36	3	7		657
White-breasted Nuthatch	43	16	27	7	3	8	19	33	2	19	17	75	177	99	5	82	44	19	6	3	31	735
Red-breasted Nuthatch	2			3				3	4			4	2				1					19
Brown Creeper	1	1	8	11			2	10				4	21	1	1	10	2	3	3			78
Winter Wren		1	2	1				1					1					1	3			10
Carolina Wren			8			1						1	1		2	11		1	3			28
Mockingbird	1		3											7	35	2		5				53
Catbird												2										2
Brown Thrasher				1				2							5			1				9
Swainson's Thrush												1										1
Robin		19	7	296				29				30	4		27	11	104	2			3	532
Varied Thrush																1						1
Eastern Bluebird	2														41			3				46
Golden-crowned Kinglet		12	2	1		2		17			1	114	6			16	2		2		1	176
Ruby-crowned Kinglet							1	4							1							6
Cedar Waxwing	9	45		26				15				165	13	14	22	18	33				26	386
Northern Shrike							1	3														4
Loggerhead Shrike												1			1		1	1				4
Starling	4150	1907	400+	14000+	5+	180	3006	1920+	66	85	444	1442	1127	2000	1554	8804	1794	2200	168	192	33	45,477
Myrtle Warbler																		1				1
House Sparrow	8490	1132	600+	3000	1+	188	1025	1736+	22	337	320	2227	1669	1500	1078	4957	2507	1054	100	80	428	32,451
European Tree Sparrow																		1				1
Eastern Meadowlark	1	12	3	19			29					65	37	1	257	2	1	17				444
Western Meadowlark		1										2				1						4
Red-winged Blackbird	50	112	1	9	22			263				1		180	1	8105	1	325	509	4	125	9708
Rusty Blackbird	8		12	2				2						1		6		50	1			82
Brewer's Blackbird								2				3										5
Common Grackle	35	2	4	7			6	5	1			2		3	3	1224		78	6	28	12	1416
Brown-headed Cowbird		201		1		1		9				1				5	10	80	2			310
Cardinal	96	167	59	84	16	9	26	141	1	22	18	248	123	176	332	163	304	97	13	3	22	2,120
Evening Grosbeak													1									1
Purple Finch		20		34	8	2		94	2	4		18	5	6	8		15	8	7		12	243
Pine Grosbeak																	12					12
Common Redpoll		1		1								1										3
Pine Siskin														12		4						16
American Goldfinch	2	136	55	53	12	8	5	71		1		167	79	119	84	92	256	40	2	2	4	1,188
Rufous-sided Towhee			1					1		6	2				24			1				35
Spotted Towhee								1														1
Savannah Sparrow														3								3
Henslow's Sparrow												1										1
Vesper Sparrow	1			1								5				1	4					12
Slate-colored Junco	130	481	140+	208	18	79	78	555	64	121	20	453	363	275	899	820	816	193	25	3	64	5,805
Oregon Junco	2			6												2						10
Tree Sparrow	205	805	240+	287	14	119	247	323	53	37	289	858	319	153	246	1157	1048	40	279	300	62	7,081
Chipping Sparrow										99			2	2								103
Field Sparrow	14	1				3		12				4		7	2	4	2		1			50
Harris' Sparrow												2					1					3
White-crowned Sparrow	4		39	3				11				48		1	28		1	8				143
White-throated Sparrow	1		2	1				4		1		2			15							26
Fox Sparrow	1							1				1										3
Swamp Sparrow		3	9	5		6	1	17	2			11				8			6			68
Song Sparrow	17	11	14	30	1	7	3	56		2	9	54	43	40	36	138	15	23	12	3	1	515
Lapland Longspur										20		6	30					2				58
Snow Bunting				8						50												58
Totals for Species	45	55	48	66	18	35	35	60	28	32	25	68	49	52	50	70	52	65	48	26	45	126
INDIVIDUAL TOTALS	13,850	6,019	2,393	19,717	156+	1,721	5,018	6,941	1,510	1,042	1,447	7,654	6,304	11,127	6,591	28,404	8,105	10,421	6,477	845	1,924	147,666



Barn Swallows

By Eliot Porter

Courtesy of the Chicago International
Exhibition of Nature Photography

Rock Island County, TRI CITIES — Davenport area. **Dec. 27:** 5:30 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.; clear; temp. 4° to 27°; wind E, 8 to 15 m.p.h.; river 90% ice-covered, ground with 2 inches of snow. Total party-hours, 105 (24 on foot, 45 by car, 36 miscellaneous); total party-miles, 544 (37 on foot, 507 by car). Forty-one observers in twenty-two parties: Steve Aupperle, Erma Blear, Lewis Blevins, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Cabor, Harry Carl, Allen Carlson, Larry Dau, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dau, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dau, Robert Davis, Leo Doering, Dale Dickinson, Elton Fawks, Mrs. A. H. Fisher, Carol Frink, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frink, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Gold, Mrs. Frank Gordon, Mrs. Ivan Graham, Dick Greer, Mrs. C. C. Hazard, Martin Johnson, Katherine Love, Mrs. Frank Marquis, Mary Lou Petersen, Peter Petersen, Jr. (Compiler), Mr. and Mrs. Pete Petersen, Sr., Frank Rodl, Conrad Sindt, Everet Sprague, Kent Stewart, Urban Stratman, Joe Tracy, Norman Ward and John White. The Blue-winged Teal was identified by Norman Ward; the Goshawk by Elton Fawks; the Broad-winged Hawks by Jacob Frink; the Osprey by Mrs. Frank Marquis; the Varied Thrush by Mr. Hazard; the Pine Grosbeaks by Walter Dau.

• **Rock Island and Mercer Counties, ILLINOIS CITY and MUSCATINE.** (7½ mile radius circle centered on Lock and Dam 16). **Dec. 26:** 6:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.; clear; temp. 10° to 17°; wind W, 0 to 15 m.p.h.; river 75% ice-covered; 2 inches of snow on ground. Total party hours, 32 (11½ on foot, 20½ by car); total party-miles, 311 (14 on foot, 297 by car). Eight observers in three parties: Allen Carlson, Larry Dau, Elton Fawks, Fred Leshner, Mary Lou Petersen, Peter Petersen, Jr. (Compiler), Frank Rodl and Norman Ward.

Sangamon County, SPRINGFIELD. (7½-mile radius centered on city square, including Lake Springfield, Clear Lake, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Carpenter's Park, Winch's Lane, Chatham Flats and Sangamon River, same as last year). Water, 5%; river bottom, 15%; river bluffs, 5%; pasture, 20%; powland, 40%; city parks, 15%). **Dec. 27:** 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; clear; temp. 12° to 31°; wind NE, 10 m.p.h.; terrain covered with glaze of ice; lakes and river 95% frozen. Total party-hours, 31 (16 on foot, 15 by car); total party-miles, 162 (11 on foot, 151 by car). Nineteen observers in five parties: Dr. Richard Allyn, Maurice Cook, Tom Crabtree, Beatrice Foster, Vernon Greening, Katie Hamrick, Ellen Hopkins, Beatrice Hopwood, Al Kaszynski, William O'Brien, Opel Rippey, Edith Sausaman, W. A. Sausaman (Compiler), W. I. Sausaman, Marie E. Spaulding, Nina Stutzman, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Taylor and Richard Ware (Springfield Audubon Society). **Will and Grundy Counties, CHANNAHON-MORRIS-WILMINGTON.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Carbon Hill; SW along Illinois and Michigan Canal, Illinois River to Morris, then on NE side of Illinois River to Kankakee River, then to Wilmington, covering many back roads; farm woodlots, 15%; river edge, 60%; plowed fields, 20%; cattail marsh, 5%). **Dec. 27:** 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; clear to partly cloudy; temp. 21° to 30°; wind W, 10 to 20 m.p.h.; light snow cover; large rivers open but steaming; ditches frozen. Total party-hours, 9½ (5 on foot, 4½ by car); total party-miles, 89 (9 on foot, 80 by car). Five observers in two parties: Karl E. Bartel (Compiler, but not on trip), Alfred H. Reuss, Robert Reuss, Paul Schulze, Gordon Smith and Roy Smith.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The participants in this census and the one following compared their reports to eliminate overlapping. Where both censuses covered the same territory, the birds seen were omitted from this report and only the results from the Joliet group were published.

Will County, JOLIET. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at the intersection of U. S. 6 and 66; backwaters and rivers, 25%; deciduous woods, 50%; fields, 20%; towns and gardens, 5%). **Dec. 27:** 7:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; cloudy and overcast, with occasional sun in p.m.; temp. 18° in a.m. to 30° in p.m.; wind SE, calm to 5 m.p.h.; small streams frozen; DesPlaines River open; less than one inch of snow. Total party-hours, 15 (5 on foot, 10 by car); total party-miles, 91 (6 on foot, 85 by car). Ten observers in two parties: Clarence Cutler (Compiler), Lucile Cutler, Jim Enderson, Mary Ann Gossman, Dr. Gayle Hufford, William Hughes, Hilda McIntosh, Helen Otis, Tom Otis and Dr. George Woodruff.

Wisconsin, LAKE GENEVA. Jan. 2, 1965: 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; overcast in a.m., clear in p.m.; temp. 36° to 30°. Ten observers: Earl Anderson, Joan Anesey, Mrs. Frank Drabek, Leroy Friestad, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Hall, Margaret Lehmann, Clarence Palmquist (Compiler), Mrs. Melvin Spence and Helen Wilson.



ARE CHRISTMAS CENSUSES ACCURATE?

By Karl E. Bartel

The Christmas Counts as taken now are accurate for the day they are taken. They are NOT accurate if we mean the total species and individuals in any prescribed area during a Christmas Bird Count period. The printed censuses prove this point by stating, "seen in area during count period, but not on count day." For further proof, see the following chart.

I spent four days, December 31, 1964 through January 3, 1965, at my five bird banding stations. These stations are in a straight line, with the two extremes three miles apart. I drove this distance and tended each station approximately every half hour on each of the four days, from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Each station was checked at the same time on all four days. Sixty miles were driven each day.

Birds were recorded at the stations and also between them. No birds were counted twice (the crow count may be an exception); the largest number of individuals seen at any certain spot was recorded. Many of the birds were banded and the numbers checked; hence there were no duplications. The weather on the four days ranged from partly cloudy to light rain to sunny.

Dec. 31, partly cloudy. Temp. 32° — 36°.

Jan. 1, light rain or drizzle. Temp. 34° — 38°.

Jan. 2, cloudy. Temp. 31° — 35°.

Jan. 3, sunny. Temp. 32° — 40°.

The chart shows that I saw 22 species during the four days. **THIS IS THE TRUE SPECIES COUNT.** The highest count on any one day was 15. Thus, seven more species were seen because the count covered four days. You must note on the chart that only eight species of birds were seen on all four days. Also note that the most individuals were seen on the day of light rain, while the least individuals and species were seen on the sunny day.

Therefore, if Christmas population censuses are to be accurate, every bird should be recorded that is seen between the Christmas bird count dates. Thus, if a species is seen at a feeding station within the prescribed area, it should be given to the compiler even though the person seeing this species was not with the group, or the species was not seen on the same day as the actual census count. This system may involve a bit of correspondence, but it is the most logical way of having the most accurate Christmas bird population count.

DAILY BIRD COUNT CHART

	DEC. 31	JAN. 1	JAN. 2	JAN. 3
Red-tailed Hawk	2	2	2	1
Red-shouldered Hawk	1	1		
Sparrow Hawk	1	1	2	1
Ring-necked Pheasant	2	5		1
Herring Gull		1	9	
Ring-billed Gull			1	
Rock Dove	5	44		
Mourning Dove			1	
Red-bellied Woodpecker				2
Hairy Woodpecker		1	1	1
Downy Woodpecker	5	3	3	4
Blue Jay	5	1		2
Crow	14	37	25	28
Black-capped Chickadee	23	9	14	12
Tufted Titmouse	1			1
White-breasted Nuthatch	3	1	4	1
Starling	13	7	16	7
Common Grackle			1	
Cardinal			2	2
Goldfinch	3			
Slate-colored Junco	4	11	5	2
Tree Sparrow	16	14	3	
TOTAL SPECIES, 22	15	15	15	14
INDIVIDUALS	98	138	89	65

2528 W. Collins Street, Blue Island, Illinois



The Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*)

By Anna C. Ames

The Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, known as the Texas Bird of Paradise, is unmistakable. It is the state bird of Oklahoma and is one of the most picturesque and beautiful of North America's birds. Its length is from 11½ inches to 15 inches, its wingspread is from 14¼ to 15¼ inches, and it has a scissor-like tail which is folded when at rest. The tail is considerably longer in both sexes than the rest of the body, making the bird the largest of its family, although shorter species surpass it in body size. The trailing tail is perhaps its most telling asset, although in high winds the tail must be something of a handicap.

This flycatcher is predominantly pearl-gray, with sides and wing linings a salmon pink. The crown has a concealed reddish patch. The wings are dark above and the tail black, with the longest feathers white, tinged with salmon and broadly black-tipped. The female is similar, but usually has no crown patch, is paler, and has a much shorter tail.

The Scissor-tailed is a bird of the open southern plains. It lives about ranch houses and perches on trees at the edge of town, quite composed and unafraid. It is numerous in the coastal prairie regions of Texas. Between San Antonio and Rockport one may see, as I did, at least two dozen of these birds, one at a time, in varying flight and graceful poses. It has no liking for timbered areas, and in migration may be looked for at the edges of fields and pastures. It is a great wanderer and may be found flying over almost any region in its range except high mountains.

In flight this flycatcher is airy, swift, and graceful. It is one of the best known birds that engages in singing flight. During courtship and even after the eggs are laid, the Scissor-tailed makes spectacular use of its long tail in fantastic aerial dances. At times it rises high and circles about, as though in play. Its abrupt, sharp turns are facilitated by pivoting on its widely spread tail. It utters a harsh "keak" or "kew" and also on occasion shrill, kingbird-like twitterings or chattering.

By examination of stomach contents it has been determined that 96% of the diet of this bird consists of animal food, practically all of which is insects and spiders. The vegetable portion consists of small fruits and seeds. Beetles amount to 14% of the flycatcher's food; they form a rather common article of diet. All but 1% of these beetles are harmful species. Among them are snout beetles, boll weevils, stink-bugs, and squash bugs. Grasshoppers and crickets are a favorite food, eaten every month in a good percentage. The average taken for a year is 46% — the highest for any flycatcher. Where the bird is abundant, it is of much economic value. Its consumption of grasshoppers alone should insure it complete protection.

The nest, a rather bulky structure lined with a heavy layer of cotton, is frequently placed in hollow trees or stubs or at the end of a mesquite tree limb 20 to 30 feet high. The bird often uses pine needles, moss, dead leaves, hair, feathers, etc., but always a piece of cast-off snake skin in the nest. There are usually five eggs, buff, clear white or pinkish white, streaked longitudinally with lines of dark purple or black. The nest is constructed of plant stems, weeds, thistle-down, and cotton.

The Scissor-tailed Flycatcher is individual in his family, as no other species resembles it much. The crest is distinctive. The gray breast contrasted with the yellow belly, and the characteristic high, strident call note identify it, to say nothing of the tail. It is pugnacious, like the kingbirds, being fearless in its attacks upon such predacious birds as White-necked Ravens and Caracaras, which it pursues with fury and persistence, often alighting on their backs and stabbing them furiously with its bill. Like all other members of its family, it chooses high perches from which it sallies forth to capture passing insects.

The Scissor-tailed breeds in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and southern Nebraska, and occasionally east to western Louisiana and southwest Missouri. It winters from southern Mexico to Panama.

PROGRESS IN WATER CLEAN-UP

By Jane Tester

In the field of water conservation, 1964 was a year of progress. While the pollution problem continues to grow, our laws finally seem to be catching up.

The Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-379) was signed by President Johnson on July 17. The law provides the funds and authorization to establish water research centers in all states. The program will be established at land grant colleges. The government will be engaged in a 10-year program of matching funds, grants, and contracts for the research. The program will be unique in one respect: It provides for cooperation between various governmental units on the local, state, and federal levels, and includes cooperation with educational institutions, private firms, and individuals engaged in water research.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (P. L. 88-578) will help local and state governments to develop outdoor recreation facilities and will finance federal acquisition of recreational areas. Water resources in those areas would thus be protected. The fund will be financed in a number of ways: admission and user fees in federal recreational areas designated by the President; proceeds from sales of federal surplus property; and proceeds from the existing federal tax on motor boat fuel.

President Johnson mentioned the water pollution problem in his state-of-the-union message. We should look for introduction of bills in this session of Congress that would strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act.

Illinois will be in the news this Spring. The U. S. Public Health Service has completed a four-year study on the extent of water pollution in the southern end of Lake Michigan. Anthony Celebrezze, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare has called a conference on the pollution problem for March 2, 1965, in McCormick Place, Chicago. Officials of Illinois and Indiana will be asked to attend the conference. The Public Health Service study is expected to be the highlight of the conference.

Let's give a vote of thanks to two organizations that have worked long and hard on the problem of water pollution. The League of Women Voters has been working since 1956 on water resources. Members have supported national legislation, instituted river basin studies, and testified at hearings. On Jan. 22, 1965, Illinois League members met in Chicago to hear a day-long program on Water Resources. A panel of League members spoke in the morning, and the afternoon program was highlighted by Mr. William C. Ackermann, Chief of the Illinois State Water Survey, who spoke on "Planning and Research for Water Resources."

The other organization is the Illinois Clean Streams Committee. Under the able chairmanship of the late Robert Buzard, the Committee worked successfully on problems of detection and law enforcement. We deeply regret the loss of Bob Buzard, a real leader in the fight for clean streams.

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Mr. Lobik:

Because I know you are vitally interested in all phases of conservation, I want to bring the extremely critical status of the Prairie Chicken in Illinois to your attention. Much has been said about the Prairie Chicken in the past, many notices carried in THE AUDUBON BULLETIN and other publications, and The Illinois Audubon Society is ably represented in the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois by Mr. Galbreath, Mr. Mostek, and Mrs. Vera Shaw. In spite of this, I feel that members of the Society do not realize that extinction of the Prairie Chicken in Illinois is just around the corner unless more is done in the next two years than has been done in the past five years. The PCFI now has total assets of slightly less than \$26,000, and this tells the story — to little and almost too late. From \$250,000 to \$500,000 is needed, and needed now, if the Prairie Chicken is to be saved from extinction.

Counts of Prairie Chickens on booming grounds on areas in south-central Illinois indicated that 19 percent fewer chickens were present in 1964 than in 1963. Counts of chickens on booming grounds on the Bogota Study Area indicated no significant change from 1963 to 1964. Cover on the ten census areas mapped in the spring and late summer indicated an increase from 74.2 percent for row crops and small grains in 1963 to 79.9 percent in 1964. At the same time, the acreage in grass meadow, idle grass, and grass pasture decreased from 15.7 percent in 1963 to 11.2 percent in 1964. Thus, we attribute the losses in chickens to a reduction in the available acreage of grassy nesting cover brought about by an ever-changing and more intensive agriculture. These losses were probably hastened by the abnormal weather of the last 2 years. All data indicate that less than 500 Prairie Chickens now persist in scattered flocks in southern Illinois. Unless immediate action is taken, chickens will probably be extinct in Illinois before 1970.

Data obtained from local Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) offices show that Federal Conservation Reserve (CR) contracts are expiring rapidly. In the six counties (Clark, Clay, Effingham, Jasper, Marion, and Wayne) which support the largest number of Prairie Chickens in Illinois, the number of CR contracts decreased from 595 in 1963 to 166 in 1964, and will fall to 46 in 1965. It is believed that lands under these contracts provide the only sizable acreages of good nesting cover for Prairie Chickens in most areas where chickens now persist. Unless there is a dramatic and unforeseen change in land use, the decline of the Prairie Chicken can only continue.

Our research indicates there is a good chance that an aroused public can save this magnificent game bird. Ten of 17 (58.8 percent) nests found on the sanctuaries in 1964 were successful. The estimated production of chicks on the sanctuaries (97 acres) was 74 in 1963 and 88 in 1964. The average size of 18 completed clutches was 9.6 eggs, and the average percentage of hatched eggs per successful nest was 96%.

We feel that minimum efforts to perpetuate the chicken should involve at least three of the largest flocks now remaining, and that the flocks near Mt. Erie, Xenia, and Bogota offer the best possibilities. On the basis of information now available, it appears that flocks can be saved if tracts of 20 - 80 acres in size, totaling 400 - 500 acres, are managed to provide per-

manent nesting cover within a radius of about 2 miles from the traditional booming grounds in each of these three areas.

In my opinion, it will be almost criminal if the interested citizens of Illinois stand idly by and allow the Prairie Chicken to suffer the fate of the Heath Hen and the Passenger Pigeon, especially when we have a good chance to save the chicken. Every member of The Illinois Audubon Society, and all others interested, should take vigorous steps to call the attention of important people — from the governor on down — and groups and agencies — national, state and local — to the precarious condition of our Prairie Chicken flocks. We cannot afford to waste time if we are to succeed in saving this species in Illinois. Of course, everyone should give all he can, but big money is needed. The PCFI is a going concern with tax exempt status and it could buy much of needed land if it had the necessary funds. However, I see no reason why the Legislature should not also be asked to appropriate \$250,000 - \$500,000 to save the Prairie Chicken. Surely Illinois is wealthy enough to save this bird, which has had such an important role in the history of the Illinois Prairies. The Prairie Chicken sometimes meant the difference between starvation and survival to early settlers in Illinois, and the strutting dance of the Prairie Chicken cock was copied by the Plains Indians for their ceremonial dances.

At the Natural History Survey we are making every attempt we can think of to inform and arouse Illinois citizens about what is happening. I know the Prairie Chicken can count on your continued support.

Sincerely,

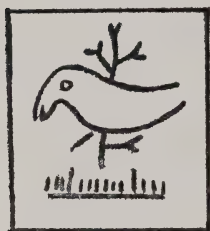
**Glen C. Sanderson, Head
Section of Wildlife Research
Illinois Natural History Survey
Natural Resources Building, Urbana**

Audubon members — here is the challenge. What are you going to do about it? — **Editor**

ROADSIDE BLIGHT REPRINT NOW AVAILABLE

A magazine article by Michael Frome, originally written for **American Forests**, has been reprinted as a four-page leaflet by The Illinois Audubon Society. Entitled, "Let's Rescue Our Roadsides Now," copies of the leaflet have been sent to all members of the Illinois General Assembly and to Governor Otto Kerner. Copies in bulk have also been sent to I. A. S. Affiliates. The leaflet will be distributed at the Audubon Wildlife Film lecture at the Chicago Natural History Museum in April. Affiliates desiring bulk copies at no charge may write to John Yondorf, Vice-Chairman, I. A. S. Roadside Committee, 3720 N. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60613, indicating the number of copies desired. Individual members desiring copies may also write to Mr. Yondorf. The article traces the nation-wide effort to rescue our highways from litter, billboards, and crass commercialization.

THE CUCKOO

By John Helmer

Sumer is icumen in,
 Lhude sing cuccu!
 Groweth sed and bloweth med,
 And springth the wude nu.
 Sing cuccu!

The first day of May was a special holiday in ancient times, celebrated by the people of northern Europe as the beginning of summer. Before the printing of almanacs and calendars, the weeks of the year were grouped by seasons rather than by months. The crops were all-important, for the growing season was short, and around the observance of holidays was gathered much folklore about the time of the year and the weather.

The Scandinavians knew May Day as Cuckoo Mass (Gauksmess), but the observance goes back to pagan rather than to Christian customs. May Day was: "A good day to sow; also, by listening to the cuckoo, a girl can learn about her prospects for marriage." The calendar was a flat stick, called a primstav, bearing notches along the edge to mark the days and weeks, with holidays marked by strange, carved symbols. For the first of May, the symbol was a bird in a tree, as shown in the sketch above. In the quaint early English verse beside the symbol, an anonymous minstrel of the thirteenth century has recorded his impression of this bit of bird mythology.

Early May was a time for planting, for sheep-shearing, for mending of fences and the turning of cattle out to pasture. This was a joyous time, indeed, if the shed were bare of hay. If the season seemed late in changing, there was nothing more reassuring than to hear the first song of the cuckoo:

The summer is coming!
 Sing loudly, cuckoo!
 Grow, seeds, and wind, sweep the meadows.
 Let woodlands burst to new life!
 Sing, cuckoo!

907 Neptune, Encinitas, Calif. 92024



The National Audubon Convention — Nov. 1964

By Dr. Wallace W. Kirkland, Jr., Delegate

"You are no longer a bird watchers' club but the ecological conscience of society." We and nearly 1000 members of the National Audubon Society in Tucson, Arizona, at the 60th annual convention heard the two themes of conservation of resources, especially water in this arid climate; and the preservation of species, particularly the raptors of this rugged country.

The local birds ranged from the rare **Rufous-winged Sparrows** and popular **Roadrunners** in the desert to **Mountain Blue Birds** and **Pigmy Nuthatches** at Grand Canyon; from **Golden Eagles** in the brilliant Arizona sun to "hooting in" **Long-eared Owls** in the San Rita mountains on a starry night. Practical advice for local societies was "stop talking birds and begin to talk environment for humans;" selling the public not on esthetics and sentiment but on preserving the human psychological balance — not leaving solid asphalt for our children.

Debated were the pros and cons of the Southwest Water Project. Ott's Peterson of the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation favored the Bridge Canyon Dam on the Colorado River, backing water up 13 miles into the Grand Canyon Park for hydraulic power and recreation. David Brower of the Sierra Club insisted that the surface evaporation of standing water and 're-usage factors' would increase the already high mineral content of the water for downstream California consumers. "The bureau just can't stand the appearance of running water."

California Condors: Total population was established at 40 birds — (one third less than 20 years ago) in a detailed study by Dr. Alden H. Miller. A higher proportion of young, implying an increased mortality, was shown to be due not to lack of food, or poor recuperative powers of the species, but shooting. Roland C. Clement gave the "Last Call for Birds of Prey," decrying falconry and persistent poisons. He threatened that if the expanding army of hunters could not be educated any better, the National Society would have to support a move to withdraw all hunting.

A fine example of international cooperation with Mexico was the establishment of Isla Raza Sanctuary. On this flat breeding island in the Gulf of California, thousands of eggs of the **Heermann Gull** and **Elegant Tern** were commercially harvested until May of this year.

Forty-eight new western species were added to our life list on this off-season trip, with 107 total. It was fun to find **six wrens:** the large Cactus, Canyon, Rock, Winter, Bewick and House; or **four jays:** Mexican, Stellers, Pinyon, Scrub; **three towhees:** Rufous-sided, Brown and the rare Green tailed; **three juncos:** Grey-headed, Oregon and Slate-colored; **three flickers:** Redshafted, Yellow-shafted, and Gilded; **three thrashers:** the melodious Curved-bill, Crissal, and Bendires; **two longspurs:** McCown's and Smith's; and **two rare sparrows:** Rufous-sided and Clay-colored. On beautiful film, with perfectly timed commentary by Olin Pettingill, were the **two albatrosses** of Midway.

Field trips by local leaders included a three-day Grand Canyon tour with Dr. John Schaefer of the University of Arizona — young president of the Tucson Audubon Society. Finally, we weathered the 16 climate zone changes with altitude and the variation of SUN in Patagonia, unexpected RAIN in Tucson and a BLIZZARD in the Grand Canyon. Our trip back was highlighted by a collision with a 200-lb. mule deer in Arizona, snow-blocked roads in New Mexico, and floods in the Texas panhandle. We were fully convinced that our civilization cannot remain adjusted without groups like The National Audubon Society, Sierra Club, Wilderness Society and our own Illinois Audubon Society.

715 Lake Street, Oak Park, Illinois

New Members Since November 20, 1964

This membership list covers approximately three months; if you joined the Society in late February or thereafter, your name will appear in the June issue of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN. As usual, a * denotes a Contributing Member or Affiliated Club; ** a Sustaining Member. All are from Illinois. We welcome you to our Society and urge you to join us at the Annual Meeting — May 14-16 at the Davenport Public Museum, Davenport, Iowa.

- | | |
|---|---|
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Have you changed your address recently? Do you plan to move soon to a new address? Please let us know the change at once! We ask the postman to return all undelivered AUDUBON BULLETINS, as extra copies are always needed for libraries and scientists. But the cost of such returns is high. For the last issue, we lost more on postage than we receive in a new membership. Send in change notices at once, please, to **Mr. Paul Schulze**, Membership Chairman, 622 S. Wisconsin Avenue, Villa Park, Illinois. Thank you!

A Tribute to Our Former Treasurer

By Paul E. Downing, Past President

When Mr. and Mrs. John Helmer decided to move to Encinitas, California, following his retirement last fall, their many friends in the Chicago area felt a keen sense of loss. We, the members and Directors of the Illinois Audubon Society, have special reasons to regret that Mr. Helmer has left his post as Treasurer of the Society, an office he has held with distinction for thirteen years.

At the December 1952 meeting of the Board of Directors, I had the honor of nominating Mr. Helmer to be treasurer, an action I have never regretted. His dedication to the duties of his office has been of great benefit to the I. A. S., and his knowledge of investment procedures has been most valuable to the management of our investment account. His foresight has added many dollars to our income through the years.

During his service with three presidents of the I. A. S., John Helmer was always free with his counsel and often was able to point the way to the solution of perplexing problems. When called upon, he was willing to assume tasks in no way connected with his position as treasurer, and in fact, he frequently volunteered for such jobs.

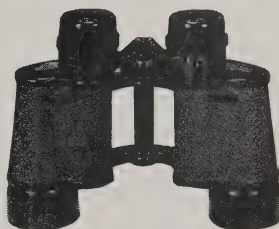
To you, John and Dorothy, I say: "Happy birding! The best wishes of a host of friends go with you."

459 Roger Williams Ave., Highland Park, Ill.

Editor's Note: Echoing the sentiments of Past President Paul Downing, the Board of Directors voted unanimously that John Helmer be named an Honorary Director of the Illinois Audubon Society. His name has been added accordingly to the list of Honorary Officers and Directors printed on the inside back cover of each issue of **The Audubon Bulletin**.

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We are seeking to elicit a positive response from that native Illinois species, the Bird-watching Browser . . . often classified as the Arm-chair Ornithologist, **Avespyer bookwormii**. This species prefers to tramp the fields and hills of the Prairie State, seeking glimpses of feathered friends. At intervals, however, he is inclined to fortify his observations with generous doses of the written word, as found in **The Audubon Bulletin** and weightier volumes. At the climax of his seasonal migrations, this species descends upon an I. A. S. Annual Meeting or a Fall Camp-Out and purchases new sustenance at book tables manned by one **LeRoy tunstalliensis**. When this activity is to be pursued at a distance, however, the Bird-watching Browser is hereby advised to obtain his supplies from the new mail-order source: **Peter Dring, c/o I. A. S. Bookstore, 9800 S. Willow Springs Road, Willow Springs, Illinois 60480**. He should make his checks payable to The Illinois Audubon Society and add 25¢ for postage to each order. His selection may be made from the list below:

Attracting Birds To Your Back Yard — Beecher	\$1.25
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Bird Watching, Housing and Feeding — Schutz	3.75
Birds — Isabel B. Wasson (for 3rd Grade Readers)	1.00
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Checklist Card — Birds of Chicago Area	3 for 10c
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BOOK REVIEWS

A NEW DICTIONARY OF BIRDS. Edited by A. Landsborough Thomson, with prefaces by Dr. Austin L. Rand, President, American Ornithologist's Union, and R. E. Moreau, President, British Ornithologist's Union. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. 10036. 928 pages, with 16 full-page color plates, 32 pages of black-and-white photographs, and over 300 line drawings and maps. December 1964; \$17.50.

The title of this book is a misnomer; it is actually a large (7½" x 10¼") one-volume alphabetical encyclopedia covering the birds of the world. The text has been prepared by scores of outstanding ornithologists. From America, the list includes Dean Amadon, Emmet Reid Blake, Eugene Eisenmann, the Hamerstoms, Robert Cushman Murphy, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Dr. Austin L. Rand, Robert Storer, and Alexander Wetmore, to name just a few.

The contributors come from almost every country in the world; there is, however, a preponderance of English authors. The 30 or so photographers also represent nearly every segment of the globe. To keep the book international in flavor, the orthography is entirely British, and an American reader will have to adjust his mind's eye to such words as realise, behaviour, specialise, and so on.

The **New Dictionary** is an extremely comprehensive reference work on birds; it is self-indexing and liberally cross-referenced. Here you will find general information on birds — structure, evolution, classification, life history, behavior, nesting, adaptations, relationships to man. Here, also, is specific data on birds, mainly grouped by families. There is a "List of Major Articles on General Subjects" and another "List of Major Articles on Bird Groups" which will help you to find the topic you wish to review. Most of the time, you are likely to find almost anything you may want to know about birds simply by looking for the subject in alphabetical order.

You will find the **New Dictionary** invaluable as a quick source of information, and enjoyable for just general browsing about bird lore. This book will easily prove itself to be indispensable to the serious student of birds. Almost anything you will want to know about birds or ornithology in a general way can be located readily in its pages. This book belongs on your bookshelf just as much as a dictionary of the English language.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137

Flowering Dates of Local Plants

By Floyd A. Swink

Naturalist and Plant Taxonomist

The Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois

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BIRD MIGRATION, by Donald R. Griffin. Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, New York. 180 plus xv pages, 27 black and white figures. 1964. \$1.25.

This paper-backed pocket book is #S37 in the Anchor Books Science Study Series, whose aim is to present science topics within the grasp of the young student or layman. The author is a Professor of Zoology at Harvard who has conducted experiments on bird migration. The chapters are: I. The Extent of Bird Migrations; II. Bird Watching by Radar; III. The Seasonal Timing and Energetics of Migrations; IV. Bird Navigation; V. Homing Experiments; VI. Bird Watching from Airplanes; VII. Experimental Analysis of Bird Navigation, and VIII. Celestial Navigation.

The author relates the known facts concerning bird migration and then describes many experiments devised to understand how birds know where to go when they migrate. Some figures show the distances that birds travel on each migration. Most of this data is furnished by the trapping and recovery of some of the 15 million birds that have been banded in North America and Europe in the last 60 years. Besides mentioning the well-known distance champions — Arctic Tern, Golden Plover, and Wilson's Petrel — the author gives the following interesting figures: Blue-winged Teal — 3300 miles at a rate of 122 miles/day; Dowitcher — 2300 miles at 125 miles/day; Lesser Yellowlegs — 1930 miles at 322 miles/day; and Blue Geese — 1700 miles at 680 miles/day.

Also interesting were the results of tagging monarch butterflies near Toronto, Ontario: The longest distance traveled was 1870 miles and the fastest was 1345 miles at a rate of 32 miles/day. One autumn, radar at Cape Cod showed what was thought to be Blackpoll Warblers starting over the ocean for the Lesser Antilles or South America, over 2000 miles away. The Cape Cod radar shows that the most common altitude for migrating birds is 1500 to 2500 feet, with 10% over 5000 feet and less than 1% higher than 10,000 feet. There are records of geese flying at an estimated 29,000 feet in the Himalayas. Radar also shows that fast flyers, like sandpipers and plovers, travel at a rate of 45 m.p.h., while small songbirds fly at about 30 m.p.h.

Some reasons for birds migrating to the far north are probably fewer predators and the long daylight hours. A pair of robins in Umiat, Alaska brought their brood off the nest in $\frac{2}{3}$ of the time required here because they were able to hunt for food 21 hours of the day instead of 16 hours. Shortly before migrating, birds store up extra fat in their bodies to be used as fuel. The percentage of fat increases from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 times the normal amount. Before migrating 500 miles over the Gulf of Mexico, hummingbirds usually add as much as 2 grams of fat which constitutes over 40% of the body weight. It is calculated that 1.3 grams of fat are used, providing there are no adverse winds. This is not a large margin of safety.

The experiments described are those of Rowan and Wolfson on the effect of daylight length on breeding condition; several aspects of bird navigation in which the author, Hitchcock, Matthews and Kramer conducted "homing" experiments; Kramer and Hamilton conducted "sun-compass orientation" experiments; Sauer and Hamilton conducted "star-compass orientation" experiments; and the author, Bellrose, Perdick, Ruppell, Rowan and Goldsmith conducted "directional orientation" experiments. There are 2 pages of references for further reading.

Paul A. Schulze, 622 South Wisconsin, Villa Park, Illinois

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MORE BOOK REVIEWS

THOREAU ON BIRDS, by Helen Cruickshank. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y. 10036. 331 plus xii pages: illustrated with a map of Concord, a portrait of Thoreau, and 16 plates taken from the early ornithological reference works which Thoreau used. Nov. 1964; \$7.95.

If you have an interest in ornithology and in the writings of Henry David Thoreau, you will have an interest in this book. Here is a compilation of Thoreau's observations and records of birds, carefully selected from his legacy of many volumes — **Walden, A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers, Cape Cod, Excursions**, and his **Journals**. But there is more to the book than this. Helen Cruickshank has interwoven her commentaries throughout the text, analyzing his identifications of the birds he described, discussing the changes in bird populations since his time, reviewing his activities as a student of wildlife. This combination has created a rich and rewarding book.

For convenience Mrs. Cruickshank has arranged Thoreau's dissertations on birds in A. O. U. order. His list of birds of Concord contained 146

species, of which many are now extinct as far as that area is concerned. The 15 chapters include a selected bibliography of works by and about Thoreau, as well as extensive quotations from his essays on natural history and on his own expeditions. The book itself is beautifully printed, but there are some lapses in proofreading — such as the misspelling of “overbird” for ovenbird.

Thoreau's writings on birds have significance both as philosophical observations and as historical records. He devoted many paragraphs to his impressions of the song of the Wood Thrush, which he regarded as one of the richest in nature. (I had the pleasure of hearing a Wood Thrush beside Walden Pond when I paused briefly there about ten years ago, and I concur with his opinion.) Thoreau explains in detail how the men of Concord baited trees and spread nets to trap the flocks of Passenger Pigeons; in 1878, some 20 years after Thoreau's death, the last record of this species was reported for Concord, and only 36 years later, these birds were extinct.

During my stay at the Maine Audubon Camp in 1955, I had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Cruickshank, then one of the teaching staff, and talking with her at length while riding to nearby islands or walking about the camp, studying natural history. She impressed me as an accomplished naturalist and a brilliant scholar; her knowledge of living things was enormous. While on Hog Island I also met Dr. Millicent Todd Bingham, then in her seventies, who later donated the island to the National Audubon Society as a perpetual sanctuary. Dr. Bingham's grandfather knew Thoreau well, and Mrs. Cruickshank acknowledges that her interest in Thoreau was aroused by Dr. Bingham's enthusiasm for him as a naturalist and conservationist. In this volume, the interest and enthusiasm have borne rich fruit. Helen Cruickshank is herself a writer of great ability; if you enjoy Thoreau's style, you will enjoy hers even more.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137



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THE LIST OF I.A.S. Affiliates has grown to such an extent that we are no longer able to publish all of the names on a single page. Hence we are covering the Affiliated Societies from I through W in this issue, and will list those from A through G in the next issue.

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

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The Society was organized over sixty years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas that birds need for their survival. In many cases the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws has not guaranteed their enforcement. We invite you to join us in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation and in cooperating with all other organizations which work for the protection of our natural resources.

Headquarters of the Society are at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

Active Members	\$3.00 annually
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Sustaining Members	\$10.00 annually
*Life Members	\$100.00
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*Payable in installments of \$25.00 or more.

Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society, as well as change of address notices, should be sent to **Mr. Paul Schulze, Treasurer**, 622 S. Wisconsin Ave., Villa Park, Illinois.

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN is the official journal of The Illinois Audubon Society and is published quarterly — March, June, September, and December. Subscription price is \$3.00 per year, which coincides with dues for an active member. Single copies, 75 cents.

EDITORIAL OFFICE: 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



E.G.W.

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

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Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60605

Number 134

June 1965

The President's Page

By Raymond Mostek

Green Areas for Illinois Now — G-A-I-N. This organization, newly formed, is designed to fill two purposes — to educate Illinois citizens to the need for more recreation and wildlife areas, and to obtain passage of a \$100,000,000 bond issue, in the present State Assembly, for approval by Illinois voters in the fall of 1966. After these two objectives are reached, GAIN will fade into obscurity, but it will be well remembered, and its deeds will be deeply appreciated by coming generations.

Conservation Director William Lodge has pointed out in scores of talks that Illinois has less state land for recreation per capita than any other state in the union, save one, and that one, a Western state, has huge federal land holdings.

It is not difficult to understand the many reasons for this. Our state, one of the most affluent, now ranks fourth in terms of population; by 1970 the U.S. Bureau of Census predicts that Illinois will rank sixth. There has been a long feud between Cook County and Downstate; the State Legislature has not been really re-apportioned since 1901, despite a weak amendment passed in the last decade. Rural legislators, with much "open space" about them, never adequately see the needs of an urban population. Neither political party, as recently as the election of 1964, has adopted a strong, vigorous outdoor recreation program, despite pleas for such platforms by several conservation groups.

Most of the outdoor conservation clubs in Illinois have themselves been a monument to inadequacy; their newsletters have too long reflected mere membership gossip and their meetings mere conversation; their field trips have led to no adequate action to preserve the sights their eyes feasted upon; many groups were until recently hostile to each other, and there was little cooperation. For many years, Illinois citizens were led to believe that there were few areas in Illinois worthy of preservation, and that ours was merely corn and soybean country. We know that such statements are wholly inaccurate. Recent studies by The Nature Conservancy and other groups indicate that there are many areas which should have been saved generations ago. We still have but ten county forest preserve districts despite enabling legislation a half-century old.

Director Lodge has pointed to these figures: Illinois has 14 acres of park and recreation land per thousand persons; Ohio has 63 per thousand; Kentucky, 68 acres per thousand; Iowa has 103 per thousand and Indiana has 136 per thousand. We cannot compare our state with Wisconsin, which has a different topography, but which has 858 park acres per thousand persons. Four years ago, only 8,300,000 persons visited Illinois parks; in 1964, almost 16,000,000 persons attended. There were 1,750,000 campers in 1960; last year there were 4,500,000. Mr. Lodge has pointed out that the

average budget of the Department of Conservation per biennium is \$20,000,000; this is less than 1% of the total Illinois budget. This state continues to spend money elsewhere at a fantastic rate. Lacking a humane, realistic birth control program for mothers on A.D.C., this state is spending over \$8,000,000 a month on relief programs.

Population stabilization would enable society to develop more adequate programs of assistance than mere "hand-outs."

The new federal Land and Water Conservation Act will eventually bring Illinois about \$4,000,000 annually. However, it will be about four years before this level is reached. Illinois will be fortunate to obtain \$400,000 in 1965 as the program gets under way. Some Illinois land could be obtained through gifts if Illinois citizens and corporations were so inclined. Somehow, preservation of natural areas and recreation land has never reached the "status" of a gift to a hospital, church, or university. Mr. Arthur Holst of the Forest Park Foundation of Peoria has revealed how over 3,700 acres of land have been acquired by three counties, mostly by gifts. The DuPage County Forest Preserve District has also received gifts of land from generous donors.

The Illinois Audubon Society, for a variety of reasons — some of them not very adequate — has never developed a network of sanctuaries as some Audubon groups have done, notably in California, Pennsylvania, and Florida. The Maryland Ornithological Society has obtained 57 acres of land with an old stone house, a second abandoned 53-acre farm, and is in the process of raising \$8,000 from its members to buy 107 acres of rolling woodland. The Massachusetts Audubon Society has just purchased 300 acres of salt marsh; it owns several sanctuaries and has just opened the Stony Brook Nature Center. The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology has just purchased 126 acres of land with a stream. The Rhode Island Audubon Society owns at least two sanctuaries, one of 450 acres donated in 1941.

Many states have passed vigorous, far-reaching programs to add to their recreation and conservation holdings. New York has passed a \$100,000,000 bond issue. New Jersey, California, Connecticut and Florida have passed similar programs. Last fall, little Rhode Island passed a \$5,000,000 land-acquisition program. Recently Pennsylvania approved a \$70,000,000 referendum, and Minnesota and Wisconsin are obtaining new lands through an increase in cigarette taxes. Ohio has approved a \$25,000,000 program and Washington State, already replete with beauty spots has passed a \$10,000,000 bond issue.

If Illinois is to adopt a similar program, conservation clubs, garden clubs, sportmen's groups and Audubon societies will have to work more vigorously than ever before. Funds will have to be raised for printing and publicity; speakers will be needed before service clubs and church and civic organizations. It is not too early to begin some serious planning about our share of this task.

Our Chairman for State Conservation Affairs, Mrs. Nina Stutzman, with several other noted conservation leaders, is serving on the Board of Directors for GAIN. If you would like to serve as a "sponsor" of this new Citizens' Committee, you are invited to write to them at Room 907, First National Bank Bldg., Fifth and Adams St., Springfield, Ill. 62701. You will receive full information regarding what will be expected of you and how you can recruit others to the cause.

SYLVANIA - WILDERNESS AREA FOR MIDWESTERNERS

Sylvania is located along the western end of the Michigan Upper Peninsula and within the Ottawa National Forest. The southern boundary runs for six miles along the Michigan-Wisconsin state line, about 355 miles from Chicago. There are 14,000 acres of almost untouched forests of hemlock, birch and maple, enclosing more than 36 lakes and 19 ponds. The tract contains a heron rookery with a hundred tree-top nests. It is one of the last strongholds of our endangered national emblem, the American Bald Eagle. Fishing is excellent. Sylvania also contains porcupines, deer, beaver, coyotes and bear.

Formerly a private club owned by officials of the U.S. Steel Corporation for exclusive hunting and fishing, Sylvania is a primeval wilderness. The land is now being offered for sale. The Sierra Club urges that funds be used from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Act to purchase the land. The U.S. House of Representatives Appropriations Committee has already turned down this proposal. Conservationists are urged to write to their own Congressmen and to Senators Gaylord Nelson and William Proxmire, Senate Appropriations Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. and urge passage of funds to preserve Sylvania in the public domain. The matter is urgent.



I.A.S. NEWSLETTER Has a New Editor

Professor Douglas Wade of Northern Illinois University was appointed Editor of the I.A.S. NEWSLETTER by President **Raymond Mostek** at the Annual Meeting of the Society in Davenport, Iowa in May. Mr. Wade succeeds **Charles Lappen**, who was elected Vice-President and Chairman of the Financial Committee by the Board of Directors at the same meeting.

Douglas Wade brings a wealth of experience to the position of Editor. He previously served as editor of an outdoors journal in New England, winning an award for editorial excellence. At Northern Illinois University, Mr. Wade teaches outdoor education. He is a naturalist and an enthusiastic conservationist. All those who wish to submit copy for publication in the NEWSLETTER — especially program chairmen of our affiliates — should write to **Prof. Douglas Wade, Northern Illinois University, 106 Depot Street, Oregon, Illinois.**



Field Notes — May, 1965

By Elton Fawks

Field Notes are not coming in as they should. The ones received are excellent, but more details would be desirable about some of the rare birds. Each bird club should take the responsibility of collecting local records. All records from the Chicago area unless otherwise noted.

COMMON LOON, 4/7 seen by Peter Dring; 4/8 by Amy Baldwin.

EARED GREBE, 4/18 by members of the Chicago Ornithological Society.

WESTERN GREBE, 5/16 by Howard MacMillan of St. Charles. Observed one day only, during a period of high winds. The observer is familiar with this species from Western trips.

GREEN HERON, 4/20 by Amy Baldwin.

WHISTLING SWANS, no date given. Seen by Mrs. Isabel Wasson.

OSPREY, 4/7 and 4/8 by Floyd Swink.

PEREGRINE FALCON, 4/7 by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Regehr.

PIGEON HAWK, 4/7 by Peter Dring.

Two **MARSH** and 14 **ROUGH-LEGGED HAWKS**, 3/20 by Alfred Reuss. Both light and dark Rough-legged Hawks were found.

SANDHILL CRANE, 3/27 and 4/9 by Peter Dring, who saw 2000; 4/3, Amanda Olson found 275; 4/7, Carl Regehr saw 150.

FLORIDA GALLINULES, 10 seen 4/7 by Peter Dring.

UPLAND PLOVER, 5/7 by Amanda Olson.

BARN OWL, **LONG-EARED OWL**, **CHUCK-WILL'S WIDOW** and **WHIP-POOR-WILL** reported this spring by Amy Baldwin. The Chuck-Will's Widow was also found 5/2 by the Chicago Ornithological Society.

WINTER WREN, 4/8 by Amy Baldwin.

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER, 3/7 by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brechlin - a very early date.

WATER PIPIT, 3/20 and 3/27 by the Brechlin.

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT, 5/5 - banded by Karl Bartel.

BLUE GROSBEAK, 5/9 in Egger's Woods, 5/10 in Lincoln Park, 5/12 in Jackson Park by members of the Chicago Ornithological Society.

GRAY-HEADED JUNCO, 5/8 by Karl Bartel.

HARRIS' SPARROW, several sightings by Mr. and Mrs. Holsey Stein and Bedford Brown.

GAMBEL'S SPARROW, 5/2 - banded by Karl Bartel.

WHITE-THOAT-SWAMP SPARROW Hybrid banded 5/6 by Karl Bartel.

SMITH'S LONGSPUR, 5/2 by groups from the Chicago Ornithological Society.

2309 Fifth Ave., Moline, Ill.

Advance Program for I.A.S. Wildlife Films

For the Benefit of program chairmen of our affiliates — and any others who must plan their activities months in advance — here is an early listing of the I.A.S. Wildlife Films for the 1965-1966 season. All movies will be presented at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road & Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, at 2:30 p.m. on Sundays. Admission will be free and the public is invited, as always:

Oct. 31, 1965: **Teton Trails** — Charles Hotchkiss

Nov. 28, 1965: **Trailing Nature Northward** — James A. Fowler

Feb. 6, 1966: **Mexican Adventure** — C. P. Lyons

Mar. 13, 1966: **These Things Are Ours** — Mary Jane Dockeray

Apr. 3, 1966: **The Living Wilderness** — Walter H. Berlet

ILLINOIS NESTING RECORDS - 1963-1964

*Compiled by Milton D. Thompson, Museum Director
and Orvetta Robinson, Librarian, Illinois State Museum*

First we wish to apologize for not returning the Nesting Reports to the editor for publication in last year's **Audubon Bulletin**. The manner of collecting was becoming so cumbersome that the problem of transferring the data to a usable form has forced us to change our method to conform with other Bird Nesting Report forms being used around the country. In 1964 for the first time we used the nesting report cards in which one nest was reported on each card. We find that on the report card we get the information we want, as a rule, more complete and in better form than we did on the data reporting sheet that we used previously. There seems to be a national awakening of the importance of reporting data accurately for future use. So much information that has been given in recent publications and books on nesting distribution and habits often is material gathered before the turn of the century. The face of our landscape has changed so completely that we need to have up-to-date information on changes in bird-life.

The distribution of the reports has changed considerably in these two reports over previous ones. Contributors are more scattered over the entire state. We have lost four of our major contributors from the northwest, unglaciated area of the state, and as a result, have no report from Jo Daviess, Carroll and Whiteside counties.

	1963	1964
Contributors	19	31
Reports	194	337
Species	55	65
Counties	12	15

While five counties reported in the 1962 report were not represented in 1963 and 1964, we did pick up reports from 11 new counties not previously reported. The tables of reports by counties and by observers are included.

Even though these reports are greatly abbreviated for publication, the Museum does maintain a file of the reports submitted and during the past year we have had three different requests for their use by people doing research projects on this material. While the report continues to be heavy with those birds which nest around our homes, there is increasing evidence that more of you are seeking out the nests of unusual birds and reporting them to us.

I do wish to caution all of you in this work to observe nests with great caution. I can't help but wonder if the small proportion of successful nests from this group of reporters does not, to some extent, reflect careless visitation of the observer to the nest, thus leaving the way open to predation and other forms of destruction of the nest. We urge you all to be particularly circumspect in your observations of nesting species. Do not examine the nest more closely than necessary to obtain the data. Do not disturb the foliage protecting the nest from view or drive the birds from the nests so frequently as to cause them to abandon it.

Again, thank you for sending in reports. Cards will be furnished to all who request them by writing to the Illinois State Museum, and we urge you to continue careful, accurate observation and prompt reporting.

Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois

County	No. of Reports	
	1963	1964
Bureau	26	33
Champaign	—	5
Cook	13	133
DuPage	3	14
Edgar	1	—
Hardin	—	2
Jackson	—	7
Jasper	3	—
Jersey	—	7
Kane	—	9
Lake	8	15
Lee	—	8
Madison	—	1
McDonough	—	1
McHenry	88	88
McLean	—	3
Montgomery	1	1
Peoria	8	—
Richland	19	—
Sangamon	4	10
Woodford	20	—
Total	194	337

ILLINOIS NESTING RECORDS - 1963

CICONIIFORMES — Herons, Ibises, etc.

YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON

June 2, 2 young out of nest. Cook Co. Wasson.

ANSERIFORMES — Swans, Geese and Ducks

CANADA GOOSE

May 18, 4 small birds fledged. June 29, 4 birds, larger. Cook Co. Russell.

MALLARD

April 26, eggs. McHenry Co. Fiske.

May 26, eggs. Second nest of above pair. McHenry Co. Fiske.

June 29, 11 young. Lake Co. Russell.

WOOD DUCK

June 22, 12 young. DuPage Co. Russell.

June 29, 6 young. Cook Co. Russell.

June 29, 4 young. Cook Co. Russell.

June 29, 3 young. Lake Co. Russell.

FALCONIFORMES — Vultures, Eagles and Hawks**COOPER'S HAWK**

April 30, incubating; June 25, 2 young; July 9, young fledged; July 15, using nest as feeding station. McHenry Co. Carroll.

RED-TAILED HAWK

March 28, incubating. Woodford Co. Webster.

RED-SHOULDERED HAWK

March 29, incubating; May 3, 1 young; June 1, nest empty. Richland Co. Shaw.

April 7, incubating; May 3, 1 young. Richland Co. Shaw.

CHARADRIIFORMES — Plovers, Sandpipers, Gulls, Terns and Allies**KILLDEER**

June 1, 4 eggs. Richland Co. Scherer.

June 4, 4 eggs; June 8, 3 young. McHenry Co. Clark.

June 12, 1 young. Cook Co. Russell.

COLUMBIFORMES — Doves and Pigeons.**MOURNING DOVE**

Mar. 11, building nest, 1 egg; April 9, 2 eggs; April 24, 2 eggs; nest abandoned.

Richland Co. Scherer.

Mar. 29, incubating, 1 egg; May 7, 2 young. Richland Co. Shaw.

Mar. 30, building nest; April 7, 2 eggs. Richland Co. Shaw.

April 7, incubating. Richland Co. Shaw.

April 23, 2 eggs; April 25, 1 egg; April 30, no eggs after storm. Bureau Co. Cater.

June 3, 1 egg; June 10, no eggs, nest abandoned. Peoria Co. Schweitzer.

June 9, incubating; July 4, nest empty. Woodford Co. Webster.

July 8, incubating. Sangamon Co. Greening.

July 25, 1 young. Bureau Co. Dyke.

STRIGIFORMES — Owls**SCREECH OWL**

May 7, 3 young about 2 weeks old. Sangamon Co. Parmalee.

June 7, 4 young fledged. Woodford Co. Webster.

GREAT HORNED OWL

March 23, incubating; March 30, 1 young. April 24, nest abandoned. Richland Co. Scherer.

April 25, 2 young. Edgar Co. Connolly.

May 4, 1 young. Richland Co. Scherer.

CAPRIMULGIFORMES — Goatsuckers**CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW**

April 20, eggs. Peoria Co. Schweitzer.

June 17, July 1, eggs; July 5, young. Peoria Co. Schweitzer.

APODIFORMES — Swifts and Hummingbirds**RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD**

June 15, building nest; June 17-30, incubating; July 1-21, 1 young; July 22, nest empty.

McHenry Co. Carroll.

August 24, 2 young. Richland Co. Scherer.

PICIFORMES — Woodpeckers**YELLOW-SHAFED FLICKER**

April 24, building; May 9, eggs; May 15, nest abandoned. McHenry Co. Fiske.

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER

June 22, 1 young. Cook Co. Russell.

August 10, young out of nest. McHenry Co. Fiske.

ILLINOIS NESTING RECORDS - 1963 (Cont'd.)

HAIRY WOODPECKER

June 1, 4 young. Lake Co. Russell.

June 22, feeding young away from nest. Richland Co. Shaw.

DOWNY WOODPECKER

June 22, feeding young in nest. DuPage Co. Russell.

August 3, 1 young. McHenry Co. Fiske.

August 1, 1 young. McHenry Co. Fiske.

July 12, 1 young, fledged. McHenry Co. Fiske.

August 10, 2 young, fledged. McHenry Co. Fiske.

PASSERIFORMES — Perching Birds

LEAST FLYCATCHER

May 30, building nest; June 3, incubating; June 21-30, feeding young; Aug. 2, nest empty. McHenry Co. Carroll.

June 29, building nest; July 22, 3 young; August 5, nest empty. McHenry Co. Carroll.

EASTERN WOOD PEWEE

April 7, building nest; May 26, 3 young; May 27, 3 young fledged. Woodford Co. Webster.

June 4, building nest; June 6, abandoned; June 6, building new nest; June 7, nest gone;

June 9, building new nest; June 16, incubating; June 18, eggs destroyed by Blue Jay. McHenry Co. Carroll.

September 5, 1 young. McHenry Co. Carroll.

TREE SWALLOW

June 1, eggs. Lake Co. Russell.

June 15, building nest; June 24, 5 young; June 28, 5 young fledged. McHenry Co. Fiske.

BARN SWALLOW

June 19, 5 young. June 26, 3 adults carrying food. Cook Co. Russell.

August 4, 3 young fledged. McHenry Co. Clark.

July 10, 3 eggs; July 25, 3 young; August 1, 3 adults carrying food. Cook Co. Russell.

PURPLE MARTIN

June 25, building nest; July 29, still on nest. McHenry Co. Sands.

June 26, 7 pair feeding young. Cook Co. Russell.

July 24, 56 young fledged. Cook Co. Dring.

BLUE JAY

April 3, building nest; April 15, 4 eggs; May 4, 4 eggs. 4 eggs hatched, 4 young fledged. Richland Co. Scherer.

July 20, eggs; July 23, 3 young. McHenry Co. Sands.

July 24, 1 young fledged. McHenry Co. Sands.

COMMON CROW

June 22, 3 young. Cook Co. Russell.

BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE

April 21, 1 egg. McHenry Co. Fiske.

April 26, building; June 13, incubating. McHenry Co. Fiske.

April 27, building. Cook Co. Russell.

May 6, 3 eggs. McHenry Co. Howard.

May 6, 3 eggs. McHenry Co. Howard.

June 29, 3 young. McHenry Co. Carroll.

TUFTED TITMOUSE

June 29, 3 eggs. McHenry Co. Carroll.

WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH

June 13, 3 eggs. McHenry Co. Carroll.

ILLINOIS NESTING RECORDS - 1963 (Cont'd.)

HOUSE WREN

Twenty different nestings of wrens were reported, the earliest being a nest on May 9-14 in McHenry Co. by Fiske; the latest, a nesting on August 24 by a pair of wrens in Bureau Co. reported by Cater. Four specifically listed nests as second nestings of the same pair after successful or partially successful previous nestings. Wren nests were reported for McHenry, Cook and Jasper counties by Fiske, Cater, Carroll, Clark, Russell and Sands.

CATBIRD

Eight Catbird nests were reported. The first on April 28, building; May 15, had 5 young in the nest. Peoria Co. Schweitzer. The last was 3 eggs on July 15, with 3 young on July 17 and 3 young fledged on July 26. Bureau Co. Cater. One nest destroyed; the others produced from 1 to 3 young.

BROWN THRASHER

April 12, 1 egg. April 29, 3 young. Richland Co. Scherer.

April 12, 2 eggs. April 15, 3 eggs. April 24, 3 young. Richland Co. Scherer.

May 23, building; May 29 to June 7, incubating; June 15, nest destroyed.

McHenry Co. Carroll.

July 20, 4 young fledged. Jasper Co. Fiske.

ROBIN

Eighteen nests reported from Woodford, Bureau, Peoria, DuPage, McHenry counties by Webster, Cater, Schweitzer, Mostek, Sands, Fiske and Clark. The earliest was 4 in a nest on April 24 in Woodford Co.; the latest, 3 young in a nest on July 16 in McHenry Co.

BLUEBIRDS

Twenty-one bluebird nests reported from Bureau, McHenry, Peoria, Woodford, Lake counties by Cater, Fiske, Clark, Schweitzer, Sands, Webster and Russell. The earliest was on April 14, 3 eggs; nest abandoned, April 28. Bureau Co. Cater. The first successful one was April 15, 5 eggs. April 25, 5 young; May 11, young fledged. Bureau Co. Cater. The latest report was a nest on July 19, 1 egg; July 23, 5 eggs; July 24, female killed; July 26, eggs gone. Bureau Co. Cater. It appears that some 44 birds were fledged from this group of nests.

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER

May 23-28, building nest; June 2, nest destroyed. McHenry Co. Carroll.

LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE

June 9, 4 young; June 23, 4 young out of nest. Montgomery Co. Munyer.

CEDAR WAXWING

June 18, 1 young fledged. McHenry Co. Fiske.

STARLING

May 10, nest building; May 25, 3 eggs; June 1, 3 young. Peoria Co. Schweitzer.

RED-EYED VIREO

Mrs. Wm. Carroll, Jr., from McHenry Co. reported seven nests — the earliest May 28; nest destroyed June 3. June 3, building; June 6-22, incubating; June 24, empty. June 15, incubating; June 15, 3 young (one cowbird egg removed), June 24, empty. June 25, incubating; July 7, adult on nest; July 9, young in nest; July 14, empty. July 2, building; July 6, incubating; July 8, nest abandoned. July 17, 2 cowbirds being fed by Vireo. Sept. 5, 1 young.

REDSTART

May 24-28, building nest; May 30, empty. June 14, nest abandoned. McHenry Co. Carroll.

June 17 & 18, building; nest destroyed June 20. McHenry Co. Carroll.

June 29, two young, McHenry Co. Carroll.

HOUSE SPARROW

July 16, 5 eggs. McHenry Co. Fiske.

July 24, 2 young. McHenry Co. Fiske.

YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD

June 29, 4 pairs nesting on marsh. Lake Co. Russell.

RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD

June 26, 3 eggs; June 29, nest abandoned. McHenry Co. Fiske.

ORCHARD ORIOLE

June 30, pair feeding young. Richland Co. Shaw.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE

May 19, pair feeding 2 young. Woodford Co. Webster.

June 9, pair feeding young. Richland Co. Scherer.

June 24, 3 young out of nest. McHenry Co. Fiske.

July 3, 2 young in nest. Bureau Co. Cater.

August 10, 2 young out of nest. McHenry Co. Fiske.

COMMON GRACKLE

May 12, nesting; 4 eggs, May 15; June 2, 4 young; Aug. 1, nest empty.

Peoria Co. Schweitzer.

May 23, 2 fledged. McHenry Co. Fiske. Both Grackle nests reported from residential property.

COWBIRD

Parasitization of Vireo nests June 15 of 1 egg. McHenry Co. Carroll.

July 17, 2 young in Vireo nest. McHenry Co. Carroll.

SCARLET TANAGER

June 16, incubating; June 20, young; July 2, nest empty. McHenry Co. Carroll.

CARDINAL

12 nests reported:

April 4, nest started; April 15, 1 egg; April 17, 2 eggs; April 26, 1 egg; April 27, nest abandoned. Bureau Co. Cater.

Successful nestings:

April 25, 4 eggs; May 9, 3 young; May 20, 3 young fledged. Sangamon Co. Parmalee.

May 18, 3 eggs, 2 young; 5 young fledged. McHenry Co. Fiske.

Last reported nest:

July 29, 1 young. McHenry Co. Carroll.

Only 3 cardinal nests successfully produced young; all but three were in residential property.

INDIGO BUNTING

June 15, 4 eggs; June 20, 3 young; June 29, 2 young fledged. McHenry Co. Carroll.

July 15, 2 young fledged. McHenry Co. Carroll.

ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK

May 19, building. Woodford Co. Webster.

GOLDFINCH

July 2, building. McHenry Co. Carroll.

Sept. 10, 1 young fledged. McHenry Co. Fiske.

TOWHEE

June 20, 2 young fledged. McHenry Co. Carroll.

CHIPPING SPARROW

July 20, 1 young fledged. Jasper Co. Fiske.

July 21, building nest; July 25-29, incubating; August 4, 3 eggs, nest abandoned. McHenry Co. Carroll.

ILLINOIS NESTING RECORDS - 1963 (Cont'd.)

FIELD SPARROW

- May 16, 4 eggs. Bureau Co. Cater.
May 18-20, 3 young in nest; May 24, young fledged. Bureau Co. Cater.
July 9, 2 young; July 14, 2 young being fed. McHenry Co. Carroll.
June 26, incubating; July 2, 3 young; July 6, nest empty. McHenry Co. Carroll.
June 22, 2 young fledged. Lake Co. Russell.

SONG SPARROW

- April 9, 1 egg; April 14, 5 eggs; April 27, 3 young; May 5, 3 young fledged, nest abandoned. Richland Co. Scherer.
May 16, 5 eggs; May 17, nest destroyed by storm. Richland Co. Scherer.

ILLINOIS NESTING RECORDS - 1964

PODICIPEDIFORMES — Grebes

PIED-BILLED GREBE

- June 6, 7 eggs; June 10, 7 young; June 14, nest empty. Cook Co. Dring.

ANSERIFORMES — Swans, Geese and Ducks

CANADA GOOSE

- June 21, 2 young fledged. McHenry Co. Russell.

MALLARD

- May 3, 11 eggs; May 5, 3 eggs; May 5, nest abandoned. Cook Co. Dring.
July 4, 4 young fledged. Lake Co. Russell.
Aug. 11, 5 young fledged. Cook Co. Russell.

BLUE-WINGED TEAL

- May 17, 3 eggs; May 20, nest abandoned. Cook Co. Dring.
May 20, 2 eggs in abandoned nest. Cook Co. Dring.
July 11, 12 young fledged. Lake Co. Russell.
Aug. 1, 5 young fledged. Cook Co. Russell.

WOOD DUCK

- May 6, 8 young fledged. Madison Co. W. Vasse.
June 1, 11 young fledged. Cook Co. Russell.
June 21, 8 young fledged. Lake Co. Russell.
June 21, 6 young fledged. Cook Co. Russell.
June 21, 13 young fledged. Cook Co. Russell.
July 11, 8 young fledged. Lake Co. Russell.
July 11, 4 young fledged. Lake Co. Russell.
July 22, 4 young fledged. Cook Co. Russell.

FALCONIFORMES — Vultures, Eagles and Hawks

COOPER'S HAWK

- May 20, 5 eggs. Lee Co. Mades.

RED-TAILED HAWK

- Aug. 1, 2 young with adults. Lake Co. Russell.

BROAD-WINGED HAWK

- May 3, nest found; June 6, 2 young; July 6, 2 young fledged. Jersey Co. S. Vasse.

GALLIFORMES — Grouse, Quail, Pheasants and Allies

RING-NECKED PHEASANT

- Aug. 1, 9 young fledged. Cook Co. Russell.

ILLINOIS NESTING RECORDS - 1964 (Cont'd.)

GRUIFORMES — Cranes, Rails, Gallinules and Allies**COMMON GALLINULE**

Aug. 22, 2 young fledged. Lake Co. Russell.

COOT

Aug. 1, 2 young fledged. Lake Co. Russell.

CHARADRIIFORMES — Plovers, Sandpipers, Gulls, Terns**KILLDEER**

May 4, 2 eggs. Lake Co. Leckbee.

UPLAND PLOVER

June 24, 1 young with 2 adults. Lake Co. Eiseman.

COLUMBIFORMES — Doves and Pigeons**MOURNING DOVE**

Nine reports from March 31 to June 7, chiefly in April and May. There were no reports of later nestings. Of the nine reported, four were destroyed or abandoned. Each of the others fledged two young. Kane, Jersey, McHenry, Cook and Champaign counties. Lundberg, Vasse, Fiske, Bartel, Perry and Stannard.

CUCULIFORMES — Cuckoos and Allies**YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO**

May 24, 2 eggs; June 1, 2 young. Jersey Co. S. Vasse.

STRIGIFORMES — Owls**SCREECH OWL**

Apr. 26, 3 young; May 24, 3 young fledged. Sangamon Co. Parmalee.

CAPRIMULGIFORMES — Goatsuckers**WHIP-POOR-WILL**

May 3, 2 eggs. Jersey Co. S. Vasse.

APODIFORMES — Swifts and Hummingbirds**RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD**

May 27, incubating; June 6, nest empty. McHenry Co. Carroll.

June 15, building; June 18, incubating; June 19, nest abandoned. McHenry Co. Carroll.

July 12-28, incubating; Aug. 11, nest destroyed. McHenry Co. Carroll.

CORACIIFORMES — Kingfishers**BELTED KINGFISHER**

June 11, eggs. Jackson Co. Russell.

PICIFORMES — Woodpeckers**YELLOW-SHAFTED FLICKER**

May 6, building; May 19, incubating; May 29, 4 eggs on ground, nest damaged.

McHenry Co. Fiske.

May 16, incubating; June 1, nest abandoned. Bureau Co. Cater.

May 18, 2 young out of nest. DuPage Co. Lobik.

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER

June 11, 2 young fledged. Jackson Co. Russell.

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER

Aug. 4, 3 young with adults. McLean Co. Hopkins.

DOWNY WOODPECKER

June 6, 1 young. McHenry Co. Carroll.

ILLINOIS NESTING RECORDS - 1964 (Cont'd.)

PASSERIFORMES — Perching Birds

EASTERN KINGBIRD

July 11, 2 young fledged. Lake Co. Russell.

EASTERN PHOEBE

July 7, 3 eggs; July 15, 3 young. McHenry Co. Fiske.

ACADIAN FLYCATCHER

June 16, incubating; June 20, feeding young; June 22, nest destroyed. McHenry Co. Carroll.

July 7, incubating; July 18, feeding young; July 24, abandoned. McHenry Co. Carroll.

LEAST FLYCATCHER

May 24, incubating; June 5, feeding young; June 16, 4 young fledged.

McHenry Co. Carroll.

June 9-24, incubating; June 25, abandoned. McHenry Co. Carroll.

June 10-22, incubating; June 23, abandoned. McHenry Co. Carroll.

WOOD PEWEE

June 19, building; June 23-29, incubating; June 30, abandoned. McHenry Co. Carroll.

TREE SWALLOW

Reports of 13 nests from May 15 to July 26. Ten of the nests fledged from 3 to 7 young each. One report is from McHenry Co. by Stroner. The other 12 are from Cook Co. by Dring of nestboxes on the back of "No fishing" signs. Fifty-three banded.

BANK SWALLOW

June 1, colony of 50 pairs feeding young; June 14, nests empty. Cook Co. Russell.

June 30, colony of 40 nests with young. Cook Co. Russell.

July 5, eggs; Aug. 1, 3 young fledged. Cook Co. Russell.

ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW

June 8, 3 eggs. Hardin Co. Russell.

June 8, 4 eggs. Hardin Co. Russell.

June 11, 4 eggs. Jackson Co. Russell.

BARN SWALLOW

June 17, 5 young out of nest. Sangamon Co. Hopkins.

June 28, 4 young. Lake Co. Russell.

July 5, 4 young. McHenry Co. Clark.

CLIFF SWALLOW

July 4, 3 young fledged. Lake Co. Russell.

PURPLE MARTIN

April 5, arrived. May 1, building; June 12, feeding young. Total of 5 pairs fledged 17 young by July 21. Sangamon Co. Hopkins.

July 23-24, 2 young fledged. Cook Co. Dring.

BLUE JAY

May 5, incubating; June 9, 5 young fledged. McHenry Co. Carroll.

May 19, incubating; May 25, feeding young; May 30, 1 young fledged. DuPage Co. Lobik.

July 2, 1 young; July 4, 1 young fledged. Cook Co. Russell.

COMMON CROW

June 21, 2 young fledged. McHenry Co. Russell.

BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE

June 1, 4 young; June 14, nest empty. Cook Co. Russell.

June 6, 7 eggs. Cook Co. Russell.

June 22, 4 young fledged. Bureau Co. Cater.

CAROLINA CHICKADEE

June 11, 3 young. Jackson Co. Russell.

June 11, 4 young fledged. Jackson Co. Russell.

TUFTED TITMOUSE

June 7, 2 young fledged. Sangamon Co. Huxford.

ILLINOIS NESTING RECORDS - 1964 (Cont'd.)

WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH

April 15, nest found. Bureau Co. Cater.

May 31, building; July 15, 2 young fledged. McHenry Co. Carroll.

HOUSE WREN

Reports on 21 nests from May 11 to Aug. 25, 17 of which fledged young averaging from 5 to 6 per nest. McHenry, Bureau, Cook, and Sangamon counties. Fiske, Cater, Dring, Bartel, Nickels, Stroner, Hopkins, and Carroll.

CATBIRD

Reports on 10 nests from May 9 to Aug. 10; six of these were on residential property. Five successfully produced young. Bureau, McHenry and Cook counties. Cater, Fiske, Carroll, Dring, and Hecht.

BROWN THRASHER

June 2, 3 eggs; June 13, 1 egg, 1 young; June 15, 2 young; June 26, nest empty.
Bureau Co. Cater.

June 2-6, 3 young; June 12, 3 young fledged. McHenry Co. Fiske.

June 7, 2 young fledged. Champaign Co. Stannard.

June 18, 4 eggs; June 26, nest abandoned. McHenry Co. Clark.

June 21, 1 young out of nest. McHenry Co. Fiske.

ROBIN

Thirty reports from April 12 to July 15, averaging four eggs per nest. One with 5, one with 6 and one with 7. Eighteen nests fledged young. DuPage, Kane, Lee, McHenry, Cook, McDonough, Bureau, Sangamon and Champaign counties. Lobik, Mostek, Fishman, Lundberg, Mades, Fiske, Bartel, Dring, Weber, Perry, Clark, Cater, Hecht, Hopkins and Stannard.

VEERY

July 4, 4 young fledged. Lake Co. Russell.

BLUEBIRD

Nineteen reports from March 12 to Aug. 1. Most were fence-row nest boxes. Nine nests fledged young with 4 and 5 per nest. Bureau, Lee, and McHenry counties. Cater, Mades, Sands, Williams, Stroner, Nickels, Waspi, Clark, Fiske, and Carroll.

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER

June 16, building; June 22, nest destroyed. McHenry Co. Carroll.

LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE

May 24, 4 young. Montgomery Co. Munyer.

STARLING

April 27 to May 3, building; May 18, 5 young; June 2, 5 young fledged.
McHenry Co. Fiske.

June 3, 3 fed out of nest. McHenry Co. Fiske.

June 4, building; June 24 to July 6, feeding young. McHenry Co. Fiske.

WHITE-EYED VIREO

May 3, 1 egg and 1 cowbird egg; May 4, 3 eggs; May 5, 4 eggs; May 6, 5 eggs.

May 12, nest destroyed. Jersey Co. S. Vasse.

RED-EYED VIREO

June 6, incubating; June 17, 2 young; June 20, 2 young discovered to be cowbirds.
McHenry Co. Carroll.

June 11, incubating; June 20, 7 eggs (4 vireo and 3 cowbird); June 23, nest destroyed.
McHenry Co. Carroll.

Aug. 13, 2 young fledged. McLean Co. Ambrose.

YELLOW WARBLER

July 6 and 11, 1 cowbird being fed. McHenry Co. Fiske.

AMERICAN REDSTART

June 17, 1 egg, 2 young; June 22, 1 egg, 2 young fledged. McHenry Co. Fiske.

ILLINOIS NESTING RECORDS - 1964 (Cont'd.)

HOUSE SPARROW

Ten reports from April 9 to Aug. 3 with six nests fledging young. Sangamon, McHenry and DuPage counties. Hopkins, Fiske and Lobik.

REDWINGED BLACKBIRD

June 3, 3 eggs; June 5, 4 eggs; June 16, 2 eggs, 2 young; June 26, 4 young fledged. Cook Co. Dring.

June 15, 2 young out of nest. Sangamon Co. Hopkins.

ORCHARD ORIOLE

June 11, 1 young and 1 young cowbird. Jackson Co. Russell.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE

May 26, building; June 1, incubating; June 14, 3 young; June 18, 3 young fledged. McHenry Co. Fiske.

July 15, 1 young out of nest. Bureau Co. Cater.

COMMON GRACKLE

Sixteen reports from April 15 to June 21, of which 4 nests fledged from 2 to 5 young each. Bureau, Kane, DuPage, Cook, Lee, McHenry and Champaign counties. Cater, Lundberg, Lobik, Mostek, Mades, Fiske, Stannard, and Russell.

CARDINAL

Nine reports from May 1 to July 13. Apparently only two fledged young, reflecting the prime reason why the cardinal is increasing in numbers so slowly. Jersey, Lee, Bureau, DuPage, McHenry, and McLean counties. S. Vasse, Mades, Cater, Lobik, Williams, Carroll, and Ambrose.

ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK

May 15, incubating; May 22, nest gone. Sangamon Co. Hopkins.

INDIGO BUNTING

May 29, 2 eggs; June 4, nest destroyed. McHenry Co. Fiske.

June 1, incubating; June 4, nest destroyed. McHenry Co. Fiske.

June 3, 2 eggs and 1 cowbird egg; June 10, 1 egg, 1 cowbird egg, and 1 young bunting; June 11, 1 cowbird egg and 2 young buntings; June 15, nest destroyed.

McHenry Co. Carroll.

June 6, 1 egg; June 10, 1 young; June 18, 1 young fledged. McHenry Co. Carroll.

June 11, 2 young. Jackson Co. Russell.

June 28, 1 egg; June 29, 2 eggs; July 2, young; July 13, 2 dead young. McHenry Co. Carroll.

EASTERN TOWHEE

June 19, 3 eggs; June 22, eggs gone. Bureau Co. Cater.

CHIPPING SPARROW

May 3, building; June 12, 3 young; June 13, 3 fledged. McHenry Co. Fiske.

FIELD SPARROW

May 9, building; May 13, 2 eggs; May 14, 3 eggs; May 19, 1 egg and 1 cowbird egg; May 19, nest abandoned. Bureau Co. Cater.

June 29, 3 eggs; July 7, 2 eggs; July 7, nest abandoned. Bureau Co. Cater.

SWAMP SPARROW

May 31, 1 egg, 4 young. Lake Co. MacMillan.

SONG SPARROW

April 28, 3 eggs; May 1, 3 young; May 9, killed by dog. DuPage Co. Lobik.

May 12, building; May 14, 1 egg; May 15, 3 eggs; May 16, 4 eggs;

May 18, 5 eggs. DuPage Co. Mostek.

June 5, 1 young out of nest. McHenry Co. Fiske.

July 14, 2 eggs; July 16, nest destroyed. Bureau Co. Cater.

OBSERVERS AND REPORTS

Name	County	1963	1964
Ambrose, Ruth 501 No. School St., Normal	McLean		2
Bartel, Karl E. 2528 W. Collins, Blue Island	Cook		6
Carroll, Mrs. William, Jr. 9917 Hidden Lane, Woodstock	McHenry	38	24
Cater, Mrs. Orville Route 1, Box 102, Tiskilwa	Bureau	26	33
Clark, Alice M. and Leta 8815 Route 120, Woodstock	McHenry	8	6
Connolly, Jerome Ill. State Museum, Springfield	Edgar	1	
Dring, Peter P. O. Box 92, Willow Springs	Cook	1	25
Dyke, Mrs. Vinnie T. 404 N. Church St., Princeton	Bureau	1	
Eiseman, Ralph M. Highland Park High School, Highland Park	Lake		1
Fishman, Bernard 19W080 Rochdale Circle, Lombard	DuPage		1
Fiske, Mrs. Kenneth Cold Springs School House, Woodstock	McHenry	28	37
Greening, Vernon 1808 Reed Ave., Springfield	Sangamon	1	
Hecht, James P. 9335 Bull Valley, Woodstock	McHenry		2
Hopkins, Ellen 431 So. New St., Springfield	Sangamon & McLean		9
Howard, Mrs. F. C., Jr. 3027 Thayer St., Evanston	McHenry	2	
Huxford, Mrs. Bertha 3027 Thayer St., Evanston	Sangamon		1
Leckbee, Bernard E. 803 Talbot, Lake Bluff	Lake		1
Lobik, Paul H. 22W681 Tamarack Dr., Glen Ellyn	DuPage		11
Lundberg, James W. 912 Walnut St., Batavia	Kane		10
Mac Millan, Howard C. 250 So. 18th St., St. Charles	Lake		1
Mades, Dean 924 No. Dixon, Dixon	Lee		8
Mostek, Raymond 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard	DuPage	1	3
Munyer, Mrs. Edward Box 105, Rochester	Montgomery	1	1
Nickels, Cheryl 8902 Route 120, Woodstock	McHenry		4
Parmalee, Paul 2330 E. Lake Dr., Springfield	Sangamon	3	1

Name	County	1963	1964
Perry, Mrs. Stanley 415 N. Hughes Rd., Woodstock	McHenry		3
Russell, Robert P. 1020 Ashland, Wilmette	McHenry, DuPage, Lake, Jackson, Cook, Hardin	21	125
Sands, Carl Route 1, Box 132, Cary	McHenry	14	1
Scherer, Violet R.R. 6, Olney	Richland	11	
Schweitzer, H. E. R.R. 4, Peoria	Peoria	8	
Shaw, Vera Scherer R.R. 2, Olney	Richland	8	
Stannard, Lewis J. 507 W. Michigan, Urbana	Champaign		5
Stroner, Mrs. Eleanor Route 2, Woodstock	McHenry		3
Vasse, Sarah Box 246, Grafton	Jersey		7
W. D. Vasse Box 246, Grafton	Madison		1
Waspi, Mrs. Clarice 1319 N. Route 47, Woodstock	McHenry		1
Wasson, Mrs. Isabel 606 Thatcher Ave., River Forest	Cook	1	
Weber, Mrs. Veronica 135 Front St., Bushnell	McDonough		1
Webster, Mrs. R. W. 501 East 4th, Minonk	Woodford	20	
Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Jack 1029 N. Cherry Valley Rd., McHenry	McHenry		3
	Totals	194	337



I.A.S. 1965 Camp-Out at Starved Rock

Good News! We have just obtained confirmation of the time and place for the Fall Camp-Out of the Society. Set aside this week-end now: **September 11 and 12.** Once again we will camp in Starved Rock State Park near Oregon, Illinois; our headquarters will be the Kaskaskia Hotel. We have already located an outstanding lecturer and movie maker as our speaker of the evening. Complete details will appear with your reservation form in the August issue of the AUDUBON NEWSLETTER. Watch for it!

Ted Greer, I.A.S. Camp-Out Chairman, Joy, Illinois

Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*)

By Anna C. Ames

The term thrasher is perhaps derived from the bird's habit of using its long, strong bill much as a haymaker uses his pitchfork in speading hay. With powerful, sidewise strokes, the bird sends the leaves flying wildly about and then pauses to pick up food morsels exposed. The name might come from the bird's vigorous switching of its long tail, a performance characteristic when he is nervous or angry and an action by which he seems to emphasize certain notes of his song.

The Brown Thrasher, state bird of Georgia, is about eleven inches long. He is reddish-brown above, with light buffy underparts streaked with brown. The bill is nearly the length of the head and curved downward somewhat at the tip. The wings are rather short and rounded and have two white wing-bars. The rounded tail is nearly as long as the body proper. The eyes are straw-colored and "glaring" when the bird is disturbed or angry. The sexes are alike in coloration.

The haunts, habits and disposition of the Brown Thrasher are said to differ in different parts of its range. In New England it is a shy, retiring bird of open rural districts. It likes a bit of thick, tangled growth for its nest, which is frequently near a house. On our five-acre tract on the outskirts of a Missouri town, Brown Thrashers nested on the ground and in a lilac bush, a grape arbor, and a tree not far from a bush that held a cat-bird's nest. The thrasher almost always objects to the presence of others of its own species in its nesting territory. It is a mortal enemy of the Cat-bird during the breeding season, and has been known to battle with it to the death over a disputed nesting site.

The nest of the Brown Thrasher is a cup-shaped, bulky, flat, rather coarse-looking structure of twigs, rootlets, leaves, and some feathers, lined with fine rootlets. It is placed not very far from the ground. Construction requires from six to ten days, with both birds taking part. In courtship, the female is said to take the initiative. The eggs, from three to five in number, vary from pale greenish-white to pale buff, usually profusely sprinkled with minute spots of reddish-brown over the entire surface. There are two broods a season. When the young have left the first nest, they are left to the care of the male while the female builds a second nest. The male assists in the incubation and care of the young, although he is said to be no more constant in his marital relations than the house wren. The incubation period is between two and three weeks. The young give their first call, a loud "smack", at the age of six weeks, and two weeks later begin to sing gently, continuing all winter. By the following May they are in full song.

Spring has really come when the cherry trees bloom and one hears again the song of a Brown Thrasher perched at the top of a tree. Thrashers differ in song from other members of their family in that they repeat each phrase of a song before going on to the next one. The bird poses with head held high, bill wide open, and long tail drooping. He vibrates with the ecstasy of his loud, cheerful song. Thrashers are one of the first birds to cease singing in the summer. Usually they sing until their eggs are laid and then cease until the young are out of nest. Sometimes the second nest-

ing follows the first so closely that there is little singing between broods. The thrasher has also a lovely whisper song in spring and autumn. This is audible only when one is near the singer.

The Brown Thrasher has a somewhat pugnacious disposition and is certainly valiant in the defense of his nest and young. Once a Brown Thrasher gave me a decided thump on the head as notice to me to leave the vicinity of his nest.

Thrashers eat both fruit and insects. Examination of 636 stomachs gave evidence of 36% vegetable and 64% animal food, principally insects taken in the spring before fruit is ripe. Of the insects taken, half were beetles, and the remainder chiefly caterpillars, bugs, grasshoppers, and spiders. As an insect-destroyer, the species is beneficial. The remainder of the diet is wild fruits or seeds.

The flight of this bird is apparently heavy, so that it usually flies low, not very rapidly, and not for any great distance unless crossing an open field or a river. Thrashers are said to migrate by flying stealthily from thicket to thicket. They spend the greater part of their time on the ground, where they obtain much of their food. They run or hop. Bent mentions walking; this is not often evident.

This is the only thrasher found in the East or Middle West. It covers an extensive territory, ranging from Canada south to the Gulf of Mexico and Florida, extending west to the base of the Rocky Mountains.

The thrasher has a delightful song of his own and does not often mimic other birds. His song is loud, clear and sweet, and under favorable circumstances may be heard for a half a mile. The note is a harsh **chack**.

In the **Audubon Book of True Nature Stories**, Marie V. Beals tells of a tame thrasher — so tame that it would alight on her head, pull out hairpins, touse her hair, etc. When the door-bell rang, the bird was the first to reach the door. It manifested extreme curiosity. Then, remarkably, it learned to imitate human speech. The bird acquired a vocabulary of 90 individual words and an extensive repertory of phrases or sentences. It used only words and sentences spoken by Mrs. Beals. In addition to human speech, it imitated the songs of the Baltimore Oriole, Red-winged Blackbird, Yellow-throated Warbler, and others, and pronounced the names of various birds. Such attainments, as far as I know, have not been mentioned by other ornithologists, but Mrs. Beals' story has been accepted as authentic by John K. Torres. Yet Oliver L. Austin in his new book, **Birds of the World**, page 250, states that "the Brown Thrasher makes no attempt at mimicry."

927 Brummel Street, Evanston, Illinois 60202



I.A.S. AWARDED LARGE BEQUEST

Paul Schulze, Treasurer of the Illinois Audubon Society, reported in May that we were soon to receive a bequest of \$2,000.00 from the estate of Miss Jessie Gregg of St. Charles, Ill. Curiously enough, she was not a member, but she had an interest in the work of the Society and took this means of expressing her support. The sum will be added to the investment account of the Society, which produces an income that supports the educational work of the I.A.S. throughout the year.

I.A.S. Welcomes Another Benefactor

Treasurer Paul Schulze, giving his annual report on the growth of our membership at the Annual Meeting in Davenport, Iowa on May 15, revealed that **Mr. Irving E. Meyerhoff** of Highland Park had just changed his membership status to that of a Benefactor of the Society. Mr. Schulze, in acknowledging the application, wrote to Mr. Meyerhoff:

"Since this is my first letter to a member who is applying to become a Patron of the Society, I am somewhat at a loss for words . . . Your manner of endorsing the aims of the Society is very heartening to the Directors and we promise not to disappoint you. At your request, we will remind you when another payment is due. Enclosed is a membership card which shows that you are a Benefactor and permanent member of the Society . . . When this year began, we had no Benefactors of the Society; now we have two. This has been a big year for us in that respect. Thank you for your support!"

To Mr. Meyerhoff and to our first Benefactor, **Mr. V. V. Mason** of New York City, the other Directors of the Society also send their thanks.



NEW TYPE OF BIRD FEEDER ON SALT CREEK

By Betty Groth

Warning came early in December that I would have to stop feeding the birds from my picture window sill, as grown muskrats were seen in midday clambering up the brick wall, clawing for their share of the sunflower seed. They had been flooded out of their winter homes and mud holes along the creek bank when high water began to flow over the winter landscape.

Instead of the usual lacing of tiny bird feet in the snow made by juncos, chickadees, and Song Sparrows outside my big window, there were three kinds of animal tracks. Long mounds appeared over the tulip garden which I had just bedded down for the winter. More tunnels appeared by the walk where I had planted crocuses, daffodils and hyacinths, all leading down to the elegant winter quarters of a muskrat club beneath my apartment. I phoned the management. They came with D-con. No more bird seed or bread was put out for the birds.

One night at eleven o'clock, while having a bedtime snack in the dark by the picture window, I saw my first baby muskrat. He sat there unblinking, cuddling in the cold at the opening of a six-inch muskrat hole. He was so cute, I asked the management to stop the chemicals. Next to appear was a carefully groomed, well-fed large brown mouse who had been thriving on my sunflower seed. Last and really startling was a mole, who dashed madly over the walk looking for sunflower seeds and then, repelled at the golden night lights outside, dove for cover. Frightened at the prospect of mole hills and muskrat tunnels, I called for more help from the management. After a week, instead of six muskrat holes, I had fourteen. Apparently they found the D-con delicious.

Completely outnumbered, I re-established my bird feeding down at the creek bank, hanging a little feeder in a tall silver poplar, so far away that I could barely see it. But some small boys soon saw it, and with sticks beat all but one of the perches off, broke the branch on which the feeder was wired, and left it hanging empty in the wind.

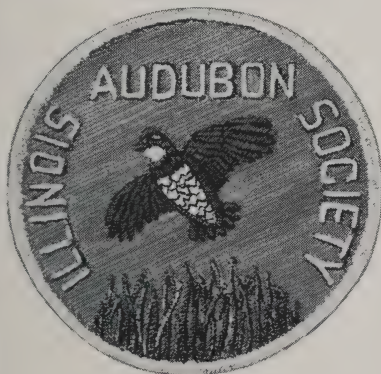
Going out the next day to refill the feeder, even with only one perch left, I found the silver poplar standing in three feet of water from sudden flooding, and the feeder out of reach. Farther downstream, a week earlier, I had seen someone wire a breadboard to a charcoal grill and put a coffee can full of wild birdseed on top. In came cardinals, juncos and chickadees. That iron grill was now standing in two feet of water, and to refill the can with seed, the people would have to buy a boat.

It was up to me now to find higher ground for the bird station. Up towards my apartment I found another charcoal grill. Trustingly I laid my own breadboard on it and tenderly mounded it with diced bread cubes, sunflower seed, and suet. On the open side of the grill I poured more bread crumbs and wild birdseed. Before I left, a chickadee came. I was elated. Next came juncos and one treasured Song Sparrow. A few days later a female Mallard Duck, attracted by high water, preened her feathers with the metallic violet-blue wing patch on the shore near the grill. My joy was great, but short-lived. The management sent word that if I wanted my breadboard, I should rescue it in a hurry, as the muskrats had knocked it over in their enthusiasm to eat my bird food and it was about to float off downstream. All I can say is, that if anybody needs a muskrat fur coat, please come to 179 Villa Road, Addison, Illinois.



AUDUBON MEMBERS - Get a NEW Arm Patch!

Yes, you can now order a beautiful I. A. S. arm patch for just \$1.00 each — no increase in prices.



But this is not a true picture: The arm patch has been redesigned — the new illustration is not ready, but you'll like it even better than the old design shown here.

Our new I.A.S. emblem shows a standing brown Bobwhite singing against a clear blue sky.

ORDER TODAY FROM THE I. A. S. BOOKSTORE

c/o Peter Dring, 9800 S. Willow Springs Rd., Willow Springs, Ill. 60840

New Members Since February 20, 1965

We are delighted again to welcome a large group of new members to The Illinois Audubon Society. Almost every issue of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN adds sixty or seventy more names to the list. In 1965, for the first time in the history of the Society, our membership passed the 1,000 mark. Those who joined the Society after the May Annual Meeting will find their names in the list to be published in the September issue of the BULLETIN. We are especially happy to welcome a new Benefactor — **Irving R. Meyerhoff** — and a new Life Member — **Adolph Cabor** of Rock Island, who has been elected to the Board of Directors. All new members are invited especially to the Fall Camp-Out and to our Audubon Wildlife Films at the Museum. As before, the * denotes a Contributing Member; ** a Sustaining Member. All are from Illinois unless otherwise stated.

Mrs. Ivan Abboitt, Woodstock
 Pearl April, Chicago
 Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Beagle, Jr.,
 Chicago Heights
 *Isabelle Boehme, Evanston
 **Mrs. John Borland, Lake Forest
 James Carkhuff, Morris
 *Helen Carroll, Berwyn
 Robert Carroll, Joliet
 *Thomas Chirko, North Riverside
 Concordia Teachers College, River Forest
 Margaret Davies, Chicago
 Mrs. Don Dawkins, Mahomet
 Mrs. Tom C. Donovan, Galesburg
 Jack E. Duty, Oak Park
 *Eleanor Eckstein, Chicago
 *Mrs. Robert G. Erickson, Racine, Wis.
 Charlotte A. Erwood, Chicago
 Dr. B. F. Feldman, Chicago
 Carl J. Graening, Oakwood
 Mrs. Arthur Grebner, Metamora
 Mrs. June C. Green, River Grove
 *Mrs. Stephen S. Gregory, Winnetka
 Adrienne Harber, Chicago
 **Mrs. Chester Hauth, Winnetka
 Kay Holiday, Niles
 Iowa State University of Science &
 Technology, Ames, Iowa
 Charles S. Jarvis, Elgin
 Seth W. Jewell, Lake Bluff
 Mrs. Dale D. Klaus, Carbondale
 Mrs. Lorraine Lange, Chicago
 *Warren Larsen, Elmhurst
 *Mrs. Jean Leever, Orland Park
 Lillian Lesak, Chicago
 Mrs. Helen MacDonald, Woodstock
 Mrs. Thomas Martineau, Des Plaines

Mrs. James C. McCall, Chicago
 L. P. McCoun, Glen Ellyn
 Winifred Meeks, Evanston
 Marvin Mensik, Downers Grove
 *Mrs. Morton Moskov, Chicago
 Mrs. Frank Moser, Chicago
 John N. Nicholson, Oak Park
 Earl C. Pate, Hinsdale
 Jacqueline Patzelt, Brookfield
 *Florence Perry, Chicago
 Ruby Perry, Chicago
 **Mrs. Ted Phee, Warrenville
 Mrs. E. F. Plumb, Hinsdale
 Patricia Renn, Chicago
 Sandra Kay Roderick, Lombard
 Andrew E. Savage, Deerfield
 Mary M. Sayre, Deerfield
 School District 189, East St. Louis
 Florence Schultz, Chicago
 Walter H. Schwebke, Chicago
 Alyce M. Smyth, Woodstock
 C. O. Sparks, Woodstock
 E. L. Sparks, Wood River
 John T. Stark, Des Plaines
 Stanley W. Stec, Jr., Chicago
 Mrs. Harold D. Thornburg, Glen Ellyn
 Rick Treadway, Willow Springs
 Forrest D. Turner, Maywood
 *Mrs. Wilson Turner, Evanston
 Russell V. Watts, Evanston
 Warren E. Wutke, Chicago
 Mrs. I. Zimmerman, Highland Park

NEW BENEFACTOR

Irving E. Meyerhoff, Highland Park

NEW LIFE MEMBER

Adolph Cabor, Rock Island

WHOOPING CRANE SIGHTED

By Bernard C. Rosauer

On April 26, 1965, I saw what appeared at first glance to be a small child standing on the shoreline of the three-acre pond at the back of our lot. I looked through my fieldglasses and to my surprise saw a rare bird indeed — a Whooping Crane! For three days it remained in the area; each morning it returned to feed along the edge of the pond.

The area is essentially lowland and quite swampy, with two natural streams feeding the pond. Adjoining our property is a Wildlife Reserve with a natural lake of about 100 acres. This tract has been protected for the past eight years, and perhaps this has helped to attract such wild birds.

Our lot is located just south of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and north of Richmond, Illinois. Incidentally, a pair of Whooping Cranes was seen at Richmond about four years ago.

Oakhurst Terrace Farm, Thunderbird Road, Genoa City, Wisconsin



Uncommon Migrants in Illinois

The **Sycamore True Republican**, published in DeKalb County, told of some unusual wildfowl in its April 14, 1965 issue. **Mr. Orval Awe**, county game warden, reported sighting the birds on a large pond along the Annie Glidden Road just south of the Frank Hunter farm and north of the old state road.

Resting and feeding on the pond were 21 Whistling Swans, Canadian Geese, Coots, Wood Ducks, scaup ducks, Canvasbacks, Goldeneyes, and some gulls. Mr. Awe stated that this was the third time that flocks containing these species had stopped in DeKalb County on their way to the Yukon Valley in Alaska. One year the wildfowl rested near New Lebanon and another year they were seen near Sandwich, Illinois. The warden reported that the Whistling Swans remained on the pond about a week, serving to decoy in some other groups of geese and ducks that also remained for a few days before resuming their journey northward.



BOOK REVIEWS

TALL TREES AND FAR HORIZONS. Adventures and Discoveries of Early Botanists in America, by Virginia S. Eifert. Dodd, Mead and Co., 432 Park Avenue South, New York 16, New York. 301 plus xvii pages. With bibliography, index and 16 pages of photographs. 1965. \$5.00.

As the book subtitle states, it attempts to tell in a much too short 300 pages the adventures and discoveries of early botanists in America. This is a companion to the author's earlier book, "Men, Birds & Adventure," and is the story of the many intrepid, inquisitive, restless men and women who found and named tens of thousands of plants and faced the hazards of hostile Indians, illness and climate to make their discoveries and studies of trees and plants in the new world.

Among the naturalists and scientific contributions mentioned are: Thomas Hariot and his detailed report of wildlife and vegetation in Virginia in 1585; Carl Linnaeus and his revolutionary system of naming plants; John Bartram and the first botanic garden in America; Jane Colden, the first American woman botanist; Peter Kalm and his sixty new species of plants; Andre Michaux and the Spanish Conspiracy; Thomas Nuttall and his Western adventures; David Douglas, for whom the Douglas fir was named; Lewis and Clark and their famous plant collection; Amiel Weeks Whipple and the petrified forest in Arizona; Frederick Vandeveer Hayden and the Teton-Yellowstone wilderness; Leo Lesquereux and his fossil plants (some from Mazon Creek); Henry David Thoreau and his trip to northern Maine; John Muir and his explorations, and many others.

It is with regret that one finds that the end of the book has come only too soon, but this is to be expected if one has any of this author's previous books. Mrs. Eifert's experience over 25 years as editor of the Illinois State Museum publication, "The Living Museum," as well as her service as author of some of their publications, stands her in good stead in the writing of this absorbing book.

The photographs were taken and the many delightful line drawings were prepared by the author. There is an 8-page index and a generous 5-page bibliography for those whose interest has been whetted by this engrossing book.

Paul A. Schulze, 622 South Wisconsin Avenue, Villa Park, Illinois 60181



PATTERNS IN THE BALANCE OF NATURE, by C. B. Williams, Academic Press, London and New York, 1964; 6½ by 9½ in., 324 pp., 124 figures and 145 tables. \$9.50.

It is the function of a book review to call attention of interested people to books which they can use and enjoy, as well as to point out occasional errors or lapses by the author. "Patterns in the Balance of Nature" should be of great interest and value to Illinois naturalists and bird clubs, especially because use is made in it of four Illinois Audubon Christmas counts.

The Illinois Christmas Counts, as reported in the AUDUBON BULLETIN for 1954, 1955, 1956, and 1957, are summarized in Appendix C, and form the basis of an extensive discussion of statistical ecological principles (pp. 50-54), distribution in relation to abundance in one year (pp. 273-276), distribution in relation to abundance in several years (282-284), and the effect of aggregation and migration on seasonably changing populations (p. 63). The mathematics of the book are not beyond understanding and use by anyone with high school education in the subject, and is carefully explained in Chapter 2.

Williams used many kinds of organisms in addition to birds, to illustrate such subjects as the measurement of diversity, the frequency distribution of parasites in or on their hosts, intra-generic competition, and other problems in statistical ecology. Williams commits himself to educated guesses, based on extensive work at Rothamsted, on the number of living organisms in the world, and the number of species in the world. These guesses are

plausible, but bird students will wonder if the number of bird species, given as 25,000, does not really refer to the number of avian races or subspecies.

"Patterns in the Balance of Nature" will certainly suggest many studies and projects that individuals or clubs could carry out. The use made in the book of the Illinois censuses shows the value these efforts may have.

Ormsby Annan, Department of Biology, 6525 N. Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill. 60626



THE FIRST WATER COLORS OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS. By John White and Edward Topsell. Edited by Thomas P. Harrison. University of Texas Press, Austin, Texas. 59 pp. 10 color plates. 1964. \$5.00.

Anyone interested in the historical background of North American Ornithology will welcome the appearance of Thomas P. Harrison's significant volume on John White's water color paintings of North American birds. White is well known for his American Indian paintings, which have been reproduced many times. This volume reproduces in color for the first time his water-color drawings of North American birds.

Previous to the 1950's it had been thought that the only copies of John White's paintings were held in a Sloan portfolio in the British Museum. But an unpublished manuscript by Edward Topsell entitled "The Fowles of Heauen" was uncovered by David P. Quinn, in the Huntington Library, and evidence is presented to show that nine of these sketches are copies of John White's originals. These nine pairs of birds are presented in this volume for comparison — the White copies in the Sloane portfolio beside those found in the Topsell manuscript — plus the unpaired Sloane sketch of a grackle.

This volume opens with an enlightening history of Edward Topsell, who was both preacher and naturalist. Today Topsell is known as the author of "The Historie of Four-footed Beastes," published in 1607, and of the "Historie of Serpents" (1608). His "Fowles of Heauen" (1613-1614) stands alone between Turner's pioneer commentary on classical birds (1544) and the monumental "Ornithologia" of Francis Willughby (1676).

Each drawing is accompanied by comments on the inscribed Indian names and the identity of the birds. The prose description by Edward Topsell and his friend, Thomas Bonham, are possibly the most important features of these supplementary notes. Although the cost of this volume may seem rather extravagant for such a small book, the color plates are highly decorative, and the binding and printing of this volume are of the highest quality.

Harlan D. Walley, 717 North Em St., Sandwich, Illinois



MORE BOOK REVIEWS

LIFE HISTORIES OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS. By Arthur Cleveland Bent. 1919-1958 (1962-1965). At last Dover Publications, Inc., 180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y., have completed the republication of the whole of Arthur Cleveland Bent's multi-volume **Life Histories**.

In the June, 1964 issue of this **Bulletin**, a partial list of those volumes already available appeared, and this listing will conclude the series. Nineteen volumes comprise this series, although an additional volume on the sparrows is forthcoming by the Smithsonian Institution.

The following volumes are available, selling at \$2.75 for single volumes, and \$5.00 for 2-volume sets:

Life Histories of North American Diving Birds.

Life Histories of North American Gulls and Terns.

Life Histories of North American Petrels and Pelicans and Their Allies.

Life Histories of North American Wild Fowl (2 volumes).

Life Histories of North American Marsh Birds.

Life Histories of North American Shore Birds (2 volumes).

Life Histories of North American Gallinaceous Birds.

Life Histories of North American Birds of Prey (2 volumes).

Life Histories of North American Woodpeckers.

Life Histories of North American Cuckoos, Goatsuckers, Hummingbirds, and Their Allies (2 volumes).

Life Histories of North American Flycatchers, Larks, Swallows, and Their Allies.

Life Histories of North American Jays, Crows, and Titmice. (2 volumes).

Life Histories of North American Nuthatches, Wrens, Thrashers, and Their Allies.

Life Histories of North American Thrushes, Kinglets, and Their Allies.

Life Histories of North American Wagtails, Shrikes, Vireos, and Their Allies.

Life Histories of North American Wood Warblers (2 volumes).

Life Histories of North American Blackbirds, Orioles, Tanagers and Their Allies.

These monumental works are a must for any ornithologist, naturalist, or bird-watcher. Each volume is fully illustrated with black-and-white photographs.

Harlan D. Walley, 717 North Elm St., Sandwich, Illinois



QUEST FOR QUALITY. Conservation Yearbook of the U. S. Department of the Interior, with an introduction by Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, as Catalog No. I-1.2: Q 3. Contains 96 pages, with 70 full-color illustrations, 31 toned prints, and many black-and-white halftones. May, 1964; \$1.00.

This booklet represents a report to the public of the achievements and aims of the Department of the Interior. It is lavishly illustrated in full color (a private publisher could not afford to produce such a handsome booklet at this low cost). The pictures and text show both wise and improper use of our natural resources, and include wildlife portraits and scenes from our National Parks. Anyone seriously concerned with the challenges presented by a growing population overwhelming a shrinking natural landscape would do well to study **Quest for Quality**. Conservation is defined as:

"... Not just the setting aside of priceless and irreplaceable natural treasures and the wisest use of renewable resources, but an honest attempt to understand the relationship of all living creatures."

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137

THE BIRD WATCHER'S AMERICA, edited by Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr., with 50 line drawings by John Henry Dick. McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. 10036. With contributions by 44 authors; 441 pages; June, 1965; \$7.50.

One would be mistaken if he regarded this book is merely a continuation or a digest of the other two well-known guides which Dr. Pettingill has published (**A Guide to Bird Finding East of the Mississippi** and **A Guide to Bird Finding West of the Mississippi**). This new volume, as its editor explains, is entirely different in concept, as it covers only the 46 richest wildlife areas in and around North America. Each chapter is written by an amateur or professional ornithologist who possesses exceptional knowledge of and unbounded enthusiasm for that area.

Every section begins with a note by Dr. Pettingill containing a brief sketch of the contributor. You are told how to find the area, what to look for, what to avoid, and what makes this area unique; most of all, you get the **flavor** of the particular landscape or seascape — and this is a treat for bird watching browsers of the armchair variety.

Each of the 44 contributors, writing in his or her individual style, tells of the ornithological attractions of his favorite wildlife haunt. There are little personal yarns, quiet touches of humor, serious warnings of conservation problems, on-the-spot reports of thrilling discoveries, and tingling accounts of sudden adventures. In eight or ten pages of text, aided in some instances by Mr. Dick's vivid drawings, the naturalist tells you why he loves to return to his chosen area again and again.

The authors are well-known ornithologists or Audubon Wildlife Film lecturers. Just a partial sampling of their names and the titles of their chapters gives you an idea of what to expect: "Bonaventure Island," by Hugh M. Halliday; "Down East in Maine," by Allan D. Cruickshank; "Bull's Island, South Carolina," by Alexander Sprunt, Jr.; "The Florida Keys: Past and Present," by Robert P. Allen; "In Northern New Hampshire," by Tudor Richards; "In Colorado — Land of the Long Spring," by Alfred M. Bailey; "The Black Hills of South Dakota," by Herbert Krause; "The Pribilofs," by Roger Tory Peterson; "Arctic Alaska," by Olaus J. Murie; "An Iowa Marsh," by Paul L. Errington; "Malheur and Klamath Lakes," by Ira N. Gabrielson; "A Virgin Prairie in Minnesota," by Walter J. Breckenridge; "The Black Mesa Country of Oklahoma," by George Miksch Sutton; "At Point Pelee in the Spring," by John A. Livingston; "At Hawk Mountain Sanctuary," by Maurice Broun; "In Kirtland's Warbler Country," by Harold Mayfield.

Dr. Pettingill notes that in just the three years that have elapsed between the concept of the book and its publication, three of the authors have died: Robert P. Allen, Paul L. Errington, and Olaus J. Murie. Their chapters represent almost their last written works.

The Bird Watcher's America is especially rewarding because it can give even the most sophisticated bird watcher a new zest for his hobby. If you could only find the time, how wonderful it would be to explore all of these places! Here is experience you can share with relish at your fire-side — and here is a book — like your Peterson's **Guides** — that you will want to take with you on your own travels.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137

STUDIES IN THE LIFE HISTORY OF THE SONG SPARROW, by Margaret Morse Nice. Dover Publications, Inc., 180 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y. In two volumes, paper-back. Vol. I, 246 pp., 33 tables, 18 charts, with additional maps and halftones. Vol. II, 328 pp., 26 tables, 7 illustrations. 1964. \$1.75 each.

Our members will welcome the republication of Dr. Nice's classic monographs on the Song Sparrow, which have been out of print for over 20 years. Even now, her books may still be regarded as models of the finest technique in bird study, record-keeping, precise observation, research, analysis of findings, and presentation of results.

Dr. Nice conducted her original studies over a period of eight years at Columbus, Ohio, first observing two pairs of Song Sparrows, and later many banded birds. She followed individuals from the egg to their eventual death, establishing complete family histories. Eventually she extended her studies to other species, always with the same detailed analysis of every aspect of behavior.

Volume I: "A Population Study of the Song Sparrow" was published in 1937 as Volume IV of the **Transactions of the Linnaean Society of New York**. Here Dr. Nice covers Song Sparrow environment, weights and measurements, ecology, migration, territory, sexual behavior, nesting, eggs, incubation, care of the young, success and failure, cowbird parasitization, survival of young and adults, and population problems. There are appendices on her technique, statistics on banding, nesting censuses, data on cowbird young, and meteorological tables.

Volume II: "The Behavior of the Song Sparrow and Other Passerines" first appeared in 1943 as Volume VI of the **Transactions**. Here we find the ultimate in scientific scholarship. Dr. Nice covers behavior of passerines in general, comparing each aspect with her knowledge of the behavior of the Song Sparrow. The first chapters discuss the development, increasing activity, innate and learned behavior of the young Song Sparrow. Next comes a review of the development of all passerines, followed by postjuvenile behavior, fall and winter activities, awakening, roosting, song in all its aspects, territory, courtship, pair formation, nesting cycles, care and defense of the young, and recognition of enemies. There are complete bibliographies at the end of each book.

Most of us have known Dr. Nice for many years as a past Director and now an Honorary Vice-President of the Illinois Audubon Society. Many of us do not know that she is also a Past President of the Wilson Ornithological Society and the Chicago Ornithological Society, and has served as an Associate Editor of **The Wilson Bulletin** and of **Bird Banding**. Not long ago she received the Brewster Medal of the American Ornithologists' Union for her monumental studies of the Song Sparrow.

The Dover Books, by the way, are larger than pocket size. In spite of an obvious typographical blunder on the cover of Volume I, the books are carefully printed, well bound, and make an attractive addition to one's library. Each book includes an absorbing catalog of other reprints of natural history classics, ranging from insects, ferns, trees, birds and mammals to 'the reports of the expeditions of the great naturalists of the past. Some of these volumes have not been available for many years.

I. A. S. - Affiliated Societies

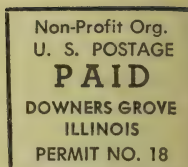
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THE LIST OF I.A.S. Affiliates has grown to such an extent that we are no longer able to publish all of the names on a single page. Hence we are covering the Affiliated Societies from A through G in this issue, and will list those from I through W in the next issue.

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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
Chicago Natural History Museum
Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60605
RETURN REQUESTED



Harlow B. Mills, Chief
Ill. Natural History Survey
Urbana, Ill.

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

The Society was organized over sixty years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas that birds need for their survival. In many cases the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws has not guaranteed their enforcement. We invite you to join us in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation and in cooperating with all other organizations which work for the protection of our natural resources.

Headquarters of the Society are at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

Active Members	\$3.00 annually
Contributing Members	\$5.00 annually
Club Affiliation	\$5.00 annually
Sustaining Members	\$10.00 annually
*Life Members	\$100.00
*Benefactors	\$500.00
*Patrons	\$1,000.00

*Payable in installments of \$25.00 or more.

Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society, as well as change of address notices, should be sent to **Mr. Paul Schulze, Treasurer**, 622 S. Wisconsin Ave., Villa Park, Illinois.

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EDITORIAL OFFICE: 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



E.G.W.

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605 — TELEPHONE KI 5-5431

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The President's Page

By Raymond Mostek

Population Pressures and Conservation: One of the most encouraging developments of the past few months has been the willingness of major outdoor conservation organizations to examine the impact of our exploding population on land, water, wildlife and forest resources.

More words have been written about the population explosion within the past five years than in the preceding 45. Margaret Sanger in 1915 began her vigorous campaign of education to support population planning. It is heartening to find more and more conservationists openly expressing their dismay over the population boom as they once did over the hunter and the poacher.

Figures on population growth are impressive. "It took from the dawn of history to 1830 for world population to reach one billion. The second billion was reached within the next century, but only 31 more years to reach the third billion. It will take but 15 years at present growth rates to reach four billion, ten years more to reach five billion. Within the lifetime of many of us, and before this century ends, the world may have a population of over six billion human beings."

The United States, with merely 125,000,000 around 1930, now numbers 192,000,000 in 1965, and is expected to exceed 300,000,000 by the end of the century. Many major books have been written on the subject. We have no space to comment on the social, religious, economic and political factors involved except to state that all ancient beliefs are staggering under the impact of new facts as they are announced by the press, radio, television, and conferences.

Far too little has been said of the effect that uncontrolled population has on the crowded landscape, on endangering wildlife, on outdoor recreation, on the dignity of man and his political freedoms. Many civic and conservation groups are already correcting this oversight.

At a recent panel discussion before the Chicago Council of the American Youth Hostels, I observed that no present day voyageur into the Quetico-Superior Canoe Country will be able to enjoy the same wilderness values that I found in 1948. The reason is simple: more canoeists now fill the area, and many more camp sites are found on a lake which formerly held but one or two. Campgrounds in many state and national parks are not only filled by noon, but there is more regimentation. Regulations not only forbid late arrivals, but soon the evening camper may even be denied entrance to the park because the gates may be closed.

In Great Britain, 72% of the holiday makers in 1962 flocked to the

seaside. The impact upon the cliffs, flowers and wildlife has been enormous. In eight years, the number of cars in Vienna, Austria, has increased from 80,000 to over 300,000, with 550,000 expected by 1980. The famed Vienna Woods are threatened with both housing developments and highways.

The Population Reference Bureau (1755 Massachusetts Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.) has declared that increased population growth is a threat to outdoor recreation. Congressman Henry Reuss of Wisconsin, in a House speech recently, told of the threat to wildlife: 16 mammals, 34 birds, 1 reptile and 25 fishes are classed as endangered species in the U.S.A. We know that the Prairie Chicken in Illinois is in danger, and we are aware that the national emblem, the Bald Eagle, now numbers less than 5000 birds. Others faced with extinction are the Grizzly Bear, Key Deer, Whooping Crane, Black-footed Ferret, Ivory-billed Woodpecker, Everglade Kite, California Condor, Nene Goose, Green Turtle, Attwater's Prairie Chicken, and the Aleutian Canada Goose. In 1934, we had 120,000,000 acres of wetlands. A recent study finds less than 30,000,000 remaining acres of habitat of good quality for waterfowl.

Population research indicates that by 1980, the Chicago Metropolitan Area will have 2½ million more persons to breathe the same air, use present or decreased water supplies, contribute to waste disposal problems, and tie up transportation. By 1980, there will be 800,000 more grade and high school children than there were in 1960, and the number of senior citizens will have increased by 200,000. There will be over one-half million new households, with needs for more cars and houses.

Although we represent only 6% of the world population, we consume half of the raw materials. Of 29 principal minerals, 18 are imported. Ten of them must be sought outside the Western Hemisphere. If other nations raise their standards of living, what impact will this have on our imports? A story is told of an Eastern farmer who had five children, 61 grandchildren, 338 great-grandchildren, and 6 great-great-grandchildren, for a total of 410 living descendants. Had all newlyweds of the year 1888 followed this same pattern, they would have produced 218 million living descendants by 1960. By 2032, those marriages alone would have been responsible — in 72 years — for a population equal to the present crowded China mainland.

General Dwight Eisenhower has indicated strong support for government entry into the field of population planning. The late President Kennedy considered the world population growth "staggering." President Johnson has indicated even stronger interest than the two previous presidents. Senator Ernest Gruening has proposed a White House Conference on Population Problems, and his resolution is now before Congress. Senator Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania has made a Senate speech on "The Time Has Come to Speak Out on the Problem of Population Control." NET, (National Educational Television, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y. 10019) has released a 51-page pamphlet on the issue, called "The Population Problem." Beacon Press of Boston has recently published "The Silent Explosion" by Phillip Appleman.

The Natural Resources Council of Illinois will examine the population problem as it affects outdoor conservation, in the 12th Annual Conference at Camp Sagawau in Lemont on Oct. 1, 2, 3, 1965. A more detailed announcement is printed elsewhere in this issue.

THE ANNUAL MEETING — 1965

By Mrs. Kenneth Fiske

The 68th Annual Meeting was also a first — a joint meeting with another state society. The IOWA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION hosted the meeting held in Davenport, Iowa, May 14-16, and proved their members were marvelous organizers who could deal with last-minute changes provided by the mighty Mississippi. It was hard for Illinoisians to realize that some field trip sites were closed off by police until the very day of the meeting. We cannot give enough credit and thanks to PETER PETERSEN, JR. and his cohorts for their excellent planning and gracious hospitality.

On Friday night an informal reception was held at the Davenport Public Museum which gave the Illinois and Iowa people an opportunity to become better acquainted with each other and with the beautiful building in which all programs were held. Saturday field trips started early, with many binocular-bearing enthusiasts assembling before 5:00 a.m. at an excellent (and handy) cafeteria. The expert Iowa birders led five different trips; 122 species were seen. Highlights were a Stilt Sandpiper, a Western Sandpiper, and White-eyed Vireos.

The day's program began at 10:45 a.m. with 275 in attendance. PETER PETERSEN introduced DONALD HEROLD, Director of the Davenport Public Museum, which was opened in October 1964. DR. ROBERT VANE, president of the I.O.U., welcomed the group. He commented that this was their 43rd annual meeting.

President RAYMOND MOSTEK then spoke for the I.A.S. He emphasized that we not only enjoyed observing birds but were also interested in wildlife conservation and were seeking to implement words with deeds. "Conservation must compete in the public eye with scores of other social action groups," he said. "To do so, we must engender the same evangelism for our cause as others do for theirs."

The program continued with a paper by TERRENCE INGRAM, teacher and ornithologist from Apple River, on "Winter Movements of Hawks." GERALD KAUFMANN of Dubuque talked on "Factors Affecting Marsh Bird Populations in Iowa" (muskrats and rainfall produce a cycle of bird populations every 7-15 years).

TURNER NEARING exhibited his slides of African birds. Nearly 250 species of birds were identified, and a telephoto lens was used for many shots. MRS. NEARING's expert commentary was as interesting as the unusual pictures. PETER PETERSEN narrated a fine film of "Migrant Birds in the Davenport Area," showing birds he had captured for banding. Some viewers found this a good way to learn their birds.

One of the highlights of the entire weekend was the talk by T. E. MUSSELMAN of Quincy. No single person has done more than "Mr. Bluebird" to develop and promote proper nesting boxes for many species rapidly declining due to loss of natural nesting sites. He spoke of his early interest in birds and nature and told how this "hobby" has taken all his time.

His enthusiasm inspired a warm ovation from the audience. Bluebirds and Prothonotary Warblers were the subject of primary study, but Mr. Musselman has attracted 17 species to his nesting boxes.

The program concluded with an excellent panel discussion on pesticides. VERNON HAGELIN of Moline was moderator, and panelists were ELTON FAWKS, Chairman of the Illinois Pesticides Control Commission; J. ANTHONY KIETH, graduate student at the University of Wisconsin, who is studying pesticides in the Green Bay area; and LESTER STONE, outstanding farmer-conservationist from Hampton, Illinois.

It is a tribute to the program participants that about 75 members "sat it out" for the annual business meeting. President MOSTEK declared in his opening remarks that we now have more funds and more members, and are better organized than we have been in over 40 years. Treasurer and Membership Chairman PAUL SCHULZE reported that our bank balance is almost \$2000.00 greater than that of a year ago.

As of May 1, 1965, our membership totalled 1152, with 572 active members, 361 contributing members, 144 sustaining members, 35 life and honorary members, 2 benefactors, and 38 affiliates. Fully 301 memberships were new in the past 12 months. New affiliates were the Garden Club of Evanston and Twilight Travelers of Ottawa.

Conservation Chairman BETTY GROTH reported on the continuing progress being made by her hard-working committee: DARLENE FISKE, WALTER VOGL, NINA STUTZMAN and GEORGE FELL. Clean Streams Committee Chairman MRS. JANE TESTER sent in her report, as did Prairie Chicken Foundation Chairman JOSEPH GALBREATH. LEROY TUNSTALL, TED GREER and PAUL LOBIK reported for the Book Sales, Camp-Out, and Editorial Committees, respectively.

FRANK McVEY gave the report of the Nominating Committee. Several directors have resigned during the past year. JOHN HELMER has moved to California; KENNETH ANGLEMIRE, ALFRED REUSS, GEORGE FELL and GEORGE BECIC have also resigned. MR. FELL, who is Secretary of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission, was elected to the Board of Technical Consultants of the Society.

Members elected by acclamation to the Board of Directors are: HELEN WILSON and FRED BRECHLIN of Chicago; PRESTON DAVIES of Highland Park; TERRENCE INGRAM of Apple River, and ADOLPH CABOR of Rock Island. Each board member is assigned to a committee which serves to conduct the work of the Society. MRS. LEE JENS, Pesticides Committee Chairwoman, asked for support of H.B. 1513, which would make the present inter-agency state commission on pesticides a permanent and legal agency, and for H. B. 1514, which would license commercial pesticide applicators.

DR. GLEN SANDERSON of the Illinois Natural History Survey spoke on the plight of the Prairie Grouse and the urgent need for immediate funds. He stated: "If the Prairie Chickens are gone from Illinois by 1970, it will be the bird-lovers above all who must take the blame."

The evening banquet was attended by 235 people — 126 from Illinois, 109 from Iowa. BETTY GROTH presented the "Man of the Year" Con-

servation Award to Mr. T. E. Musselman. The award was etched and framed by N. ROY LINDQUIST, one of our volunteer workers, and it was beautifully done. Mr. Musselman was obviously very proud of the award and the honor.

Speaker of the evening was Dr. Alfred Bailey, Director of the Denver Museum of Natural History and a Life Member of the I.A.S. He spoke of his lifetime interest in nature and the development of the Denver Museum. Dr. Bailey showed an intriguing film on his expedition to the Galapagos archipelago.

The Society is especially grateful to Peter C. Petersen, Jr., who served as chairman of the 1965 Annual Meeting. All the complex details of the joint meeting ran as smoothly as clockwork. He organized six different field trips for each day of the meeting, presented a distinguished group of lecturers, and had the entire program printed and ready for use well in advance. Well done!

A total of 175 people attended the Saturday and Sunday morning field trips. On Sunday, 145 species were seen by the many groups. The warbler migration (except for countless Tennessees) was past its peak; still, 23 species were identified. Also 15 species of sparrows, 9 blackbirds, 6 vireos, 13 sandpipers, 8 flycatcher species, etc. Box lunches were served to 125 persons at the park near the museum. The meeting ended in an atmosphere of good fellowship and a feeling that two state societies had learned much about each other and their joint aims. I.A.S. members expressed their eagerness to hold future joint annual meetings with neighboring state societies.

Cold Springs School House, Woodstock, Ill.



Report of the Committee on Pesticides

By Mrs. Arthur M. Jens, Jr., Chairman

Nearly five thousand reprints of "The Pesticide Menace," which first appeared in the *Audubon Bulletin*, have been distributed, as have many copies of other pertinent literature. "The Silent Spring of Rachel Carson," a movie which gives both sides of the pesticides story, has been shown eighteen times since we purchased it four months ago. A number of these showings were in educational institutions. Dates lined up for the future include the annual camp-out of the Twilight Travelers, N.C.H.A., and the Conservation Conference of The Garden Club of Illinois, Inc. Affiliates are urged to order the film for a program.

Members of the committee appeared in a number of programs, wrote many letters to government agencies, legislators, and editors of various newspapers. They answered letters about pesticides, and appeared at city council meetings to protest pesticides applications. At present, committee members are working for bills concerning the control of pesticides. The I.A.S. Pesticide Control Committee has the following members: Mrs. Andrew Stukalo, Downers Grove; Mrs. Leonard Witkins, Wilmette; Elton Fawks, East Moline.

22W210 Stanton Road, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

Registrants at the 1965 Meeting

- Allsbrow, Mrs. M. J. — Deerfield
 Andersen, Mrs. E. G. — Mt. Carroll
 Anderson, Jean — Peoria
 Balling, Mrs. Charles — Wheeling
 Bannert, Bertha — Homewood
 Banton, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. — Decatur
 Bartel, Karl — Blue Island
 Beekley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry — Glen Ellyn
 Birkenholz, Dale — Normal
 Bortleson, Gilbert — Chicago
 Brechlin, Mr. and Mrs. Fred — Chicago
 Cabor, Adolph — Rock Island
 Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Art — Lisle
 Clark, Alice and Leta — Woodstock
 Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Preston — Highland Pk.
 Dennis, Dick and Vivian — Albany
 Dirks, Judy and Wesley — Elmhurst
 Dowie, Marlene — Chicago
 Downing, Mr. and Mrs. Paul — Highland Pk.
 Dring, Peter — Willow Springs
 Drury, Ethel — Albany
 Dvorak, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph — Chicago
 Engstrom, Helen — Deerfield
 Evans, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. — Peoria
 Fawks, Mr. and Mrs. Elton — Moline
 Fiske, Mrs. Kenneth V. — Woodstock
 Flengte, Mrs. Louis — Prospect Heights
 Forst, Eveline — Forest Park
 Freeman, Mildred — Sycamore
 Frink, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob — East Moline
 Gish, Helen — River Forest
 Greening, Vernon — Springfield
 Greer, Ted — Joy
 Groth, Betty — Addison
 Hagelin, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon — East Moline
 Hamrick, Katie — Champaign
 Hawkes, Eleanor — Rosamond
 Hecht, Mrs. James P. — Woodstock
 Heywood, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver — Hinsdale
 Hill, Dorothea — Rock Island
 Holiday, Kay — Niles
 Humphreys, Virginia — Peoria
 Jens, Mrs. Arthur — Glen Ellyn
 Johnson, Ruth — Wheaton
 Johnson, Frances — Moline
 Keck, Dr. Warren — Naperville
 Kerrigan, Walter — Chicago
 Kirkland, Dr. and Mrs. Wallace — Oak Park
 Lehmann, Margaret — Chicago
 Lobik, Mr. and Mrs. Paul and Linda —
 Glen Ellyn
 Lowrey, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert — Glenview
 Luthy, Fred — Peoria
 Martin, Keith — Naperville
 McElligott, Ella — Chicago
 McVey, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin — Chicago
 Miner, Mrs. E. T. — Sycamore
 Mittelberg, Irma and Millie — Quincy
 Mostek, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond — Lombard
 Munyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. — Rochester
 Musselman, T. E. — Quincy
 Nearing, Mr. and Mrs. C. Turner — Decatur
 Nygren, Carl and Patricia — Riverdale
 Peaslee, Mrs. Walter — Elizabeth
 Princen, Bert — Peoria
 Renstrom, Jean — Chicago
 Roesch, Norm — Chicago
 Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. Harold — Woodstock
 Rowe, Robert — Decatur
 Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Glen — Champaign
 Schlueter, Gertrude — River Forest
 Schulze, Paul — Villa Park
 Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Harry — Sterling
 Shawvan, Mrs. John — River Forest
 Smith, Grace — Chicago
 Spencer, Ruth — Moline
 Spoolstra, Dave — Chicago
 Starbuch, Kathryn — Albany
 Stone, Lester — Hampton
 Stroud, William — Morton
 Stukalo, Anne — Downers Grove
 Stutzman, Nina — Springfield
 Swanstrom, John — Morton
 Tunstall, LeRoy — Wheaton
 Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney — Beardstown
 Wasson, Mrs. Isabel — River Forest
 Wattlely, Jean — Chicago
 Weber, Bill and Ellen — Peoria
 Webster, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. — Minonk
 Weeden, Mrs. E. W. — Sycamore
 Weiner, Bernice — Peoria
 Whitney, Frances — Lake Zurich
 Williams, Mrs. Glenn — Elizabeth
 Wilson, Helen — Chicago
 Wunsch, Mrs. Fran — Peoria

Status Report on the Prairie Chicken

By Joseph W. Galbreath

Here is the latest summary of the activities of the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois:

1. **Because of the ending** of the Soil Bank grasslands program, 1965-66 will be a critical year for the survival of the Prairie Chicken in Illinois.
2. **Yeatter Sanctuary No. 1** continues to serve as the main nesting and brood-rearing habitat in south central Illinois.
3. **McGraw Sanctuary No. 2** has been partly bull-dozed to install a drainage system on a share-cost basis with the Soil Conservation Service. Most of this area is now in grass; it served in 1963-64-65 for nesting cover.
4. **Sanctuary No. 3** was used for share cropping of wheat; it was sowed to red top grass in February 1965, and should provide good nesting cover from 1966 on.
5. **Proposed Sanctuary No. 4:** We find it difficult to obtain suitable land at a reasonable price. Paying \$500 an acre with Foundation funds is not justified where the usual price is about \$300. The search continues.
6. **Individual Leasing Proposal:** This involves an offer of \$80,000 to buy land which will be leased back to the P.C.F.I., with a provision for annual donation of specific areas. All acreage would eventually be acquired by the Foundation.
7. **Tax Exemption:** We are still working with the County Board of Review in an attempt to make sanctuary land exempt from state and county property taxes.
8. **Research Program:** Nesting success was 74% in 1963 and 88% in 1964. The most critical period was during the harvesting of clover around active nests. This emphasizes the need to establish permanent strips of clover for brood-rearing cover.
9. **Contributions:** Have averaged from \$5000 to \$8000 per year. Fully \$250,000 is needed if we are to achieve our goal of preserving the Prairie Chicken in Illinois. Here are steps that all of us can take:
 - A. **Send a Group Donation** to the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois at the office of Dr. Paul W. Parmalee, Treasurer, c/o The Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois.
 - B. **Ask Your Members** by means of your newsletter or meeting notices to send in a contribution to the P.C.F.I. Appeal leaflets are available from



Joseph W. Galbreath, 9405 Richfield Road, East St. Louis, Ill. Many clubs and affiliates have never made an appeal to their own members. Persons who could and would respond have never had an opportunity to contribute to this worthy cause.



I. A. S. COMMITTEES FOR 1965-1966

ANNUAL MEETING COMMITTEE

Mrs. Robert Webster, Chairman
Adolph Cabor
Helen Wilson
Franklin McVey

BOOK SALES COMMITTEE

Leroy Tunstall, Chairman
Peter Dring
Franklin McVey
Helen Wilson
John Yondorf

CAMPOUT COMMITTEE

Ted Greer, Chairman
Adolph Cabor
Peter Petersen, Jr.
Mrs. Robert Webster
Helen Wilson

CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Betty Groth (V.P.), Chairman
Preston Davies

State and Local Affairs

Mrs. Nina Stutzman, Chairman
Walter Vogl, Vice-Chairman
Terrence Ingram
Fred Brechlin

Clean Streams

Mrs. Jane Tester, Chairman

Roadsides

Fred Brechlin
John Yondorf

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Paul H. Lobik, Chairman
Peter Petersen, Jr.
Elton Fawks
Harlan Walley
Newsletter Editor
Douglas Wade

EXTENSION COMMITTEE

Mrs. Darlene Fiske (V.P.), Chmn.
Harlan Walley
Franklin McVey

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Dr. Alfred Lipsey (V.P.), Chmn.
Franklin McVey
Peter Petersen, Jr.
Preston Davies
Peter Dring
Terrence Ingram

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Charles Lappen (V.P.), Chairman
Paul Schulze
Fred Brechlin

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Paul Schulze, Chairman

PESTICIDE COMMITTEE

Mrs. Lee Jens, Chairman
Elton Fawks
Mrs. Ann Stukalo
Mrs. Leonard Witkins

PRAIRIE CHICKEN FOUNDATION

J. W. Galbreath, Chairman (1968)
Raymond Mostek (1967)
Mrs. Vera Shaw (1966)

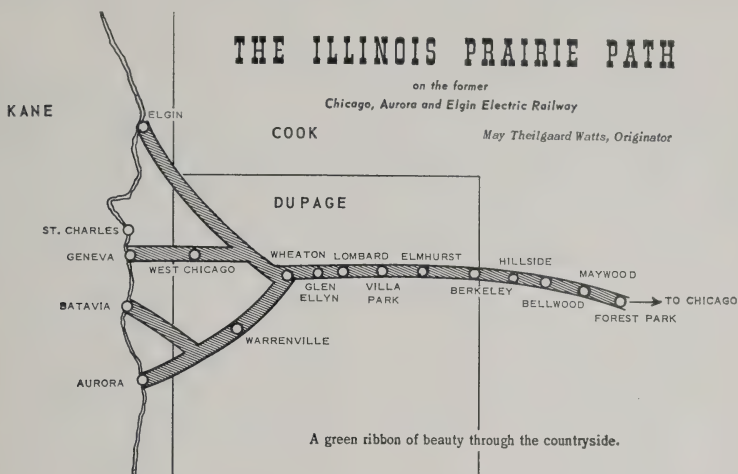
PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Charles Lappen, Chairman

REGIONAL SECRETARIES

Mrs. Blanche Cone, Willow Springs
Mrs. Elizabeth Peacock, Lincoln
Mrs. Alpha Peterson,
Downers Grove
Mrs. Gertrude Thelin, Chicago
Dr. George Woodruff, Joliet
Assistant Regional Secretaries
Alfred Reuss, Blue Island
Mrs. Wm. Joy, Centralia

If you would like to help any of the above committees in their work, please get in touch with its chairman. For his address, write to **Mr. Raymond Mostek**, President, Illinois Audubon Society, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois.



Prairie Path Plan Scores a Victory

Establishment of the Illinois Prairie Path through the DuPage Council has become a reality with agreement by the county and the city of Wheaton reserving a 10-foot strip through Wheaton for the path. Development of the hiking and bicycling trail along the abandoned right-of-way of the Chicago, Aurora, and Elgin Railroad is to begin with early fall plantings.

A number of west suburban groups have volunteered to help develop the path, which gained national attention when it was cited by President Johnson as the sort of foot path he would like to see developed throughout the country. Open land backers now are discussing the feasibility of attempting to extend the path along the rail right-of-way in Cook and Kane Counties.

Along the north shore, committees continue at work on plans for developing a similar trail along the old Chicago, Milwaukee and North Shore Railway. Winnetka has just acquired the right-of-way through the village for a variety of uses, including the Green Bay Trail.

From "The Open Lands Newsletter," July 1965

Announcement

The Southwestern Wisconsin Audubon Club has just released two publications on the Bald Eagle. The first, for \$2.00, is the report of a study the club sponsored this past winter, entitled: "Wintering Bald Eagles at Cassville, Wis. 1964-65." The second, for \$1.00, is: "A Field Guide to Locating Bald Eagles at Cassville, Wis." The second publication is designed for the bird watcher and photographer. It contains maps of the area, showing where to watch migrations and find the feeding areas and roosts. These publications may be obtained by writing to the club director, **Terrence N. Ingram**, Apple River, Illinois.

New Members Since May 20, 1965

The list below covers the three months ending approximately on September 1; if you joined the Society after that date, your name will appear in the December issue of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN. This list is rather small for two reasons: we have not had a membership mailing during the summer months, and some local bird clubs considering a change to I.A.S. Chapter status have not taken action as yet. As usual, one star * denotes a Contributing Member or Affiliated Club. We are happy to welcome all of you and especially urge those who are in the Chicago area to attend our Audubon Wildlife Films (by now you should have received your program card in the mail). May your stay with us be a long and happy one!

*Algonquin Garden Club, Algonquin

Ernest V. Bethards, Cordova

George R. Fricke, Chicago

Mrs. Jerry M. Gruitch, Lake Forest

Bruce Ippel, South Holland

Frances B. Johnson, Moline

Christopher Jones, South Holland

*Mrs. Dorothy Marquardt, Deerfield

Mrs. Henrietta D. Meredith, Chicago

Carl Nollen, Cicero

Mrs. Genevieve E. Sasse, Galesburg

*Mrs. Jay L. Smith, Palos Park

John D. Stewart, Elgin

*Frank H. Thiers, Rolling Meadows

Mrs. Sophia B. Travis, Chicago

*Mrs. Arthur J. Waldrom, Chicago

James D. Weaver, Rockford

Mrs. Fred Welty, Peoria

Mrs. Beulah G. Wuerthner, Chicago



TWO MORE LIFE MEMBERS

We are pleased to announce the addition of two more names to our rapidly growing list of Life Members. **Miss Muriel Lempert** of Belvidere changed to Life Membership status this summer. She originally became a member of the Society in 1962 following the death of her mother, who had been a member since 1929 . . . **Miss Gwendolyn Schroeder** of Chicago, who first joined the I.A.S. in January, 1965, used an accelerated four-payment plan to become a Life Member this summer.

NEST CARD PROGRAM

The North American Nest Card Program is winding up the 1965 nesting season, and many cards have already been returned. There are still many cards in the hands of the individual recorders, however, and these should be returned to us as quickly as they are completed. We are preparing the data for transferral onto I.B.M. cards, and a large bulk of material is needed for the first run, to be started soon.

Regional Centers may determine for their members whether their cooperators should return the cards to the center first, in order to complete local records, or whether they may be sent directly to us as they are completed: Laboratory of Ornithology, 33 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, N.Y.

Field Notes — September 1965

By Elton Fawks

We have been receiving more and more records, some with good supporting data and some very scanty. Any rare bird should be reported in detail. Space in the BULLETIN will not allow printing of all data, but incomplete material will be kept on file. An example of good reporting is printed below as a model. Keep sending in your records, written in any fashion, but support them with essential field data if possible.

By Lawrence G. Balch

On May 30, 1965, Mr. Howard Blume of Chicago, Mr. Roland Tidrick, Assistant Curator of the Lincoln Park Zoo, and I were doing field work in the meadow east of Powder Horn Marsh, which is located in Chicago near Wolf Lake. At about 6:30 a.m. we saw a large black bird alight in the marsh, some distance away. Observing it through binoculars, we immediately noticed that the bird was an ibis, and we assumed it to be a Glossy Ibis. We walked around the marsh to get a better look, and then attempted to wade toward the bird in order to photograph it at close range, but deep water prevented this.

The bird spent the morning feeding, and we observed it intermittently. Later in the morning, the bird began feeding at closer range, and we took 16 mm. movies through a 6" lens. We could clearly see, through a 25-power telescope, a band of white extending from the upper mandible, around the eye, to the lower mandible. This marked the bird as a White-faced Ibis, not the Glossy Ibis. We continued observation throughout the morning, and when we left at 1:30 p.m., the bird was resting on an isolated clump of vegetation in the center of the marsh.

Volume I of the **Handbook of North American Birds** lists the White-faced Ibis as a subspecies, **Plegadis falcinellus chihi**, of the Glossy Ibis, but the 1957 **A.O.U. Checklist** considers it a distinct species, **P. chihi**. I have consulted various sources, but can find no record of previous sighting of this species in Illinois. There are records of its occurrence in Michigan, Ohio, and western New York, however. The principal breeding grounds of this species are in California, Utah, and Nevada, where it is essentially non-migratory.

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White-faced Ibis — a second sighting, May 30, at Powder Horn Forest Preserve, Cook County, by Lawrence Balch, Howard Blume and Roland Tidrick.

Common Loon — March 15, seen by Clyde Mitchell at Crab Orchard Lake.

White Pelican — August 15 and 23 — Calumet, Cook County, by Charles Clark (C.O.S. field trip).

Cattle Egret — May 13, one found at Barstow by Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frink; four seen May 31 below Muscatine, Iowa, across the river from Illinois, by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dau.

European Widgeon — seen in May (date?) in Jackson Park, Chicago, by Mrs. Amy Baldwin.

Canvasback — with three downy young, July 12, at Powder Horn Forest Preserve, by Charles Clark. As far as we know, this is the first Illinois nesting record.

Ruff — August 15 or 21 (?) at Calumet Flats, 103rd & Stony Island, Cook County, by Lawrence Balch.

Great Black-backed Gull — July 28, at Wilmette Harbor, by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brechlin.

Ringed Turtle Dove — no date, Shepley's yard (?) Chicago, by Charles Clark. Possibly an escaped captive.

Artic Three-toed Woodpecker — May 2, at Morton Arboretum, by Richard Hoger.

Whimbrel and Willets — in a flock — May (30?), Northwestern University Flats, by Evanston Bird Club.

Steller's Jay — May (?), Little Red School House, Palos Hills Forest Preserve, Cook County, by Peter Dring. A western species, far out of its normal range.

Western Kingbird — May 25, Herrin, Illinois, by Clyde Mitchell.

Bullock's Oriole — May 1, two singing males at Horseshoe Lake, Illinois, by Dr. William Southern.

Evening Grosbeak — August 23, South Holland, by Bruce Ippel.

2309 Fifth Ave., Moline, Ill.



N.C.R.I. TO DISCUSS POPULATION PRESSURES

"Population Pressures on Conservation" will be the theme of the 11th annual conservation conference of the Natural Resource Council of Illinois. The meeting will be held at Camp Sagawau in Palos Park Forest Preserve near Lemont, Ill., on the week-end of Oct. 1-3, 1965.

The Friday night session, called the "President's Night," will feature a round table discussion by presidents of various conservation groups. Saturday morning will be devoted to discussion of industrial pressures on the land. In the afternoon, delegates will hear a talk by State Rep. Robert Mann of the Hyde Park area of Chicago, who will analyze "Population, Conservation and the High Cost of Government." Rep. Mann is noted for his interest in population problems and social welfare legislation. Two new films will be shown; one dealing with the landscape is called, "Population Ecology."

The noted lecturer and scientist, Dr. Hugh Iltis of the University of Wisconsin, will be the banquet speaker. He will show his new film, "Man and His Vanishing Environment." Dr. Iltis is well known for his dynamic pleas for preservation of natural areas by conservation clubs.

Sunday morning will feature a new film called, "Wild Rivers of America." Further information may be obtained from Mrs. Sylvia Dillon, Corresponding Secretary, N.R.C.I., 826 N. Blanchard St., Wheaton, Ill. Meetings will be held at the Old Farm House in Palos Park, and camping will be permitted. The public is invited to participate.



A PROCLAMATION

State of Illinois — Executive Department

WHEREAS, The Illinois Audubon Society has requested that the month of October 1965 be known as Hawk and Owl Protection Month in Illinois, and

WHEREAS, Progressive legislation passed in 1957 and 1959 concerning the protection of predator birds should not be ignored by our citizens, and

WHEREAS, Extensive damage to agriculture by rats, mice, rabbits, squirrels and gophers can be controlled if hunters would stop the indiscriminate killing of hawks and owls, those useful predators and aids of man,

NOW THEREFORE, I, Otto Kerner, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby proclaim that the month of October 1965 be known as HAWK AND OWL PROTECTION MONTH in Illinois, and request that all of our citizens, as well as our public officials in our 102 counties, uphold the law regarding our predator birds.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Illinois to be affixed.

(SEAL)

Done at the Capitol, in the City of Springfield, the SECOND day of AUGUST, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five, and of the State of Illinois the one hundred and forty-seventh.

(Signed) *Otto J. Kerner*, Governor

West Suburban Audubon Wildlife Films

The Du Page Audubon Society, in cooperation with the Rotary Club of Wheaton, Illinois, and the National Audubon Society, is presenting a second series of Audubon Wildlife Films at Wheaton College. The color movies will be shown in Edman Chapel on North Washington Street at the college. Adult season tickets are \$4.00 each; family season tickets are \$9.00, and single admissions are \$1.00 each, with half prices to students. Each lecture, personally narrated by a noted wildlife photographer, begins at 8:00 p.m. on the following dates:

Monday, October 4: **New England Saga**, by John D. Bulger.

Wednesday, November 3: **Teton Trails**, by Charles T. Hotchkiss.

Wednesday, November 24: **Island Treasure**, by Walter J. Breckenridge.

Thursday, February 3, 1966: **The Right to Live**, by C. P. Lyons.

Thursday, March 10, 1966: **Alberta Outdoors**, by Edgar T. Jones.

Mail orders for tickets should be sent to The Rotary Club of Wheaton, c/o Clifford Carrison, 411 S. President Street, Wheaton, Illinois.

ALWAYS ANOTHER GOAL

*By Betty Groth**Vice President — Conservation*

At first it was exciting — the prospect of seeing a 19½-inch, spectacular woodpecker with enormous black-and-white wings and a flashing red crest. But after five years of seeking the Pileated Woodpecker in its own nesting area, in a wilderness which had been his home for decades, the bird was still off my life list. Not to have seen it was no longer exciting. It was a disgrace.

Near brushes in discovery came early. "Professor Trombley reports he has seen it near the 1916 cottage." I heard the great bird then, but a twist of my head in a circle showed only gull shadows crossing the hemlock trees from bay to bay.

The thrill of impending discovery came the next year as we motored down the narrow private road 7/10 of a mile from the highway to the big house. Several hundred feet from the stone wall that bordered the house and garden, the car stopped. Dr. Margaret Brookes pointed at the tall, dead maple stump six feet from the road. "Your woodpecker was right there yesterday. See those large oval and oblong diggings? The big fresh chips on the ground? He worked on that yesterday." Excitement rose at the possibility — for twenty days I would be here to see him again and again.

That was the year the great gray Sandhill Crane crossed high over the garden, with the setting sun lighting up his bright red forehead. The year of my longest bird list — the Indigo Bunting singing me awake at 4:30 a.m. on my bedroom windowsill, the Crested Flycatcher with its yellow breast at the same sill the next morning, inspecting new phone wires, a novelty in the wilderness. Swelling my bird list were the orange-bronze, immature Red Crossbill, Blue Grosbeak, Purple Finch. The Black-throated Green Warbler nested in the giant arbor vitae by the screened porch, but although we could hear the young squeaking when the male came with food, we could not spot the nest from any point on the porch, in the garden, or any floor of the house, including the attic. This warbler nest is not difficult to find. It is impossible. We had two yearling fawns eating maple brush by the road. A Ruffed Grouse guided her chicks at midday along the stone wall, and a fox followed at supper-time. Once a porcupine came to call at the kitchen door, but never the Pileated Woodpecker. I combed the woods for hours, for days, but he evaded me. Frustration grew monumental.

Reports came in the week after I left: "He flew right in front of the car as we drove by the dead maple stump." Somebody who had never been there before "Saw him cling for a moment to the giant birch tree outside the front door." I hated everybody who had seen the woodpecker. The bird had made a fool of me. News came that he had moved eastward into the Ellstrom's woods, where they "saw him all winter."

The crowning humiliation came with a phone call from the Lee Bullens at the year-round home in the east woods: "Do YOU have young woodpeckers? WE have THREE so far. In the yard." They had young Pileateds —

and I hadn't seen the first generation yet. Invited to tea at the Bullens, I was shown slides of the Pileated Woodpecker, color prints of the Pileated Woodpecker, a firewood log — never to be burned — with enormous woodpecker diggings in full pattern — Mr. Bullen pointed proudly to the ten-inch oblong hole. Mrs. Bullen related that just two weeks ago she had stopped the car, backed up, and sat WATCHING THE GREAT WOODPECKER hammer at a stump on the ground five feet away.

I gasped in wonder. "You mean he was five feet from your car and he didn't fly away?" "Imperturbable," she laughed softly. "I watched him for five minutes and he never paid any attention to me. Finally I got tired of watching him and drove home with the groceries."

I was nearly hysterical. She got tired of watching him — and I hadn't seen him after searching for five years. That was the day I said farewell to looking for the woodpecker. I crossed him off my list of things to do — things to live for. Everybody who was anybody had seen him. Seven had been reported in the Peninsula area when Harold Wilson led the last Christmas Bird Count. I would go down in history as the only person in the north woods never to see one.

So this year, when Mrs. Huber, the housekeeper, said one noon, "I heard that big woodpecker knocking near here again," I couldn't care less. That bird wasn't for me. If I had struggled for five years to see him, I would not see him in the sixth. Other things had made up for the loss: the flaming Scarlet Tanager feeding his green offspring in a tree by the car; three foxes and three raccoons eating supper by the bird bath on July 4th; a baby porcupine in the path of our car lights at twilight; Ruffed Grouse stopping the car in the morning; bluebirds and wrens nesting in houses four feet apart at the neighbors; Rose-breasted Grosbeaks feeding their young beside the window. There were myriads of wildflowers, orchards, gardens, woods, water and islands. What more could any one want?

At supper, as Dr. Brookes and I were eating on the screened porch high over Green Bay, looking at the far flung islands, I scarcely looked up over my French toast and strawberries at the sound of a heavy thump. "Do you hear an animal knocking its tail on the steps?" I asked. She said quietly, "No." "Well, something is slamming against wood. It MUST be an animal."

I put down my fork and turned around. In a flash the binoculars were in hand. A large, black, feathered tail was disappearing slowly up a dead hemlock. The birch tree was in the way. Hungrily my eyes followed the tail. It belonged to something big. It might be . . . It could be . . . It must be! It disappeared. Frustrated again, I lowered the glasses, then saw an enormous span of black and white flop down from the dead hemlock into full view. I beheld the spectacular red crest. Slowly the Pileated Woodpecker flapped over a dying ash tree, careened toward the woods and disappeared. I felt fulfilled. I had a goal, and when I quit striving, quit fussing, quit trying to make it happen, it came to me — unexpectedly. Is life like that? When you quit struggling, fighting, trying to force things to happen, do the best things of life come to you?

179 Villa Road, Addison, Illinois 60101



GOV. KERNER SIGNS BILLBOARD CONTROL LAW

By Raymond Mostek

The above is a headline I never expected to see in a newspaper, but it appeared this June. The new law, enacted by the General Assembly, will not become effective until 1967. It would prohibit erection of all but limited types of commercial billboards within 660 feet of the right-of-way of the new Federal Interstate Highway System. In most instances, the federal government pays up to 90% of the cost of roads. The new law will result in a federal bonus to Illinois of up to \$4,000,000.

After several years of delay, how was it that such a controversial measure, so bitterly opposed by billboard interests, was passed by a legislature not noted for great accomplishments? There are several answers: The state administration wanted the bill passed and actively sought support for it; the new "blue ribbon" legislature, elected at large, did not include some of the strong opponents; the Chicago Motor Club, long silent on the matter, finally joined the American Automobile Association and urged its passage; the Garden Clubs of Illinois worked steadily in its favor; the press and several columnists proclaimed the disgrace of our public highways; and finally, President Johnson's suggestion that he would seek strong federal legislation against billboard blight aroused support and publicity.

What role did the I.A.S. Roadside Committee play in all this? A great one! Last December, we sent out copies of Michael Frome's article on Roadside Blight to all Illinois legislators; letters and telegrams were sent to Governor Kerner, the Illinois Highway Department and several key legislators; letters of thanks to the House sponsors of the bill were dispatched by our Regional Secretaries. Hundreds of letters have been mailed to billboard advertisers, urging them to end their "uglification of America's roadsides." Billboard stickers were distributed.

We can be proud that Illinois has finally joined the growing list of states which have acted in behalf of preservation of natural beauty along their roadsides.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill. 60148



Pesticides News

By Mrs. Arthur M. Jens, Jr.

A federal bill, H.R. 4157, which would increase the amount of money that can be appropriated to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for research on pesticide-wildlife relationships, and would also require better labeling of packaged pesticides to warn of dangers to fish or wildlife, was introduced. PLEASE WRITE YOUR REPRESENTATIVES! A similar bill, S. 1623, has already passed the Senate.

Another bill, H.R. 4158, would require advance consultation with federal and state wildlife agencies before any federal agency could undertake a

big spraying program. A third bill, H.R. 4159, would establish a new system of predator control based on modern wildlife and would make over archaic programs using mass poisoning. **PLEASE WRITE!**

The Illinois Pesticide Control Committee is trying to get a sponsor for state legislation that would appropriate funds for research on non-chemical pest control. (The federal Department of Agriculture got \$25,500,000 for the development of controls other than highly toxic, residual chemicals). The Illinois Natural History Survey asked for \$80,000 in its budget for pesticide-wildlife studies.

An editorial in the **Journal of the American Medical Association** of November 2, 1964, stated, "Generalized Community spraying should only be done when designed to eliminate a definite health hazard . . ."

The subcommittee on Agriculture of the federal House Appropriations Committee recently caused a big stir by attacking Rachel Carson's "Silent Springs," which continues to wield power. This has pleased the \$385 million pesticide industry. Over-all sales were up 15% last year, but the pesticides Rachel Carson specifically attacked went down in sales. Secretary Udall last fall issued an order to avoid the use of persistent pesticides which remain in the soil for years (aldrin, dieldrin, D.D.T., endrin, heptachlor, chlordane and lindane, for example) on lands controlled by the Department of Interior. The subcommittee's report said that the book unduly alarmed the public and created panic. The report has caused a rash of editorials and letters to the editor, and so the pesticide controversy continues to rage.

Many people have been asking about bidrin, a systemic organophosphate for Dutch elm disease. It is highly toxic, and there have not been studies of effects on wildlife. The Illinois Natural History Survey is not recommending it for elm protection at this time, feeling that more research and wider evaluation is necessary. The report that Audubon Societies are recommending it is not true. We are simply watching it, along with other new ideas. We continue to recommend excellent **SANITATION** (elimination of all dead and dying trees, and of all other dead elm wood), feeding and watering.

DON'T FORGET OUR MOVIE "THE SILENT SPRING OF RACHEL CARSON" FOR ONE OF YOUR PROGRAMS.

22W210 Stanton Road, Glen Ellyn, Ill.



SLIM FLIGHT OF DUCKS FORECAST FOR 1965

When the **Waterfowl Advisory Committee** met in Washington Aug. 10, Director John S. Gottschalk of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife revealed that a larger-than-expected hunter kill last winter reduced the continental duck breeding population to the lowest level since reliable surveys were started in 1947.

As a result, no increase in fall flights over 1964 is forecast this year, despite better nesting conditions after several years of drought in the Canadian "duck factory." Aerial and ground surveys conducted by Bureau biologists in the nesting areas showed the breeding population of all ducks down 23 per cent compared to 1964. Mallards and pintails, the two most popular gun birds, were down 21 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively.

Speaking as a member of the Advisory Committee, Audubon President Carl W. Buchheister urged "conservative regulations" that would assure sending "25 per cent more breeding birds back to the nesting grounds" next spring.

"I believe the duck hunters of America — if told the facts as we have heard them here — would ardently support a very limited shooting season in order to restore the resource to relative abundance while water conditions are good and on the upswing," Mr. Buchheister said.

"Much has been said about how the regulations imposed by the federal government have been causing duck hunters to give up the sport. Gentlemen, please, let's face the facts. The condition that has been discouraging the hunters is the scarcity of birds. To have any more liberal shooting regulations in recent years would have brought disaster. As it was, the unjustified liberalization last year (which the National Audubon Society advised against) courted disaster by causing a further decline in the already depleted breeding stocks."

Mr. Buchheister also opposed any extension of Sandhill Crane shooting into Oklahoma, Colorado and Wyoming, as had been requested by those states. He also opposed requests for open season on Whistling Swans in areas of Montana and Nevada, and strongly urged that swan shooting be discontinued in Utah.

From "The Audubon Leaders' Conservation Guide," Aug. 15, 1965



MRS. C. F. RUSSELL RETIRES

After ten years of service to The Illinois Audubon Society, Mrs. C. F. Russell of Decatur has retired from the Board of Directors. Long known as a dedicated conservationist, Mrs. Russell served as President of the Decatur Audubon Society, and was Recording Secretary and a Director of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois. Mrs. Russell has also been active in Junior Audubon work and in The Decatur Garden Club. She has served the Society as Chairman of the Bald Eagle Club and as Sanctuary Registrar.

It was her suggestion that led to the creation of the I.A.S. "Conservation and Ornithological Award." Long-time members of the Society may recall the Annual Meeting reception which was held at her 100-year-old farm home atop "Breeze Hill" near Moweaqua, Ill., several years ago. Suffering from chronic ill health, Mrs. Russell has had to forego many conservation activities in recent years. We wish her a speedy and lasting recovery that will assure many happy days on the tree farm she loves so well.



Eastern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*)

By Anna C. Ames

The Flicker, state bird of Alabama, is the largest of our common woodpeckers and probably the best known, as it spends much time on the ground. Most woodpeckers are largely black and white, but flickers are brown and white. They also differ from most of their relatives in having sharp-pointed, slightly curved bills instead of straight and chisel-like ones. The white rump is conspicuous in flight, as are the yellow wing linings. A black crescent extends across the breast, and there is a red patch on the nape. Below the black crescent, the underparts are white, with numerous large black spots. The male has black whiskers. Stiff, spiny tails serve as props as the birds hitch their way up trees. The flicker has a foot adapted for tree climbing, with two toes in front and two behind. The Yellow-shafted Flicker attracts widespread attention and as a result "is credited with having more than a hundred common names, most of them arising from some prominent characteristic." (Lemmon). The bird can hardly be said to have a song, but it utters loud cries from time to time, including the piercing "flickering" call from which it derives its official name. Its **wick wick, wick** has been termed a prolonged laugh. Its notes are **klee-yer** and **flick-a, flick-a. Yarrup, yarrup** he calls in flight. To his mate he says **yucker, yucker**.

Flickers are noisy birds. In addition to their many loud notes, they frequently drum on a resonant limb, tin roof, or inside the nest cavities. This "is an essential part of the call to courtship or mating," but is often used otherwise.

The courtship of the flicker has been termed "notorious." Bent says: "The courtship of the Flicker is a lively and spectacular performance, noisy, full of action, and often ludicrous, as three or more birds of both sexes indulge in their comical dancing, nodding, bowing and swaying motions, or chase each other around the trunk or through the branches of a tree." The female takes the initiative. I once saw two flickers facing each other, high on a limb of a tree, with wings open and tails spread. They bowed to each other repeatedly, to the right and then to the left. Evidently mated, they flew away together.

Flickers sometimes use a ready-made hole or a bird box for their nesting site, but they usually nest in holes that they themselves excavate in trees living or dead, in poles, posts, stumps, etc. Males and females share in the work of digging a hole, located from five to ninety feet high, about a foot deep, with a three-inch entrance at the top. The five to ten plain, glossy white eggs are laid on chips at the bottom of the hole.

The parents share in the 11 to 12 days of incubation. The one on the nest is fed by the other. They seem very affectionate, continuing their wooing antics during the brooding season, and sharing in the care of the young. I once found the nesting stump of a pair of Flickers and heard the loud buzzing of the young within when I tapped on the stump. One flicker, whose eggs were removed, laid 71 eggs in 72 days. The young are hatched

blind and naked, and remain in their home longer than most other birds. They are fully feathered before leaving the nest. Usually there is but one brood a season.

In their food habits, flickers are highly beneficial. They feed extensively upon ants, which they collect by means of an extensile, sticky tongue two inches in length. The tongue can be extended beyond the bill because of the long bronchial arches. The flicker spends more time on the ground than other woodpeckers and eats more ants than any other bird. It is claimed that one flicker may eat 50,000 ants for one meal. "About 75 per cent of its animal food, or 45 per cent of the entire diet, consists of ants." (Bent). "When the young are on the wing, the whole family often turns to a fruit diet, especially wild cherries, pepperidge berries, and even barberry and poison ivy." (Lemmon). The flicker eats only a few predaceous ground beetles. The remainder consist of harmful species. It eats insignificant quantities of grain and cultivated fruit.

The Yellow-shafted Flicker lives east of the Rockies, from the limit of trees in Canada south to Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, and breeds throughout its range. It winters north to the Great Lakes and southern New England. Although the northern flickers in general migrate each spring and fall in large, loosely associated companies, through most of its range one may see an occasional bird even in midwinter.

927 Brummel St., Evanston, Illinois 60202



How the Passenger Pigeon Became Extinct

By John Rybicki

In the history of the conservation movement of the United States, probably nothing better symbolizes the ability of man to destroy wildlife on a large scale than the extinction of the Passenger Pigeon. Early in the 19th century there were no less than 3 to 5 billions of these birds; about the end of the year 1900, the last wild Passenger Pigeon had disappeared.

Descriptions of the great movements of these birds early in the 19th century are almost beyond belief. Both Alexander Wilson and John James Audubon reported seeing flocks of over one billion birds. Audubon saw a huge flock in 1813 while riding between Hardensburg and Louisville, Ky. During the 55-mile trip, the air was so full of pigeons that "the light of noonday was obscured as by an eclipse." This continued for three days. The atmosphere became strongly impregnated with the odor of the birds. Men and boys crowded the banks of the Ohio River, shooting at the birds as they passed low over the water, providing meat for the entire population for a week or more.

Audubon estimated that the mile-wide flock, passing overhead for three hours, traveling at a rate of a mile a minute, with two pigeons per square yard, contained one billion, one hundred fifty million, one hundred thirty six thousand passenger pigeons. This was only a small part of the three-day flight! How, then, did this species become extinct?

The Passenger Pigeon was a 16 to 17-inch long dove. Its tail was long, about half the length of its body. The neck and head were rather small.

The wings were long and pointed. The plumage was unusually beautiful, being generally grey-blue above, and reddish-fawn below. The lower throat, chest, and sides of the adult male were a bright orange.

The normal range of the Passenger Pigeon was all over the central and eastern part of the United States, and the central and eastern part of southern Canada. The normal breeding range was in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, southern Wisconsin, northern Kentucky, all of New England except for northern Maine, the southern part of Ontario, and the northern part of Illinois, including Chicago.

The Passenger Pigeon ate a wide variety of foods. About 90% of its diet was vegetable. Its most important foods were beechnuts and acorns. Beechnuts were considered to be the favorite food. The Passenger Pigeon also ate many other foods of lesser importance, including chestnuts, pine seeds, hemlock, elm, and birch seeds, berries of many kinds, and wild rice. Cherries became an important food source in the fall of the year. The birds ate many kinds of cultivated grains, corn, and peas, sometimes doing serious damage to farms. The animal portion of their diet included worms, snails, and a wide variety of insects. The Passenger Pigeon had an enormous appetite, since it spent a great deal of time moving from place to place. A large flock of pigeons would frequently clean an area of food so thoroughly that other wildlife was forced to move to another location to find food.

It is generally agreed that the destruction of the vast eastern forests of the United States began the decline of the Passenger Pigeon. The great beech and oak forests that had provided most of the food and nesting sites for the birds were leveled by the early settlers. As the United States gradually expanded westward, the range of the Passenger Pigeon was also pushed farther and farther west to unsettled lands. The early settlers also brought domesticated animals to the frontier. These animals, particularly pigs, competed with the pigeons for beech and oak mast.

The Passenger Pigeon, having a delicate flavor, was widely shot for food. This was made easy by the habit of the pigeons to travel in huge, tightly packed flocks as they migrated and searched for food. A hundred or more birds were sometimes brought down by a single shotgun blast into the flock. Most of these were injured, and would be killed later.

The pigeons were most vulnerable in their nesting and roosting areas. There is a record of a nesting site in Michigan that was 40 miles long and six miles wide. Over a hundred nests could be found in a single tree. The ground around the nesting site would be strewn with broken branches, eggs, and dead squabs after the birds had left.

The birds in their roosting sites were often so crowded together that branches 2 feet in diameter would collapse from the weight of the pigeons. It was unsafe to enter some roosting places at night because of falling branches. A great many trees in the roosting area would be killed. The ground after a roosting was sometimes covered with a foot-thick layer of dung. The Passenger Pigeon was quite unafraid of man, and could be approached easily. In nesting periods, for example, older birds could almost be touched before taking flight. The pigeons became more wary of man

as their numbers decreased, starting during the middle of the 19th century.

While many pigeons were killed by individual hunters, even more were captured and killed by the use of nets. Netting the pigeons for slaughter and then sale to markets in the eastern United States had become a full-time profession for an estimated 400 to 1,000 persons by the year 1860. It is not known even approximately how many Passenger Pigeons were sold in commercial markets. It is known, however, that the New York City market alone sold about 100 barrels a day, with about 30 dozen pigeons per barrel. Many more pigeons were killed than were ever sold or eaten, because of wastage.

The development of the railroads by 1860, and the introduction of the telegraph, made it possible for full-time netters to follow movements of the flocks of pigeons throughout the country during the entire year. The netter could learn of the arrival of a flock in a given area by telegram, and move to the new location in time to kill vast numbers of the birds for shipment to the east by rail.

All sorts of nets and traps were used by the netters. In most cases, a "bed" was prepared in an open field which could be baited to attract the birds. Both live and stuffed pigeons were used on the beds as decoys. The netters would generally wait in a hut or "bough house" for enough pigeons to alight on the bed. The net was usually thrown over the bed by the action of spring poles. During the 1870's, the birds were often lured by beds of grain or mud beds that had been salted, and then taken in huge nets, sometimes 2,000 to 3,000 pigeons at one time.

The pressure from hunters became so great that the Passenger Pigeons were dispersed into small flocks. The last truly great nesting area, which covered some 100,000 acres, was near Petoskey, Michigan, in 1878. The pigeons in this nesting were largely slaughtered by the hunters. The pigeons tended thereafter to gather only in small flocks where least molested by man.

A number of Passenger Pigeons probably could have survived to this day had it not been for their communal breeding habits. The pigeons laid only a few eggs a year. They depended on the mutual protection of the great nesting areas to insure that a large percentage of the young survived to replace those adults that died. If an adult died while it still had young in its nest, other adult members of the community took over the job of feeding the orphaned young. This, again, helped to insure that a relatively large percentage of the young birds survived to reproduce. Once the large flocks and nesting areas were broken up, and the protection they offered lost, the doom of the Passenger Pigeon was sealed. The species could not reproduce enough to make up for those that died.

It is believed that all hope of saving the species was lost by 1880. The pigeon was first seriously considered to be in danger of extinction in 1850, but legislation to stop the killing of the birds came "too little, too late." Protective legislation was often defeated because it could be argued that thousands of the birds were still living. The few conservation laws that were passed generally protected only the nestings, and at that, stopped only the shooting in the nesting area, not netting. The laws protecting the Passenger Pigeons were poorly enforced and often completely ignored. Not a single arrest was ever made under a law in the state of Pennsylvania protecting the nesting areas.

Persecution of the Passenger Pigeon continued until the last definitely known wild pigeon was shot in 1900. The last nesting in Illinois was in the spring of 1893. The last specimen was taken in Illinois about 1897. Sight records after 1900 are considered questionable, due to the similarity between the Passenger Pigeon and the Mourning Dove. The last specimen in captivity died in 1914 in the Cincinnati Zoo. A stuffed specimen can be seen at the Chicago Natural History Museum.

The extinction of the Passenger Pigeon demonstrated to conservationists the inability of many species of birds to adjust to the advance of man. Today, such species as the Bald Eagle and the Prairie Chicken are also endangered because man has changed their environment in a way to which the birds cannot adapt. If these species are to be saved, they will need constant effective protection. This protection must not come too late. The last wild Passenger Pigeons died just about 87 years after John James Audubon saw the great flock in Louisville, described earlier in this article — a reminder of how fast a species, at one time probably the most numerous in North America, can be destroyed.

2238 Spruce Road, Homewood, Illinois



BIRTHDAY SOLILOQUY

By Joseph Dvorak

With mixed feelings, I would dare say,
You view the world this birthday morning.
Do you love the crowds? — Then windy congresses
Of birds are yours, as you invite your friends
To celebrate a milestone on life's highway.

But should your thoughts turn to solitude,
The madding crowd is not for you —
Rather the lone flying one, the waterfowl,
Winging over the marsh in search of
Reedy refuge, shares your mood.

Life's highway is a fearsome way;
We know not whence its turning:
But if, at journey's end, we say,
"Well was the work its learning,"
We need not fear the verdict, nay,
Nor discount our own earning.

933 N. Long Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60651

Editor's Note: Mr. Dvorak, a Life Member of the I.A.S. for over 11 years, sent in his poem with a note announcing his retirement and leisurely excursion to the West Coast to re-settle near Burbank, California. He is also a Life Member of The American Ornithologists' Union, and holds memberships in the National Audubon Society, Chicago Ornithological Society, the Wilderness Society, and other conservation and nature groups. We wish him, "Happy wanderings."

BOOK REVIEW

OUR MARGIN OF LIFE, by Eugene M. Poirot, illustrated by Charles W. Schwartz. Vantage Press (publisher's address not given). 200 plus pages. 1964.

Gene Poirot, Missouri farmer, soil chemist, naturalist, conservationist and writer; presents a dynamic argument for the urgent need of specific conservation goals — a common sense, practical soil-building program to save American farms from eroding so much that they will no longer be able to produce the food and fiber essential to a prosperous people. Mr. Poirot points out in simple logic how the prairie soil that nourished the bison, the Prairie Chicken and the Indian will continue to nourish us if we follow nature's irrefutable law:

"Return to the soil that which has been taken from it, and keep the soil in place." — The living soil that provides the margin of life for the Sharp-shinned Hawk as well as for man; soil that assures food, protection and reproduction.

Each living thing, from soil microbe to man, has a vital inter-relationship in the jig-saw puzzle of life. It is man's responsibility, having dominion over all, to find the meaning of each piece and to fit it into the whole ecological scheme of Mother Nature. If any piece is lost, we are all the losers.

Each species has its place in the pattern of life. It is man's job to ferret out the inter-relationships. A prairie is Mother Nature's storehouse of accumulated values. If he destroys the soil, man destroys himself. The prairie cock, strutting, dancing and booming in all his spring courtship frenzy, is but prairie soil transformed by Mother Nature's magic.

Man has just begun to investigate the why's and wherefore's of these intricate life-to-life balances. The law of the prairie teaches us the essential rules of survival, soil-to-soil and life-to-life, based upon the land. Any Federal farm program that succeeds must be based upon these fundamental principles of the living topsoil.

Our present government subsidy payments, based on parity and increased production, destroy the soil, build up unneeded surpluses at excessive costs. A simple soil bank program conserves and restores soil, water, forests, and grassland cover, providing the food and shelter essential to wildlife. Restoration requires greater talent than destruction of the chain of life, which must move upward from soil microbe to man, or not at all.

This is a book that should be read and converted into an overall, realistic conservation action program based on common sense, basic use of resources to keep America truly strong and prosperous.

History provides plenty of examples of poverty, misery and starvation as the only alternative.

Joseph W. Galbreath, 9405 S. Richfield Rd., East St. Louis, Ill.



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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

The Society was organized over sixty years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas that birds need for their survival. In many cases the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws has not guaranteed their enforcement. We invite you to join us in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation and in cooperating with all other organizations which work for the protection of our natural resources.

Headquarters of the Society are at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

Active Members	\$3.00 annually
Contributing Members	\$5.00 annually
Club Affiliation	\$5.00 annually
Sustaining Members	\$10.00 annually
*Life Members	\$100.00
*Benefactors	\$500.00
*Patrons	\$1,000.00

*Payable in installments of \$25.00 or more.

Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society, as well as change of address notices, should be sent to **Mr. Paul Schulze, Treasurer**, 622 S. Wisconsin Ave., Villa Park, Illinois.

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THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

By Raymond Mostek

In an exciting, dramatic, illustrated talk before the Natural Resources Council of Illinois, Dr. Hugh Iltis of the Botany Department of the University of Wisconsin summed up doctrines that we have recognized for many years. His lecture: "Man and His Vanishing Environment—A Contemporary Catastrophe," was an indictment against man's careless use and trusteeship of the woods, soil, water, and wildlife of the planet Earth.

The 12th Annual Natural Resources Council of Illinois Meeting was held at Camp Sagawau in the Palos Park Forest Preserve near Lemont. The Friday night session opened with a panel discussion on conservation problems as they affect Illinois and Chicago. Participants were Floyd Zebell of the Izaak Walton League, Harvey Tenner of the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, Betty Groth of the Illinois Audubon Society, and William Edinger of the National Campers and Hikers Association. Mr. Stuart Chase, Chairman of the Daniel Burnham Committee of Hyde Park in Chicago, enlivened the discussion with a detailed report of the dramatic fight to save over 800 trees in Jackson Park, many over 75 years of age. The trees were destroyed by order of Mayor Richard Daley to provide a high-speed expressway through the park. Infuriated by the expressway plans, members of the committee tied signs to scores of trees, defying arrest by police. Others carried several destroyed tree branches before the mayor's home. Their dramatic fight on the south side of the city appears lost, but their efforts resulted in sufficient protest to city hall to halt similar tree destruction in Lincoln Park, also affected by highway plans.

The Saturday morning session was devoted to talks on air pollution and the Iowa Conservation District plans. The afternoon included a discussion and films on the effects of population pressures on natural resources. "Wild Rivers of America," a new sound film by Humble Oil Company, portrayed the beauty and wilderness values to be found in a wild river, whether the current is fast or slow. The rivers of this nation are under ceaseless attack from the U. S. Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. The dam builders not only seek to invade the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, but they plan to "drown Alaska" with the mammoth Rampart Dam over the Yukon River, and thus "create employment and industrial opportunities" while they destroy a vast natural area, wipe out wildlife habitats, and decimate the Pacific Flyway.

"House of Man" and "Population Ecology" dramatically portrayed life on a crowded planet. Rev. Don Shaw, Education Director of the Chicago Planned Parenthood Association, told the audience that parts of Yosemite National Park and other scenic wonderlands which he has visited lately are being destroyed by the vast numbers of visitors. The population of this nation (over 194,797,000 as of August 1965) is due to double within 35 years. Wilderness experiences will become more and more difficult to obtain. Over

10,000,000 visits were recorded to our National Parks in 1940; the number reached over 65,000,000 by 1964. It took more than a million years for humanity to reach its first 3 billion (in 1960), but unless world birth rates are drastically curbed, the second three billion will exist by the year 2000. Increased longevity is causing an increase in human population. Rev. Shaw asked: "How does one protect wildlife, wildflowers, parks, rivers, forests and refuges from this kind of human pressure?"

Speaking in San Francisco before the United Nations in June, President Lyndon Johnson said: "Let us act on the fact that less than five dollars invested in population control is worth a hundred dollars invested in economic growth." It is now widely recognized that western science and technology cannot significantly raise the standard of living of the undernourished two-thirds of the world without population stabilization. Rev. Shaw declared that, "We should be more concerned with the quality of lives people lead here on earth rather than the quantity of numbers." He felt that we have been led into error by the Biblical injunction: "men should be fruitful and multiply." The importance of life includes the creation and enjoyment of beauty, an increased sense of significance, and the preservation of all sources of pure wonder and delight.

State Rep. Robert Mann, a winner of the "Best Legislator Award" of the Independent Voters of Illinois, urged the conservation forces of this state to become more vocal. Far too little is heard from them on many important issues. Only a few conservationists participate in political affairs. Far too few write their legislators—he mentioned that he received a handful of letters on the proposed \$100,000,000 recreation and land acquisition bond issue. (It lost by less than a dozen votes in the Illinois House although it passed the Senate). Mr. Mann suggested that sportsmen's clubs, Audubon clubs, hikers, camping clubs, and garden clubs invite more political officeholders to address their meetings.

In an electrifying talk of almost two hours, Dr. Hugh Iltis spoke to a packed N.R.C.I. banquet audience. Moving quickly from the origin of life, Dr. Iltis took us on to Greece and Rome. He quoted from Homer about the great forests, and later from Plato about their woeful decline. Dr. Iltis cited Mexico, Peru, and other parts of the Americas as lands with unlimited human reproduction and limited land resources. "Man strides across the landscape and deserts follow in his footsteps." He cited the secret cutting of forests under cover of night by peasants who use the wood for fuel because no other fuel is available.

Dr. Iltis stated that we need to preserve samples of all prairies and land areas—not minute areas of 12 to 25 acres, but 300 to one thousand acres. In all the wealth of original Illinois prairie, not one large area is left today; we have only remnants along fences and railroad tracks. He decried the destruction of forests in the Middle West and the terrifying speed with which the magnificent redwoods of California are now being cut. He urged his audience to read, study and evangelize, to spend more time fund-raising and less time on socializing.

Dr. Iltis declared that we need land for recreation, learning, enjoyment and research—that we should seek to preserve entire biological communities for the gorilla, the buffalo, the tundra, the desert, the forest and the prairie, with decentralized and rehumanized cities. We need and need urgently the control of human population. Dr. Iltis concluded: "Only by a new land ethic, by an ecologically sound philosophy, can man preserve and maintain an en-

vironment in which full and rewarding life is possible, not only in a material sense, but in a psychological, emotional, and spiritual sense. What it shall be is up to you."

Mr. Russell Duffin of Danville was re-elected Chairman of the N.R.C.I. Mr. Floyd Zebell of Joliet and Elton Fawks of East Moline were re-elected Vice-Chairmen, Mrs. Doris Westfall of Danville was elected Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Margaret Martling of Oak Park was reelected Recording Secretary. It was the largest conference held in the 12-year existence of the organization. The next conference will be held on Oct. 7, 8, and 9, 1966 at Allerton Park in Monticello, Ill.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard,, Ill. 60148



I.A.S. Field Notes — November, 1965

By Elton Fawks

Only a few field records have been received so far this fall. A few spring reports were received late; they have not been included, as nothing unusual was noted. Your Field Notes Editor is looking forward to the day when enough reports come in to show population trends in Illinois.

WHITE PELICAN—9/26 seen at Spring Lake near Savanna by Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frink.

WHISTLING SWAN—10/31 five seen in borrow pit along Interstate Highway 80 near Atkinson by Mr. and Mrs. Don Price and Mr. and Mrs. Elton Fawks.

OSPREY—9/25 observed over new fill in Lake Michigan east of Northwestern University by members of Evanston Bird Club.

9/25 seen near Monmouth by Elton Fawks.

9/25 reported at Colona by Jacob Frink.

9/27 seen over Skokie Lagoons, Cook County, by Ralph M. Eiseman.

PEREGRINE FALCON—9/25 seen in Skokie, Cook County, by Ralph M. Eiseman.

PIGEON HAWK (MERLIN)—9/24 observed near Naperville by Mike Janis.

SHORT-EARED OWL—9/25 two seen on Northwestern University fill by Evanston Bird Club.

CHIMNEY SWIFT—9/25 migration southward in large numbers at irregular intervals noted all day long by Mrs. Irene Mostek. No attempt made to keep a count.

COMMON CROW—9/27 over 2500 flushed from trees in late afternoon near the canal at Green River by Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frink.

10/31 found about 2000 in fields near New Boston (same observers).

WATER PIPIT—9/25 seen on Northwestern University fill by Evanston Bird Club.

WARBLERS—10/1 apparently a wave passed through Rock Island the previous night, as 29 warblers of eight species were found dead in mid morning by Mr. Mickhager in the streets below WHBF radio tower. No other species were found; apparently the whole wave consisted of warblers. The following identifications were made by Peter Petersen, Jr.: **BLACK AND WHITE**—1; **TENNESSEE**—3; **NASHVILLE**—8; **YELLOW**—1; **MAGNOLIA**—2; **BAY-BREASTED**—12; **PALM**—1; **MOURNING**—1.

PINE SISKIN—10/14 three seen on sunflowers left standing outside of kitchen window by Mrs. Irene Mostek.

If all bird clubs followed the practice of Evanston Bird Club of sending in regular reports of unusual species seen on their weekly or monthly field trips, what a wonderful series of **Field Notes** we would have! To assure publication in the AUDUBON BULLETIN for March, please send your records to your Field Notes Editor by Feb. 15, 1966. This includes any exceptional species (or uncommon numbers of the less common species) seen at your bird feeders.

2309 Fifth Avenue, Moline, Illinois

THE I.A.S. CHAPTER SYSTEM

By Mrs. Kenneth V. Fiske,
Director of Extension

The Illinois Audubon Society has always aided and urged the formation of local bird clubs. Now it has developed a system aimed toward the organizing of local groups or individuals interested in finding fellow hobbyists. The establishment of a **System of Chapters** is a step of major importance in the I.A.S. goal of service to its affiliated clubs as well as potential clubs.

What is a Chapter? A local club which ascribes to the policies and purposes of the Illinois Audubon Society. Each member of the Chapter pays annual dues to the Society and receives all membership privileges. A fixed percentage of the dues reverts to the local club. Each Chapter sends a Representative to the I.A.S. Board. Through this especially close association, local clubs can benefit from the more extensive resources of the I.A.S., its educational and technical material, and its stature in state and national affairs.

Illinois **needs** strong leadership in affairs of nature study and conservation. The I.A.S. and its local affiliates must grow so that the Society can continue to be a vital and active force. If your local club would like to have more information about forming an I.A.S. Chapter, write to **Mrs. Kenneth V. Fiske, Director of Extension.**

9313 Bull Valley Road, Woodstock, Illinois



OUR FIRST CHAPTER: LAKE-COOK

LAKE-COOK CHAPTER claims the distinction of being the first of its kind in the I.A.S. We have enrolled our first 100 active birders, and we saw our first Golden Eagle one year ago.

In the spring of 1964 it was felt that in this Lake County and northern Cook County area, a bird club was needed to bring together people who had the same hobbies and outdoor interests. Under the leadership of **Paul Downing**, a former president of the I.A.S., announcements were circulated in March, calling for the formation of an Audubon Chapter, with a space for people to indicate their interest and support for the new club. An organizational meeting was held in April, electing our officers and appointing committee chairmen. Our membership now ranges from Winnetka on the south to Waukegan on the north and Lake Zurich on the west.

We conduct bird walks at least once a month. A monthly meeting is held in the evening at the Highland Park Library where club business, conservation goals, and field trip information are considered. This is followed by a program of speakers and movies dealing with the out-of-doors. We publish a monthly bulletin called "Wing Tips", keeping members informed about club activities.

The LAKE-COOK CHAPTER is looking constantly for new members; looking constantly for new places for bird watching; looking constantly for opportunities to sell conservation to legislators and lay people.

Roger Case, President, 1307 Woodland Lane, Deerfield, Ill.

Occurrence of Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in Illinois

By Jean W. and Richard R. Graber



On July 3, 1965, a rather small, pale-plumaged (female?) Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, *Muscivora forficata*, was photographed on roadside fences along a curve about one-half mile north of the west boundary of the Mason Co. State Tree Nursery which lies 8 miles east of Havana, Illinois. The bird appeared to be in good health, behaved normally, and was found in the same place at different times on three days (last date observed was July 5).

This species has been reported in Illinois at least five times previously (Bartel, 1948; Mayfield, 1949; Nolan, 1954; and Bursewicz, 1958). All these records have been in spring and summer (earliest April 22; latest, July 26). The localities listed include LaGrange and Chicago, Cook Co.; Danville, Vermilion Co.; and Murphysboro, Jackson Co. Surprisingly, most of the records are from the eastern edge of Illinois.

Many sightings of the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher have been reported recently for northeastern U.S. (Eliot, 1943, Mass.; Nichols, 1959 and 1961, N. Y.; Bagg and Emery, 1960, Mass.; 1961, N. H., and 1963, Mass. and R. I.; Scott and Cutler, 1961, N. J. and 1962, Del.; Phillips, 1963, Ohio; and Carleton, 1964, N. Y.) and Canada (Taverner, 1941, Que.; Baillie, 1952, Ont.; and Woodford and Burton, 1961, Ont.). While the increase of records may reflect to some extent an increase in observers, it is evident that the species is now being sighted yearly as far northeast as New York State.

One wonders if the increased and widespread records from the northeast presage an extension of the breeding range of the species in this direction. As early as 1895, Bendire (see Bent, 1942) found that the species was increasing in numbers in Texas. It appears to have spread northeastward, being noticed first in northeastern Kansas in 1934 (Long). At present it nests there regularly (Nolan, 1957). Recently it has been found breeding in Missouri (Graber, 1962).

The scissor-tail is considered a clearing margin species (Lay, 1938) and an open country bird (Bent, 1942). Perhaps the removal of woodlands and the favorable attitude of mankind toward the species has helped this bird to increase its numbers and to expand its range. Climatic and specific adaptation factors are probably also involved, as a number of southern species (Painted Bunting, Cardinal, Western Kingbird) appear to be expanding their ranges northeastward. Perhaps in the near future the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher will be found nesting in Illinois.

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PRAIRIE CHICKEN FOUNDATION NEWS

By Joseph Galbreath

1. GRASSLAND LEASING AGREEMENT TO ADD 200 ACRES TO HOLDINGS:

The Conservation Department and The Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois are entering into contract agreements with local farmers bordering the Bogota sanctuary lands to grow red top grass for nesting and brood rearing cover, **the two basic** requirements for successful Prairie Chicken survival. From 1965 to 1968 will be critical years in the perpetuation of this colorful species. By subsidizing interested farmers to establish and maintain red top cover for a period of three to five years, desirable habitat needed now can be kept in the optimum condition.

2. A.S.C.S. TO SUPPORT PRAIRIE GROUSE PRESERVATION: Our officers recently called on the Jasper County Agricultural Soil Conservation Service board in Newton. The corn payments for the county average \$40 per acre to cover conversion to grasslands. Payments also include \$6.50 per acre for preparation of seed bed and seeding to grass; if there were \$15 to \$20 additional compensation per acre paid by the Conservation Department or the P.C.F.I., many local farmers would grow red top. Seed could not be harvested from these diverted acres, but the total net income would be more attractive than year-in and year-out corn, beans, and wheat agriculture. The same co-operative farmers could also take pride in contributing to the preservation of the most colorful wildlife species in Illinois: the native Prairie Chicken.

3. FEDERAL AID TO PRAIRIE GROUSE POSSIBLE: Two proposed bills before Congress to help endangered and rare species should have the support of all conservation groups. House Bill 9424, to establish grassland habitat and save endangered or rare species, would benefit the Prairie Chicken in Illinois. The Cropland Adjustment Program (Bills HR-9811 and S-1702), which provide conversion of forty million acres of cropland to "vegetative cover, water storage facilities, wildlife cover for protection and preservation of natural beauty, and recreational usage" should also be a boon to the Illinois Prairie Grouse. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 includes provisions for the acquisition of lands for threatened species.

4. SANCTUARY NUMBER FOUR APPROACHES REALITY: There is considerable competition for land in the Bogota region. Farmers must enlarge their holdings to make expensive equipment pay off. Land prices are soaring. There is seldom any land for sale, and when an estate is to be liquidated, local residents usually know about it long before the P.C.F.I. We have 89 acres south of Sanctuary No. 2 which we are attempting to buy through a donor, who will hold title during his lifetime and then give the land to the P.C.F.I. The land is to be leased to the Foundation at 3% per year of the purchase price, plus taxes.

5. PUBLICITY DISPLAY: Vera Shaw, R. R. 2, Olney, member of the P.C.F.I. Board and Management Committee, has volunteered to collect and prepare a display of all articles, pictures, and feature stories concerning past and present efforts to save the native Prairie Grouse from extinction in Illinois. Any one who has materials of this kind should mail them to Mrs. Shaw at the above address.

6. P.C.F.I. GETS NEW SECRETARY AND TREASURER: Mrs. William Joy, Box #3, Centralia, conservationist, housewife, and mother of a two-year-old son, has consented to take over the duties of P.C.F.I. Secretary, replacing the dedicated Mrs. Madeline Dorosheff, who asked to be replaced because of sickness in her family. Mrs. Joy, a native of New York, received her Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Botany from Cornell University. Her husband is the editor and publisher of the *Centralia Evening Sentinel*. We welcome Judith into our official family in the Foundation. Her consuming interest in conservation should be of great value in accomplishing our objectives in Southern Illinois.

Paul W. Parmalee, Head Curator of Zoology at the Illinois State Museum, was appointed our new treasurer at the Annual Board Meeting July 10. Paul replaces Fred Pullman, who asked to be relieved because of business pressures. We are very fortunate in securing a replacement of Paul's standing and ability. All contributions to protect the Prairie Chicken should be mailed to Paul W. Parmalee, Treasurer, P.C.F.I., Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Ill.

7. NEW CHICAGO GROUP TO RAISE \$150,000 FOR P.C. SANCTUARIES: This group will collect funds under the Illinois Chapter of the Nature Conservancy to purchase grasslands for donation to the University of Illinois for permanent management in the preservation of Prairie Chickens. This supplements the efforts and objectives of the P.C.F.I. and in no way will duplicate our past, present or future objectives.

8. U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE TO LEND SUPPORT: Lester Dundas, Staff Specialist from the Regional Office of the Fish and Wildlife Service, visited the Bogota and Mt. Erie areas on Thursday, August 19. Recommendations will be made to the Department of the Interior that steps be taken to divert native grasslands in Illinois to Prairie Grouse preservation. Mr. Dundas was very favorably impressed with the management of the sanctuary lands by the Foundation.

9. SEND IN YOUR RESERVATIONS EARLY: If you wish to visit the Prairie Chicken booming grounds in the spring of 1966, ask now for details of arrangements from Joseph W. Galbreath at the address below. Remember: **NO VISITORS** are allowed on sanctuary lands during the booming and nesting season except for those entering by supervised visits from March 1 through April 10.

PESTICIDES AND ECOLOGY

By Mrs. Arthur M. Jens, Jr.

To many thinking people, it is becoming increasingly obvious that pest control is an **ecological** problem of pest population management. Highly toxic, persistent, non-selective chemical pesticides are a phenomenon of our century. They have been used copiously in spite of evident side effects (which are often major effects), and without full knowledge of other possible hazards. Although pesticides have been applied to a relatively small part of our land area, their residues are being found far away from the points of application. Persistent poisons have become a part of our environment, unfortunately an unmonitored part.



Monoculture, with acre upon acre of the same crop, furthers simplification of the ecosystem and invites pests. (Courtesy Illinois Natural History Survey).

While there is encouraging evidence of planned reduction in the amounts and persistence of the poisons used in many programs, there are still hazards. "It is often asserted—quite accurately—that rates of application are too low to cause direct wildlife mortality," writes Dr. Thomas G. Scott, Oregon State University. "But valuable wildlife may be forced to contend with a reduction of primary food sources. It has also been shown that chemical residues can be concentrated through food chains. Insects and other food organisms may develop resistance to a chemical or naturally tolerate high levels. Thus, birds, mammals, and fish which feed upon these organisms receive an exposure to pesticides at higher concentrations than would otherwise be available in their environment. Contaminated food chains hold the added danger of exposure to more than one kind of pesticide, and combinations may be more toxic than the sum of the toxic potentials of each component. As a consequence, persistent pesticides applied at low levels may produce delayed effects on many forms of wildlife."⁽⁹⁾

The Bald Eagle is at the end of a poisoned food chain, and its reproduction is seriously low. While some researchers are not ready to blame pesticides for all of the Bald Eagle problems, the evidence, although circumstantial, is compelling. Taylor found that, with few exceptions, concentrations of D.D.T. were higher in tissues of birds found dead than in those shot. Brains of eagles dying from unknown causes contained up to 71.5 ppm of D.D.T.⁽¹¹⁾

Residues of pesticides found in the tissues of wild game have given concern to sportsmen; the game they consume may well be contaminated.^{(7) (9)}

These are all matters of **ecological** interest. The science of ecology is "... concerned with relationships, reasons why, and with seeing the order that exists in the helter-skelter and happenstance that we once thought ruled the world of things that grow."⁽¹⁾ Ecology is the science concerned with the interrelationships of organisms with each other and with their environments, and it has been largely ignored by short-sighted specialists and government officials. Yet it is this very science that should dominate the picture.

Ecologists themselves, except for a few individuals, must take part of the blame for the back seat ecology has had in pest control. Ecologists have not come forward in an organized attempt to put their science in its proper place. In 1964, Dr. Clarence Cottam, Welder Wildlife Foundation, Sinton, Texas, told the Subcommittee on Environmental Pollution of the Ecological Society of America: "It is time we, as an informed, articulate group, speak out, for the hour is growing late. We have a golden opportunity and a moral obligation to point the way. If we show leadership and courage, we will command respect and support."⁽⁴⁾

Why have not more ecologists spoken up in this vital matter? Dr. Frank E. Egler, Aton Forest, Norfolk, Connecticut, believes that their silence reflects a lack of academic freedom; that, in addition to the failure to communicate, there is a lag in ecological research; and that what little has been said has been buried by pest control propaganda coming from agricultural colleges. This propaganda has closed many minds. Short-term-thinking specialists in pest control, aided by the wherewithal of the chemical industry, have won out over long-term-thinking ecologists.

The ecosystem is a unit, an organization involving organisms and everything contributing to their environment. Dr. Egler likens the ecosystem to the spider's web, in which each strand is involved with every other strand.⁽⁵⁾ Pest control scientists forget that there are strands other than their own.

DANGERS OF ARTIFICIAL MANAGEMENT

The science of ecology concerns the entire world, every living thing in it, and all the elements. It considers the world as a unit which must indeed be managed, but which must be kept in relative balance, not manipulated to the point of environmental **revolution**. Ecology is, in many respects, antithetic to modern pest control, which seemingly even forgets that insects are the pollinators of flowers (including those of many agricultural plants). The pollinating insects are killed, along with the target species, in broad spectrum spraying. As Dr. La Mont C. Cole, Cornell University, points out, it would be difficult to imagine anything worse that could happen to agriculture than the elimination of all insects.⁽³⁾

We live in a world of natural law that cannot be ignored. As Dr. Alfred G. Etter, Defenders of Wildlife, writes: "... Man **has** an earth. He was born into it. He is a product of it. He cannot now decide that is is not to his liking, and change it willy-nilly."⁽⁶⁾



Clean cultivation, with elimination of hedgerows and roadside brush, also simplifies the ecosystem. (Courtesy of Illinois Natural History Survey).

There is a real fear abroad that chemical controls not only carry unknown hazards, result in insect resistance, pollute water and air, and seriously damage wildlife, but that they are actually self-defeating. Dr. Cole writes about New York apple growers who spray up to twelve times a year but are ever on the alert for new pests. Because the spring is damp, they must have sod under the trees to support the heavy spraying equipment. Mice, which girdle apple trees, also love to nest in the sod. So rodenticides must be applied in addition to the massive doses of insecticides.

What next? Says Dr. Cole: "When we accept the proposition that natural selection will fill vacant ecological niches, we must logically begin to wonder whether total eradication of destructive forms is desirable."⁽²⁾ Non-selective pesticides may result in other empty niches than that of the target species, leaving niches open for possible undesirable species. Biotic communities are like our bodies. When anti-biotics have emptied the niche of harmless intestinal flora in our bodies, in addition to the disease-producing bacteria which were our target, harmful staphylococci, resistant to the drug, are liable to fill the niche left by the harmless flora. An example of this occurrence in a forest community is the rise to pest status of the spider mite after treatment for spruce budworm.

In nature, organic material tends to be used. If only a few species can adapt to an environment, many individuals from those species will appear, to feast as long as there is food and safety, using up the organic material. In agriculture, the many individuals of a few species are the **pests**, and the farmer inadvertently encourages this situation by making his field uninhabit-

able to all but the few species. The apple orchards mentioned above have fewer **kinds** of pests now than before, but about as much damage as ever is done by the many **individuals**—and it is more expensive than ever to keep the damage at a constant level.

In the tropical rain forest, where there are myriad species and few individuals of each, outbreaks of any one species do not occur. Stability in the rain forest comes from its **diversity**. With all ecological niches continually filled, there is little chance for invasion. Predators have plenty of alternate foods, and so they do not starve when one food becomes scarce. Each species has a number of predators and parasites to help keep its number in check, and also has some opportunity to protect itself so that it is not wiped out and can reproduce. Very different from the rain forest is the arctic tundra which, because of unfavorable conditions, is a simple biotic community, with comparatively few varieties, each of which has many individuals. As a result, the tundra is unstable as a community. There are great fluctuations of prey and predator numbers. Consider the lemmings!

DESTRUCTION OF NATURAL BALANCES

These facts of nature show that the more complex a biotic community is, the more stable it is and the less subject to outbreaks of pests. Dr. Robert L. Rudd, University of California at Davis, states: "If at any point the numbers of a single species are caused to change, the intimacy of the internal relations within a biotic community ensures that other members will change."⁽⁸⁾ People who favor continued use of toxic, persistent chemicals are clearly on the wrong track, Dr. Cole believes, because they eliminate the diversity in an area, making it unstable and more given to outbreaks of pests. To solve the problem, the pest controllers propose routine treatment of seeds, the use of residual and systemic insecticides, and regular spraying whether or not there is a pest.

The monoculture of modern agriculture, with acre upon acre of the same crop, and with hedgerows and roadside brush largely eliminated, further simplifies the ecosystem. A biotic community resembling the tundra, with a sharp reduction in kinds of species and many more individuals of each species, is created. The simplification increases both crop yields and pests: "The realization that effective ecological management may result in adequate crop yields and lowered pest densities is relatively recent and not widely accepted," asserts Dr. Rudd. ⁽⁸⁾ If people involved in pest control could realize the advantages of biological management, probably their resistance to it would disappear. In addition to better pest control, other values would be served. Present chemical measures, states Dr. Rudd, are often a mixture of need, expediency, unbalanced perspective and superficial appraisal.⁽⁸⁾

Dr. Cole points to another problem, the possible effect of pesticides on soil organisms. "At least half a dozen types or organisms are essential for maintaining the integrity of the nitrogen cycle alone, and the same must be true for other essential chemical nutrients. It is really frightening to realize that ever-increasing areas are being treated with new chemicals by persons who do not give a thought for the welfare of—and who are probably unaware of—the soil organisms on which the very continuation of life depends."⁽³⁾

What to do? Patently, there must be a new perspective in the overall pest control picture, a new, biologically-oriented approach which is ecological-

ly feasible and recognizes the pest species as part of a complex relationship. Pest control should be a matter of **pest population management**, which requires knowledge of all ecological factors in a situation to the fullest extent. Pests are simply species whose numbers grow out of hand—were there fewer individuals, they would not be pests. The pest problems that have been created by the use of pesticides can be helped by ecological interpretation and handling.

Pest population management would not be perfect, and there would doubtless be need for some pesticides if this approach were taken. The pesticides used must be the safest possible, applied as sparingly as is practicable. As Dr. Cottam says: "Biological controls should be used wherever possible. Repellents, sex attractants, chemosterilants, desiccants, along with cultural methods and the application of genetics in developing resistant crops, should be given greater consideration in control programs."⁽⁴⁾ Any chemicals that must be used should be specific, low in toxicity, and non-cumulative.

We must preserve variety and encourage diversity. Breaking up extensive acreage of one crop, and encouragement of hedgerows, roadside growth and natural areas will contribute much to this end. Integrated control (as used in California for alfalfa pests and in Nova Scotia for apple pests) which adheres to the ecology of a given situation and maintains the biotic complexity, must be the rule. Programs of ecological study and research must be offered, and trained ecologists must become an integral part of every pest control program. Advice on pest control must no longer be sought and accepted from scientists who ignore ecological principles.

An even larger ecological problem than that of pest control faces us in the growth of our human population. As pointed out in this report, a pest is not a pest until its numbers become too great. We trust that humanity will have the intelligence to keep itself out of the pest classification.

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THE RECKONING

By Clarence Sparks

There is sorrow, there is sadness
In a land of silent spring.
There is hopelessness and madness
In a land where no birds sing.
Now the heavens give a warning
Through the murky smog of night,
And the cheerfulness of morning
Is not found in dingy light.
Life is dying very slowly,
And man does not reason why;
But to God and all that's holy,
He must answer by and by.

325 Putnam Avenue, Woodstock, Illinois

IT'S CHRISTMAS CENSUS TIME AGAIN!

Now is the season of early snows, when all good birders get together to plan their census trips and close out the year. Join the bird club in your area, if you have one, or chart out an area 15 miles in diameter and work out an arrangement with your cronies to cover the marshes and waters, the fields and forests, as completely as possible. The counts should run from early morning to late afternoon and each party should consist (preferably) of three experienced birders. For more details, see the article in the Sept. 1964 AUDUBON BULLETIN, page 3. In the Chicago area, the Chicago Ornithological Society will take their Christmas Census at the Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois, on Sunday, Dec. 26, starting from the Administration Building near Route 53 at 9:00 a. m. Bring lunch and plan to stay for the after-census dinner, when parties gather from all corners of the area to add up the score. Compilers should send their reports to **Mrs. Harry Spitzer**, 1776 Roger Avenue, Glenview, Illinois, by January 16, 1966. Good birding and a Merry Christmas to all!

HELP WANTED

News Reporter Needed by The Illinois Audubon Society. Must be a member capable of covering the Annual Meeting in the spring, the Camp-Out in the fall, and other meetings or activities of the Society which may occur in his vicinity. Should have a good nose for news, the ability to write clearly and accurately, and be a typist or have one available. Must be able to deliver finished stories within two weeks of meetings. Preferably, should also have a good camera and the ability to make fair-sized black-and-white prints for reproduction in the AUDUBON BULLETIN. **Salary:** greater appreciation of the out-of-doors and more enjoyment of I.A.S. affairs. Send applications NOW to Paul H. Lobik, Editor, THE AUDUBON BULLETIN, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137.

Establishing a Leased-Land Wildlife Sanctuary

By Loring M. Jones

Kishwaukee Audubon Society, DeKalb, Illinois

ABSTRACT—Ease of obtaining natural land by simple lease agreement is described, as well as the geological formation, soil type, and general ecological areas. Present use is outlined for observation, research and teaching. Future projects are mentioned, with the precaution that the lease is subject to cancellation on short notice. In spite of its temporary nature, this wildlife sanctuary has been useful as an outdoor research laboratory and classroom. It has stimulated community interest which may make future acquisition by conservation interests more feasible.



Figure 1. — Aerial View of Kishwaukee Audubon Wildlife Sanctuary. — Sect. 21, T.42 N. - R4E.

Reasons for establishing a sanctuary were summarized by Morton (1962: follows (Morton, 1962):

1. To maintain a natural area for educational and aesthetic purposes.
2. To maintain and increase the diversity of wildlife.
3. To balance local land use and increase the pleasure of living in the community.

A natural area may be defined as “an area of any size in which is found one or more rare species of plants or animals, an important biotic community, a significant natural landscape, or some prehistoric condition that has scarcely or not at all been disturbed by the activities of man” (Evers, 1963, p. 3).

Most areas set aside for wildlife sanctuaries, whether they be in suburban forests, "odd-areas" on farms, or natural areas in parks, can be used for outdoor conservation education. Under adequate supervision, no harm will come to plant and animal life (Shomon, 1964, p. 34).

ACQUISITION

In the spring of 1963, representatives of the Kishwaukee Audubon Society of DeKalb County, Illinois asked the owner of farm property in Section 21 of Kingston township, Illinois, T-42 N-R. 4E. to lease the 95-acre, non-cultivated land parcel of his 300-acre farm (Fig.1). Since the owner was moving some distance from the community and was not interested in selling his farm property, it was to his advantage to have an organization, such as the local Audubon Society, take active interest in protecting the site as a wildlife area and use it for educational purposes. A nominal rental of approximately one dollar per acre was agreed upon, with the lease renewable on a year-to-year basis. The local Audubon Society also agreed to take out a liability insurance policy which would protect the lessor as well as the not-for-profit corporation lessee (Krausz and Lemon, 1964).

GEOLOGY AND ECOLOGY

Geologically, the sanctuary area in Section 21, Kingston township, includes outcroppings of the Maquoketa group dolomite shale and limestone. The overburden is chiefly glacial drift of the Pleistocene age and recent alluvium in present day stream valleys. The glacial deposits consist of till and outwash where the till is a mixture of clay, sand and silt and the outwash stratified beds of silt, sand, and gravel (Bradbury, 1965). Prairie soil within the sanctuary area is Clarion-Webster under the old classification (USDA, 1938). Under the new tentative classification it is in the order Mollisoll, suborder M4, Udoll (Larson, 1964, p. 100).

The non-cultivated land includes at least five major ecological habitats, each with its own series of micro-ecological systems.

1. **Forest:**

- A. Upland; ranges from old-field succession, through shagbark hickory openings with aspen, to remnant sugar maple.
- B. Lowland; river bottom cottonwood, elm, willow forest.

2. **Meadow:** Prairie remnant.

- 3. **Shallow Pond:** Approximately three acres in surface area and six feet in depth, sandstone bottom, mud filled, water source from at least four springs, flowing in all seasons, and surface drainage from forest.

- 4. **River Area:** South branch of Kishwaukee river, which flows south, then westward. Average width at flood level is approximately 150 feet, average depth six feet, sandstone bottom.

- 5. **Edge of Cultivated and Abandoned Fields:** Includes old-field succession, edge of upland forest and remnant prairie.

SCIENTIFIC STUDIES

Staff members of Northern Illinois University and their students are using this wildlife sanctuary for scientific research and field trips. Two ecological studies are under way at the present time; one is on evidence of succession in the marginal area on the west edge of the forest between land-bank soil and the edge of forest from plowed land to the forest. The other is an analysis of 100 square meters of forest, comparing different methods of forest analysis (Bullington, 1965).

An unpublished master's degree thesis list 30 tree and 22 shrub and woody vine species for this wildlife sanctuary area (Randall, 1964).

Two students in botany have collected and herbarium-mounted 24 herbaceous plants. Among them are such prairie remnant species as Blue-eyed grass, *Sisyrinchium albidum*, Raf.; Violet Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis violacea*, L.; and Yellow Star Grass, *Hypoxis hirsuta*, (L.) Coville. Also included is an uncommon species, *Orchis spectabilis*, L., Showy Orchis. This work is being continued by two additional undergraduates in botany (Fenwick, 1965).

Bird studies and collections prior to the lease arrangement and subsequent observations have produced a sanctuary bird list of 132 species, 48 of which may be classified as summer residents and 16 as permanent, winter residents (Southern, 1964). Additional ornithological studies have included a nesting record within a prescribed area in the spring of 1964 (Pearson, 1964), and a bird banding station operated by the author.

FUTURE USE

Numerous opportunities exist for further studies in the scientific fields already mentioned. Particularly needed is a small mammal survey. Aquatic life in both the spring-fed pond and the section of the Kishwaukee river within the sanctuary boundaries would make excellent subjects for theses or term papers. The sandstone strata outcroppings contain a number of Trilobite fossils which are in need of classification.

Nesting records of bird species in both natural and man-made cavities will be continued. A number of Wood Duck, Tree Swallow, House Wren, and Bluebird nest boxes have been erected. Bird banding activities will continue. At present, the sanctuary area has been left in its natural state as much as possible. A few trails which were in existence previously have been cleared and are being maintained. The area is posted and designated by signs as a Wildlife Sanctuary.

To date, no special plantings have been made for additional wildlife cover. Feeding stations were operated throughout the winter months and will be continued during spring, summer, and fall. Although not classifiable as an **unusual** natural area, the Kishwaukee Audubon Wildlife Sanctuary does fulfill the requirements for a natural area. Furthermore, it contains a diversification of ecological habitats, which is highly desirable as an outdoor laboratory for scientific research. It also provides an area for teaching where "students may learn to think of plants and animals as inhabitants of a natural environment" (Ross, 1963, p. 1).

One obvious drawback to managing a short term, leased-land area is that one never is sure when the property owner may decide to sell his property or cancel the lease. This makes the formulation of long term research projects hazardous and prohibits any sizeable investment in improvements, such as the construction of foot bridges, buildings, and observation towers, or planting of wildlife cover. However, even on a short term basis, interest in such areas can be stimulated in the community. Those groups which make use of the facilities even on a semester basis can learn to appreciate their value.

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THE FALL CAMP-OUT — 1965

By Peter Petersen, Jr.

Starved Rock State Park near La Salle was the site of the I.A.S. Fall Camp-Out on Sept. 11 and 12, 1965. This marks the first time that we returned to a previous camp-out location, having visited this park in 1961. Ninety-eight persons registered from all parts of the state. On Saturday afternoon the early arrivals went on a field trip to Buffalo Rock State Park, observing introduced Wild Turkeys, dowitchers and warblers. We were fortunate to witness one of the two major warbler waves of the fall migration. The I.A.S. Board meeting was held in the late afternoon at Hotel Kaskaskia in La Salle, with nineteen directors attending. The hotel also served as the location for our evening dinner.

The banquet program began with announcements by President Raymond Mostek and a few words on the Illinois pesticide bills by Elton Fawks. The annual slidefest was begun by Douglas Wade, our newsletter editor, who has recently arrived from Canada. He showed some excellent slides of birds and birding spots in the Regina area. Other participants included Edwin Hall with slides of the Common Snipe; Elton Fawks with slides of the flooded Mississippi; members Grosbough and Keegan with slides of banding and banded birds; Charles Lappen with slides of the Morton Arboretum; Karl Bartel with slides of the Regina A.O.U. meeting; and nature slides by Adolph Cabor and LeRoy Tunstall. Next a color film, "Audubon Canyon Ranch," was shown. It portrayed an area of varied habitat near San Francisco which conservationists are attempting to preserve for its heronry and other unique natural history features. The film can be obtained for showing to local clubs from Mrs. Budd J. Smith, 555 Dewey Blvd., San Francisco 16, California, for a small donation.

On Sunday morning the park naturalist led the group along the trails of Starved Rock State Park. The warblers had, for the most part, passed on after the wave of the preceding two days. It was still a good morning, with

a Black-throated Blue Warbler the most unusual of the fourteen species of warblers seen. The group totaled eighty-seven species for the two days. Among the more unusual for a September week-end were a Rough-legged Hawk, Bald Eagle, Stilt Sandpiper and Connecticut Warbler.

Much credit for the success of this camp-out must go to Adolph Cabor, who served as acting chairman of the camp-out committee in the absence of Ted Greer. Ted is recovering from injuries suffered in an automobile accident last summer and will be back to normal soon. Others helping with the camp-out were Amos Whitcomb, Mrs. Robert Webster, Helen Wilson, Elton Fawks, the park naturalists, the staff of the Kaskaskia Hotel, and of course Ted Greer, who laid much of the groundwork before he was injured.

2736 E. High Street, Davenport, Iowa



OUR DAY WITH THE SANDHILL CRANES

By Mrs. Fred Brechlin

Although others have known for several years, it wasn't until last year that we learned that Sandhill Cranes stopped at Jasper-Pulaski Refuge on their flight south. We would now be able to enjoy them twice in the same year.

Meeting with the Chicago Ornithological Society on Saturday, October 9, 1965, at Preserve Headquarters, we were told that many hundreds of the cranes had arrived and this morning were feeding in beanfields a couple of miles S. W. of the Preserve. We toured the indicated area, but noticed that many cranes were landing much closer to the Preserve. My husband and I backtracked, and sure enough, only a half mile south and west of Jasper-Pulaski we found 800 or more cranes on the far edge of a large open field. We wanted to tell the rest of the group of our find, but as we had tried for three years unsuccessfully to get the crane voices on tape, we simply hoped that the others would find us.

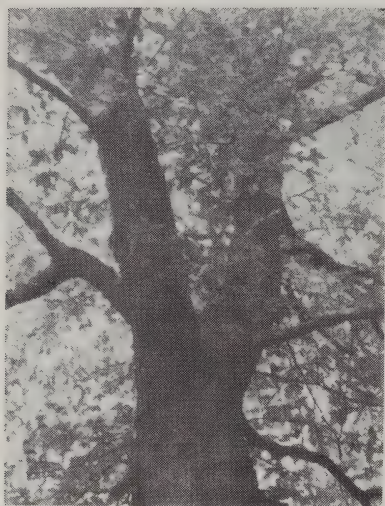
There seemed to be an equal number of adults and immatures, with a few birds in rather reddish plumage. One could see much flashing of white in the flock, and the telescope revealed that a large number were busily preening, a few cranes were squatting on the ground, and others were merely browsing and walking. As each new group of 12 to 15 arrived, there was much clamor, and we spent our lunch hour recording "crane talk" on tape. At about one o'clock, again in groups of 12 to 15, they started leaving, and in a short time only a few remained.

We then walked back to the Refuge to observe the various waterfowl in the lake and surrounding ponds. In late afternoon we again heard the wild cries, and soon observed a huge flock in a nearby field, waiting for the smaller groups to join the others of their own kind. Cranes came from all directions, flying just overhead, and their wild cries were all around us. As we slowly made our way out of the Refuge, we noted that the last straggling groups were not calling any more. We feel the fall observations to be somewhat more rewarding, for the Sandhill Cranes paid little heed to our presence, and we all know how wary they are in the spring!

Does anyone know where the Whistling Swans gather on their way south?

1826 Foster Avenue, Chicago,, Illinois 60640

State Acquires Beall Woods



Giant Sycamore in Beall Woods.
Photo by Mrs. Alpha Peterson.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 17 — The State of Illinois this week assumed possession of Beall Woods, a 70-million-year-old stand of primeval forest in Wabash County, following two and one-half years of litigation, Gov. Otto Kerner announced today. Described as the largest stand of virgin timber in Illinois, Beall Woods is located five miles south of Mount Carmel along the Wabash River. Ownership passed to the state with payment of \$287,500 by the Department of Conservation to James Bower, Evansville, Ind., who acquired the 626-acre tract in 1962 from the estate of the late Laura Beall.

Following unsuccessful attempts to purchase the tract from Bower, the state used the right of eminent domain to acquire and maintain the forest as a public recreation and nature study area. Following a trial in Wabash County Circuit Court last February giving the state the right to condemn the property, the Jefferson County Circuit Court jury on

\$287,500 price was established by a jury on May 26.

The area has been compared by biologists and forestry experts with the tropical rain forest in the Solomon Islands and the remnants of stands of hardwoods in the eastern United States. It includes more than 60 different species of trees, including sycamore, cottonwood, hickory and oak of many varieties, gum, ash and elm. Beall Woods has the largest shellbark hickory trees remaining in the nation, three feet in diameter and 150 feet high.

In addition to the dense stand of plant life, the area is a haven for many types of birds. It also is considered an excellent area for the study of many biological sciences. Gov. Kerner, commenting on the state's acquisition of Beall Woods, said: "The State of Illinois is proud that Beall Woods has been preserved in its natural state for use by our citizens. We pledge that this primeval forest will not be violated, but at the same time plan to make it accessible to all who enjoy the great outdoors."

William T. Lodge, director of the Illinois Department of Conservation, announced plans to improve land which adjoins the 290 acres of virgin forest. Hardwood trees will be planted in two areas this fall. Nature trails for hikers will be marked and trees in the forest area will be labeled. A general-purpose building and a museum will be constructed and picnic and camping areas will be developed. Director Lodge said: "The acquisition of Beall Woods provides additional acreage of recreational opportunities for the outdoor enthusiast; the virgin timber tract will remain as a living museum."

Describing his impressions of Beall Woods in **The Chicago Tribune** on May 23, 1965, Dr. William J. Beecher, Technical Consultant of the I.A.S., wrote: "How many now extinct species once knew this forest? Carolina Parakeets greedily devoured its abundant fruits and seeds. Each spring the passenger pigeons arrived in millions that blotted out the sun to feed on its acorns. Aside from the loss of these few, it (is) still the same forest. The same warblers still hurry through its flowering hickories and oaks each May. The same thrushes still fill its vaulted corridors with their chimes at dusk. It (is) as a natural laboratory that Beall Woods (will) fulfill its great promise. Who knows what benefits may emerge for mankind from future studies of such areas? What new miracle drugs may emerge from truly virgin soil?"

It is gratifying to know that the people of Illinois, through their state government, have at last succeeded in preserving this unique virgin bottom-land forest for the study and enjoyment of all the generations to come.

Nesting of the Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*)

By Mr. and Mrs. Turner Nearing

Observers: Mrs. Harry Woodruff, Rev. William Wohlfart, Mrs. Elmer Soden (daily), and Mr. and Mrs. Turner Nearing.

Early June 3, 1965, a pair of Cedar Waxwings began nesting near the Soden residence at 9 Big Three Drive in Decatur. The lot, 50 x 150 feet, has a back lawn with a border of flowers, shrubs and trees, a small vegetable garden, and an assorted patch of berries. Together, the birds explored several trees, much to the concern of the Catbird which apparently was nesting in the willow tree in the southwest corner. Finally the waxwings chose the golden rain tree, located in the center of the lawn. Throughout the day the pair constantly carried in small twigs, grasses, vines, and strips of bark gleaned from the premises. These were carefully placed and shaped into a nest near the trunk of the tree, on a westward horizontal limb, 8 feet in height. This was an ideal location for observation with binoculars, and occasionally, with a step ladder.

June 4th: Nest building continued. The home, apparently completed, was approximately 4 inches deep, with a narrow apex, and 5 inches across the rim. But, early June 5th, the birds were industriously carrying in more material, consisting of small sticks, straw, and strands of binder twine obtained by vigorously pulling and tugging at twine securing an ear of corn in a low fork of the nesting tree. By June 6th, the rim had been raised about 2 inches, and the first egg had been deposited. Two more eggs were laid on consecutive days, and incubation began.

During this period, the male had taken his protective perch in a nearby hickory tree, about 15 feet distant, beside the patio of the home. From here, Mrs. Soden observed: "The male kept up a sad, low, melancholy murmuring, all through the day, as regular as a heart beat". Occasionally the birds left together for brief feedings. At times, too, it was necessary to chase to the Catbird.

On June 21 the first baby bird hatched; two more came out on June 23. The first fledgling left the nest on June 30, and the other two on July 1.

New Members Since August 20, 1965

We are delighted to welcome so many new persons as members of The Illinois Audubon Society. The establishment of an I.A.S. chapter system, with people enjoying joint membership in both the state and their local group, has given more impetus to our growth. All new members from the Chicago area have received a program for our 1965-66 Audubon Wildlife Films and are invited to join us at the Chicago Natural History Museum. Those who became members after Nov. 1, 1965 will find their names listed in the March 1966 issue of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN.

As always, one star * denotes a Contributing Member; two stars ** a Sustaining Member. All are from Illinois unless otherwise shown. We are especially happy to welcome our new Life Members: **Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cone** of Willow Springs, who reached their status by four equal annual payments. The Cones have contributed articles to THE AUDUBON BULLETIN and have been active members since 1945.

Mrs. Eunice H. Balling, Wheeling
 **Lyman Barr, Highland Park
 Robert Mario Bird, Wonder Lake
 Mrs. John Bitter, Wheeling
 Miss Eleanor Burke, Glencoe
 Arthur I. Caplin, Highland Park
 Mrs. John A. Cation, Glenview
 Christian Christensen, Chicago
 Mrs. Gordon Connelly, Murray Hill, N. J.
 Alexis J. Crowley, M.D., Deerfield
 *Mrs. J. L. Gring, Homewood
 Arthur W. Hagen, Northbrook
 Miss Doris Hansen, Highland Park
 Steve Jedd, Westchester
 Miss Vera L. Jerg, Waukegan
 Gladys Kaecker, Ashton
 *Robert J. Koretz, Highland Park
 Mrs. Belroy LeStarge, Chicago

Mrs. Albert W. Matter, Deerfield
 Mrs. Frank G. Miller, Lake Bluff
 *Mrs. Claude Nathan, Highland Park
 Mrs. R. A. Nelson, Deerfield
 *Clarence W. Nord, Deerfield
 Raymond E. Orr, Westchester
 John Paarlberg, South Holland
 David Postma, South Holland
 Dr. H. J. Riegel, Dwight
 Ernest Romero, Chicago
 Melville Ross, Jr., Chicago
 Ira Sanders, Chicago
 Anne J. Savage, Chicago
 Robert G. Scharf, Granite City
 Lawrence Slater, Hinsdale
 La Rhett L. Stuart, Jr., Winnetka
 Miss Dorothy Teare, Highland Park
 Mrs. Lillian K. Watrous, Park Ridge

OUR ONLY PATRON

Just six months ago we announced that **Irving R. Meyerhoff** of Highland Park had become a Benefactor of The Illinois Audubon Society. Now — after only two years as a member — he has become a Patron. The letter below speaks for itself:

Dear Mr. Meyerhoff:

"It is with great pleasure that I acknowledge your latest check for \$500.00 and enclose a membership card showing that you are a Patron Member. To my knowledge, this is the only card held by any person which indicates that he is a Patron of The Illinois Audubon Society.

"Thank you for your generosity. We hope The Illinois Audubon Society, through its efforts to protect birds and other wildlife, will always merit your interest and support."

Paul A. Schulze, Treasurer

Chicago Nature Photography Exhibition — 1966

Calling All Photographers! — You are invited to participate in the 21st Chicago International Exhibition of Nature Photography. Here you can have the pleasure of entering your best nature pictures into competition with the finest work of leading photographers from all over the world. The illustration at right is one of the winners from a previous exhibition. Eight silver medals and dozens of honorable mention ribbons are awarded for top pictures.

As before, the exhibition is sponsored by the Nature Camera Club of Chicago and the Chicago Natural History Museum. Deadline for entries is **Jan. 24, 1966**. Fees are \$1.00 plus postage for 4 slides, and/or \$1.00 plus postage for 4 prints. Accepted prints will be exhibited in the museum from Feb. 4 through Feb. 27; accepted slides will be projected at James Simpson Theater in the museum (where our Audubon Wildlife Films are shown) on two Sundays—Feb. 13 and Feb. 20—at 2:30 p. m. You may enter pictures of any natural history subject—birds, mammals, wild-flowers, insects, geology, marine life, landscapes, patterns, weather phenomena. For entry blanks, write TODAY to **Paul H. Lobik, Editor**, THE AUDUBON BULLETIN, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137.



Good Morning! . . . By L. D. Hiatt

AN I. A. S. CALENDAR FOR 1966

Christmas Census Period — Dec. 23, 1965, through Jan. 2, 1966. Send Census Reports to Mrs. Harry Spitzer, 1776 Roger Avenue, Glenview, Ill. by Jan. 16, 1966. See article elsewhere in this issue.

I. A. S. Annual Meeting — Week-end of **May 14-15** at Peoria, Illinois. More details will appear in the February I. A. S. NEWSLETTER.

I. A. S. Fall Camp-Out — Y.M.C.A. Camp Hastings at Lake Villa—north-east corner of Illinois—**Sept. 17-18**. The campground, dormitory facilities, and group dining hall will be available for our use. The lake, marsh and woods offer excellent birding. Our hosts will be the new LAKE-COOK CHAPTER of the I. A. S.

SAVE THE DATES — MARK YOUR CALENDARS NOW!

The Common Loon (*Gavia immer*)

By Anna C. Ames

The Common Loon has fittingly become the state bird of Minnesota. Should the land of 10,000 lakes have retained as its symbol the former state bird, the pretty little American Goldfinch? The wild, eerie cry of the loon is sufficient answer. That or its uninhibited, cacophonous, crazy laughter. No one who has ever heard the loon ever forgets its call. Loons have a variety of calls, yodels, tremolos, and wails. All species of loons are extremely vocal, especially during the breeding season and at night.

The loon's far-reaching cry is the dominating and characteristic sound of the wilderness. Lew Sarrett, forest guide, poet and university professor, knew personally the wild, enchanting beauty of this call and wrote of it:

**"A lonely lake, a lonely shore,
A lone pine leaning on the moon,
All night the water-waking cries
Of a solitary loon."**

The loon's trembling wail is expressive of an unutterable melancholy, which seems an inseparable part of solemn forests and lonely lakes.

The majestic loon has an average length of 32 to 36 inches and a weight of 8 to nearly 12 pounds. It is a stout-bodied bird with a short, stubby tail. The wings are short, pointed, and rather narrow. Once, walking along the Lake Superior beach at Grand Marais, Minn., I came upon two dead loons that had recently been shot. I found the dense, water-proof plumage soft and velvety on the head and neck, hard and compact on the body. In summer the upper parts are a glossy black, marked with numerous white spots and stripes. The bird has a checked collar and spotted throat. The under parts are a glossy white, without markings. The sexes are alike in coloration. Adults have two moults—prenuptial and postnuptial. In the latter, all flight feathers are shed simultaneously.

The bill of the loon is large, black, long, and heavy, and compressed laterally. It tapers to a sharp point and has sharp cutting edges. The loons are the only birds whose legs are encased in the body down to the ankle joint. Its feet are set so far back that it cannot take flight from land, but must run along the water until it gets enough impetus. Consequently, the nests are placed where the birds can simply slip from them into water. The two large, olive to olive-green eggs, obscurely spotted, require 28 to 30 days of incubation, in which the parents take turns. Both feed the young, which takes two years to reach maturity.

During courtship loons indulge in an aquatic diving dance in which both birds run upon the water and flail it with their wings. The loon is seldom seen away from water. It is for the most part a fresh-water bird during the spring and summer. It breeds in the reeds around ponds and lakes, feeding itself and its young on fish, shrimp, frogs, etc.

Loons are able to penetrate deeper into the water than any other bird. They are famous for skill in swimming and diving. Sometimes in pursuit of fish they go to depths of 160 to 200 feet. These expeditions may last as long as 15 minutes (according to some authorities), during which the birds may swim completely submerged for two or more miles. They often swim or rest with only the head above water.

Usually loons are found singly or in pairs that keep far apart, although sometimes in winter they form little flocks off shore. In late summer, pairs

tend to keep close together with their young. Loons fly in straight-line flight and only as far as safety dictates. In landing, it hits the water with its chest and sends up a splash.

Loons are a small, discrete group of somewhat primitive water birds that show no close affinities to any other avian order. The four species of living loons are so similar in structure that they are united into the single genus, *Gavia*. They are among the very few birds whose bones are solid and heavy instead of pneumatic. Their specific gravity is close to that of water, and they can increase their gravity enough by expelling air from their bodies and under their feathers to sink slowly and quietly beneath the water, leaving scarcely a ripple.

Loons are long-lived. They may survive for 20 to 25 years. Many now are destroyed by the waste oils from ships in the coastal waters where they winter. In **The Audubon Magazine** for July-August, 1965, Jack Van Coevering tells us that thousands of loons met a mysterious death along the Lake Michigan shore again last fall during their migration from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The cause is believed to be a poison known as botulism, type E. Scientists are not yet entirely positive.

It is estimated that 6,820 loons have been killed by the mysterious affliction in the past two autumns. The Michigan Department of Conservation estimates loon losses last autumn as 3,580. This figure is based on a field survey of 30 random samples taken over a typical one-to-two-mile stretch of shore line and applied to the Upper Michigan shore from the Straits of Mackinack to the Wisconsin border. Investigations are being continued by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Little is known of the total population of loons. Their migration routes are not completely charted. Dr. George J. Wallace, professor of zoology at Michigan State University, on hearing of the losses said, "I didn't think there were that many loons anywhere in North America."

Loons are accused of eating fish and are sometimes destroyed on that account, but it seems evident that they eat few fish of economic value. The Common Loon breeds across northern North America, into Greenland and Iceland. A few winter in the Great Lakes, but most of them move to salt water, to Florida and around the Gulf of Mexico to Texas and along the Pacific Coast.

927 Brummel Street, Evanston, Illinois 60202

NESTING RECORDS ARE DUE NOW

Please complete the record cards for the 1965 NESTING CENSUS and send them to our new compiler: MRS. NAOMI McKINNEY, 525 Vine St., Arthur, Ill. Mrs. McKinney answered our call for assistance and we are delighted to have her take over this most important Census tabulation. She is a member of the Decatur Audubon Society, a retired school-teacher, long a member of the I.A.S. and an active birder. If you need the Record Cards, write to the Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Ill. Do this **now**: it will help our tabulator and the Census itself.

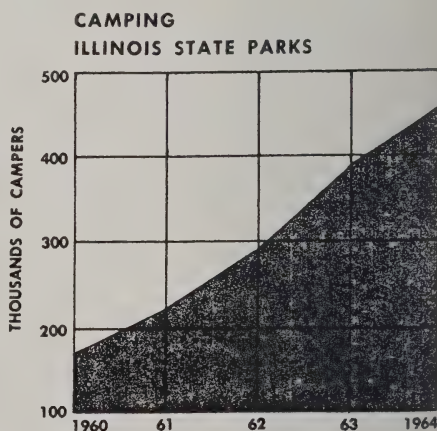
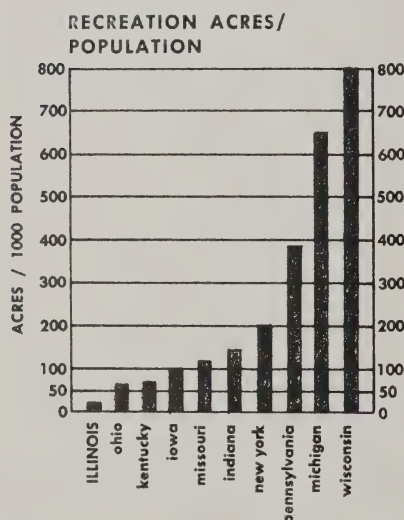
Department of Conservation Recreation Needs

By Seymour M. Gold, State Recreation Planner

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article was originally presented at the Annual Conference of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois on October 3, 1965 at Palos Park Forest Preserve south of Chicago. Mr. Gold's discussion is given in lieu of a delegate's report. —P.H.L.

By this time any conference with the theme, "Population Pressures and Conservation," has or should have identified, developed and acknowledged the rising demands for outdoor recreation in Illinois. It should have used the available wealth of concepts and statistical measures to convince all present of the need for more outdoor recreation opportunities. Based on these assumptions, I shall give a brief and frank statement of this State's outdoor recreation needs as seen by our Department.

Existing and projected population, leisure time, and mobility have and will continue to create a demand for outdoor recreation in Illinois far beyond the State's current capacity to serve this demand with existing facilities. Need is evident especially at the State level, where Illinois has the dubious distinction of having the lowest number of state park acres/1000 population of any state in the nation. Illinois state recreation acreage of 154,464 acres as of June 30, 1964, was approximately 1/18 of Wisconsin's, 1/10 of Missouri's, 1/7 of Indiana's and only 1/3 that of the state of Iowa. See the graph of recreation acreage.



SOURCE: State Outdoor Recreation Statistics
1962, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

In 1960, with a population of 10,081,000 persons, Illinois needed 201,620 acres of land for state parks to meet a nationally accepted minimum standard of 20 acres/1000 population. This does not include fishing and hunting lands, where a conservative standard of 40 acres/1000 persons might be applied for an additional need of 403,240 acres. Existing state park lands in 1960 totaled approximately 50,000 acres, for a 150,000-acre deficiency. By 1970, a projected population of 11,618,000 will create a need for a total of 232,360

acres of state park land. This will increase the existing deficiency to approximately 200,000 acres, if no additional land is acquired. This deficiency will continue to double every decade, while the price of quality park land increases approximately 5% each year.

Existing and projected land deficiencies, coupled with an estimated 100,000 acres of potential recreation lands which are being developed to other uses each year, make this situation critical. Much of this is prime recreation land and irreplaceable in terms of its recreation potential. Urban Sprawl, demands on already strained suburban tax base to provide adequate recreation facilities, and overuse of the meager supply of existing state recreation facilities foreshadow even greater needs in the face of a dwindling supply of open space and diminishing opportunities for outdoor recreation.

Detailed studies by the Department of Conservation indicate a parallel shortage of state facilities. A 500% increase in all facilities is required to meet this State's minimum recreation needs to 1970. A detailed listing of these needs includes an increase of: picnic spaces from 9,952 to 116,180, parking spaces from 35,547 to 58,090, camp spaces from 7,866 to 58,090, boat mooring spaces from 888 to 2,904, park roads from 564 miles to 1,452 miles, bridle trails from 172 to 726 miles, foot trails from 171 to 1,452 miles, lodge accommodations from 765 to 2,904 beds, group camp accommodations from 825 to 5,809 beds; and improvement in both the quantity and quality of sanitary facilities at all areas. The quantities listed are those the State could assume as its responsibility. They represent only half of the total need. The other half could be a local and federal responsibility.

Projection of these needs to 1980 indicates a continuing increase of approximately 10%/year or 100% each decade. This assumes land and facilities needed by 1970 would be acquired and developed. If they are not, existing deficiencies plus those which develop in the 1965-1970 and 1970-1980 periods will compound to create a situation where Illinois will fall hopelessly behind comparable states. More than this, Illinois will almost negate its opportunity to reduce deficiencies at a reasonable cost and in an orderly fashion. To delay action beyond the year 1970 is to forego many opportunities of obtaining available recreation lands near metropolitan population centers.

In 1964, 14 million recreation visits were recorded at Illinois State Parks. Over 25%, or 3.5 million of these visits were made by non-residents. Tourism is more than attracting non-residents into the State. It is retaining the majority of residents who now seek outdoor recreation opportunities in neighboring states with more adequate state park facilities. It is as important to retain an estimated 60% of this state's 10 million residents who seek their vacations elsewhere, as it is to attract tourists from out of the state.

The provision of adequate recreation opportunities by what could be an outstanding system of state parks is not beyond the natural and financial resources of Illinois, which has the 4th highest per capita income in the nation. The acquisition and development of adequate state recreation areas could be an important factor in attracting new industry, accommodating tourists, and meeting the outdoor recreation needs of residents now seeking them elsewhere. Illinois can and should recognize its recreation potentials and act quickly to reduce its deficiencies. There will never be a better opportunity than now, nor a greater justification and state-wide support for the task to be done.

AN OUTDOOR RECREATION PROGRAM

It would cost approximately \$200 million to relieve some of the existing deficiencies and meet 1970 State recreation needs. This \$200 million could be divided into \$100 million for acquisition of 200,000 acres of land at \$500/acre, and \$100 million for facility development. If this program were beyond the State's fiscal resources, at least one-third of it or approximately \$62.5 million could relieve 50% of the land deficiency and 12.5% of the facility deficiency by 1970. This \$62.5 million could be obtained by a variety of means which would yield approximately \$12.5 million each year.

The 4:1 proportion of land acquisition to facility development and the \$62.5 million, five-year action program is based on studies by our Department. This program could be expanded to \$100 million with the use of existing and future sources of Federal funds for the planning, acquisition and development of recreation lands. These Federal aids include: The Land and Water Conservation Fund, HHFA Open Space Program, Dingell-Johnson/Pittman-Robertson Funds, Accelerated Public Works Program, Small Watershed Program and possibly new sources of aid to be developed in President Johnson's Great Society Program. A \$100 million bond issue could also do the same job.

If a \$100 million program could be implemented by 1970, it would solve only one-third of the need. **The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission Report** indicates a six-fold increase in outdoor recreation demand from 1960 to 2000. This is based on a doubling of the population and tripling of leisure time. We face a possible 600% increase in outdoor recreation demand by the year 2000. In light of these projections, it is obvious that Illinois will continue to fall farther behind at an even faster rate unless a bold and dramatic attempt is made now.

These needs can and must be met at all levels of government and with the help of the private sector. Recreation is a government responsibility no less than health, education, transportation or public safety. The State can and should play a pivotal role in providing recreation opportunities for its residents and visitors, but it cannot do the entire job. The time is long overdue for local units of government to undertake what they can and should do themselves. The State has no more responsibility for providing local playgrounds or golf courses than local units of government have to provide extensive hunting, fishing or camping opportunities. Each level of government has its share in the enormous task ahead. The State cannot perform its mission effectively if it assumes the financial and administrative responsibility of local units of government.

Beyond the provision of land and facilities lies the challenge for meaningful programs to accommodate recreation demands. The essence of a comprehensive outdoor recreation program is the widest possible range of opportunities. Although user preferences can be implied by the number of participants in a given activity, the availability of facilities or areas for various activities is also important in determining their popularity. For example, while nature study, hiking and horseback riding usually rank among the lowest in number of users or visits, this is no indication of their lack of potential popularity. It may indicate a lack of opportunity or programs to promote these activities. We must provide for all types of activities, and not just concentrate on those which appear popular. This approach, in addition to opening new recreation horizons, can also distribute the pressures now concentrated in a relatively narrow range of activities and seasons.

NEW RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Supply of recreation activities and programs will create demand. Several examples in Illinois are the new reservoirs and conservation lakes which have increased the demand for water-oriented activities where this activity had little precedent. Similarly, the development of ski areas based on artificial snow has created a growing demand for this activity. Water skiing, scuba diving, trailer camping and pleasure flying were rare or unknown activities 25 years ago. Today they are commonplace and increasing rapidly. Hiking, cycling and canoeing are receiving renewed interest as activities where people can find solitude away from the complex and noisy urban world.

In almost every instance the lack of participation in a given activity can be related to a lack of opportunity and program. People who do not have the opportunity to hike along a simple path, cycle down a country road, fish a quiet river, swim in clean water, or camp in pleasant surroundings cannot be expected to participate in large numbers. Certainly a relative few can and do participate, but this is no indication of the potential user group.

Illinois can and must provide for the outdoor activity needs of its citizens and visitors. To date it has done a relatively poor job in most regions and at all levels of government. In general, its campgrounds are substandard, highway roadside rest areas lacking, nature study opportunities rare, roadsides cluttered with bill boards, picnic areas overcrowded, lakes congested, streams polluted, hiking or cycling trails almost nonexistent, and its State Parks inadequate to serve existing and projected population pressures. The situation is neither hopeless nor impossible. Instead, it presents a real opportunity for concern and constructive action by all citizens, especially a group such as this.

There is a task to be done, a present to acknowledge, a future to look forward to, and action to be taken now to insure this future. Illinois has too long studied outdoor recreation and done relatively little. Plans have been made, projects proposed, warnings given and programs initiated—all to be thwarted by lack of legislation, funds and citizen support. To lament these past shortcomings is of no avail; to repeat them would be tragic in light of new opportunities and critical needs. The time for idealistic, emotional appeals for more outdoor recreation is gone. If Illinois is to do anything about its recreational future, it must be now or not at all. All who are concerned must consider the situation and decide how to meet it. Willingness to pay the costs as well as share in the benefits is necessary.

Illinois has benefited by the foresight of a dedicated few who over the years have set aside what are today's recreation opportunities. How boldly this State acts now will determine its measure of outdoor recreation for future generations. Urban development will not wait for wishful thinking about the value of a river valley for recreation purposes, nor will it acquire and develop the necessary lands.

William H. Whyte, in his book, **The Exploding Metropolis**, clearly states the problem:

"There seem to be four clear lessons: (1) Getting something done is primarily a matter of leadership, rather than research. (2) Bold vision, tied to some concrete benefit, can get popular support fairly quickly. (3) The most effective policy is to obtain the land first and rationalize the acquisition later. (4) Action itself is the best of all research tools to find what works and what doesn't."

Raymond Mostek, President of the Illinois Audubon Society, has called on all friends of our wooded acres, the birds and wildlife that they shelter, to protest this demolition of one of the few such fine areas that remain. Illinois citizens, who have almost unanimously applauded President Johnson's successful efforts toward a "beautiful America" should not permit one of their most beautiful virgin woodlands to be destroyed, especially when its destruction is the result of badly advised planning by one of our own governing boards!

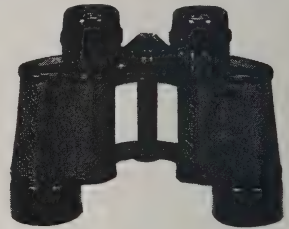
Persons who care are urged by the Illinois Audubon Society, by the Illinois Chapter of Nature Conservancy and other groups cooperating with the Committee for the Preservation of the Montgomery Arboretum, to make their voices heard before it is too late. The only legal authority to prevent this wanton destruction lies in the Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities, Springfield, Illinois, and Governor Kerner. The Board's Chairman is Mr. Paul Stone, Sullivan; its members from Northern Illinois who should be particularly concerned are: Mr. Morton H. Hollingsworth, 1309 Glenwood Ave., Joliet; Mr. William E. McBride, 1344 No. Sandburg Terrace, Apt. 706, Chicago; Dr. W. I. Taylor, Rt. #5, Lake Canton, Canton; Mr. R. A. Stipes, Jr., 804 W. University Ave., Champaign; Dr. Noble J. Puffer, 155 So. Ela Road, Barrington, and Mr. Richard J. Nelson, 2027 Hawthorne Lane, Evanston.

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N. I. U. THREATENS MONTGOMERY ARBORETUM

By R. M. Barron

The Illinois Audubon Society has joined forces with other conservation organizations in alerting all citizens of Illinois who love and value nature to the threatened destruction of Montgomery Arboretum. This Arboretum, which contains one of the finest stands of hardwood timber in the State, on the campus of Northern Illinois University at DeKalb, was preserved in 1959 supposedly as a perpetual heritage, through a statewide expression of public interest and concern.

Now, six years later, its existence may be ended by action of the Illinois Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities that tentatively approved the erection of two large buildings in the preserved area.

The Committee for the Preservation of the Montgomery Arboretum, which led the successful battle in 1959 and is leading the forces of conservation today, in 1960 was given the highest award of the Illinois Audubon Society for saving this Arboretum. Its surveys show that the use of this area as the location of steel and concrete buildings is entirely unnecessary, since the DeKalb campus has more than 50 newly acquired acres of unused land.

Officials of the Committee who have examined the Arboretum recently declared that with the proposed buildings, new access drives, service areas, parking lots and sidewalks, few of the magnificent trees will be left. Also many more will be sacrificed in the building process, for as is well known, "construction in the woods means destruction of the woods."

Be an I. A. S. Christmas Shopper

Books for Christmas are always welcome gifts, particularly for your nature-loving friends (or for yourself, to help pass those blustery winter evenings). The I. A. S. Bookstore, which operates at our Audubon Wildlife Films and the spring and fall meetings of the Society, also runs a mail order service for stay-at-home shoppers. If you order NOW, you can still have your books before Christmas. Income from book sales helps to pay the day-to-day expenses of the Society. Order from **Peter Dring, c/o I. A. S. Bookstore, 9800 S. Willow Springs Road, Willow Springs, Illinois 60480**. Make checks or money orders payable to The Illinois Audubon Society and add 25c to the total to cover postage for the books. Make your selections from the list below:

Attracting Birds To Your Back Yard — Beecher	1.25
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Bird Watching, Housing and Feeding — Schutz	3.75
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Exploring Our National Parks — Butcher	3.85
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THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

By Raymond Mostek

Return of the Trumpeter Swan—An exciting chapter in the saga of one of the great birds of the West has now been written. The Trumpeter Swan, once numbering less than 100, is considered off the list of endangered species, as its numbers have reached almost 1000. Most of the swans are in the famed Red Rocks National Wildlife Refuge in Montana. Several have been transferred to areas in South Dakota. The preservation of the Trumpeter Swan during the 1930's drew the personal interest of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He had developed an interest in bird-watching during his boyhood at the ancestral home on the Hudson river at Hyde Park. The Trumpeter Swan has a French-horn call that can be heard for two miles.

Congress Approves Purchase of Sylvania Tract—Strong support by conservationists, led by Senators Proxmire and Nelson of Wisconsin and Hart of Michigan, has resulted in congressional action on the famed Sylvania Tract in the Ottawa National Forest in Michigan. Hiking and riding trails are planned, along with camping and picnic sites.

Illinois Supreme Court Hears Steel Case—The United States Steel Co., by action of the Illinois Legislature, won title to 194 acres of submerged land at 79th street in Chicago for expansion of its steel plant. The price was \$100.00 an acre. The Illinois Supreme Court voided the purchase, but agreed in January to re-hear the case for the steel firm. Conservationists oppose the sale of this land.

The Golden Eagle—This thin volume by Robert Murphy is one of the reading treats of the decade. It is sheer poetry from start to finish, and can be read in two evenings. Kira, the Golden Eagle, begins her life high on a cliff in Colorado. The reader shares every sensation of the eagle's hunt for food, flight from predators and a storm, and the exultation of soaring flight. One reads this book with a growing sense of anxiety and closes the cover with an overpowering feeling of emotion. If anyone can read this moving story without an earnest desire to do more than ever before to protect our great predator birds, let him be abandoned—there is no hope for him. Because of the nefarious amendment by Senator Tower (Texas), the Golden Eagle may still be shot, although no longer from airplanes. The law must be changed to give the Golden Eagle full protection. If you are anxious to help the eagle colony, send one dollar for a lifetime membership card in the American Bald Eagle Club, c/o Mrs. Vera Shaw, Illinois Audubon Society, RR 2, Olney, Illinois. Funds are used for education and to protect nesting sites.

Tapatopa Reservoir Threatens Condors—The 53,000-acre Sespe Wildlife Range in Los Padres National Forest is the home of the vanishing California Condor, now numbering around 40 individuals. The U. S. Bureau of Reclamation seeks to build a dam nearby. The impounded water would create an artificial lake about a half-mile from the sanctuary boundary. Residents of Fillmore, Calif. insist that a road should be built through the middle of the wildlife sanctuary. Conservationists are urging that any new road should be constructed along the edge. The matter is now before the Senate and House Interior Committees. The National Audubon Society and other groups have voiced emphatic protests to Congress against the proposed highway.

North Cascades National Park—A joint study team of the U. S. Agriculture and Interior Departments, in a 190-page report has recommended the creation of a huge primeval park near Lake Chelan in Washington state. The I. A. S. Annual Meeting in 1960 approved a resolution calling for Congress to establish North Cascades National Park. It is known to contain some of the most scenic wilderness in the nation. A film on "The Wild Alps of the Stehekin," describing the beauty of the area, is available for a modest fee from the Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, Calif. The proposed park could contain as much as 425,000 acres.

Redwoods Area Saved from Highway—Through the intercession of Governor Edmund Brown of California, and the unrelenting protests of conservation groups across the nation, the California Highway Commission agreed to bypass Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park. A new freeway route will also bypass Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park. Several bills have been introduced in Congress to create a National Park which will protect the magnificent redwoods. Congressmen John Saylor, Phillip Burton and Jeffery Cohelan seek to set aside almost 90,000 acres as a national preserve. Much will depend upon President Johnson's support for the proposals. The intensive cutting of the redwoods has caused grave erosion problems in California.

Notes from the Nest—The Ford Foundation has agreed to donate almost \$2,500,000 to three conservation programs; one of them will help the Save-the-Redwoods League of California to purchase endangered scenic areas. A great many chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution are contributing funds to the Save-the-Redwoods League in a valiant effort to hold back the bulldozers . . . The National Park Service has announced that it will open 2,108 new camp sites in 77 areas in 1966 . . . Have you ever noticed that Congressmen who usually call for elimination of "non-essential items in the federal budget" so that more money can be spent for the Pentagon, are seldom those who lead conservation battles? National defense spending now takes over 56% of the federal outlay . . . Congressman Gale Schisler of Illinois has introduced H. R. 11700, to authorize \$8,000,000 for the repair and modification of the Illinois-Mississippi Canal. It would become a 104-mile recreation site. The waterway was turned over to the State of Illinois on Dec. 31, 1965. Had original plans been completed a decade ago, the recreation area would have cost only \$2,250,000. . . . The U. S. Forest Service has granted Walt Disney a tentative permit for the development of a Mineral King Area in the High Sierras of California. Near Los Angeles, the resort would be a ski attraction in the Sequoia National Forest. Mineral King is considered outstanding alpine terrain.

Field Notes — March, 1966

By Elton Fawks

It is indeed pleasant to have so many field notes submitted. They have increased to such a point that only the initials of contributors will follow each record, with the full names given at the end of the report. As more people send in records of all kinds, we will only be able to give data on fluctuations in numbers of birds and the unusual records. With this in mind, please send in your records of notable changes in numbers of individuals of any species, as well as your reports of rarities. These are the records that appear in most ornithological journals, and they are what we should be trying to publish.

Red-necked Grebe—Sept. 11, 1965, Skokie Lagoons, Northfield. J. Z.

Double-crested Cormorant—Oct. 5, Lincoln Park, Chicago. C. S., R. V.

Black-crowned Night Heron—Nov. 6, Long John Slough Forest Preserve, Chicago. C. O. S.

—Dec. 6, LaGrange. M. M.

—Dec. 6, injured immature, East Moline. E. F.

Glossy Ibis—Oct. 24-26, Sparland. L. H. P., N. W. T. and others.

White-fronted Goose—Nov. 7, Skokie Lagoons, J. Z.

Scaups, Lesser and Greater—Dec. 21, total of 7,048 on Chicago Lakefront, Ratio 3 to 1, Greater over Lesser. J. S., I. S., B. H., L. N., R. H.

Harlequin Duck—Dec. 30, Evanston. All field marks verified on two ducks in a leisurely study. B. H., R. H., L. N., I. S., J. S.

Common (American) Scoter—Nov. 27, sixteen at Illinois Beach State Park. B. P. B., R. V.

Goshawk—Dec. 26, Chicago. R. R., I. S., J. S.

Swainson's Hawk—Jan. 3, 1966, Peoria. B. A. C., R. M. C., C. D. E., L. H. P.

Osprey—Early Nov., Peoria. L. H. P.

Peregrine Falcon—Oct. 2, Navy Pier, Chicago. C. S., R. V.

—Dec. 1, Peoria. J. C. C., L. H. P.

NOTE: The April 7 date for this species credited to Bedford P. Brown in the spring report should be corrected to **April 8**.

Sandhill Cranes—Oct. 9, flock at Jasper-Pulaski Preserve, Indiana. C. O. S.

—Nov. 9, Jasper-Pulaski Preserve. A. B.

Black-bellied Plover—Aug. 29, Peoria. L. H. P. and group.

Spotted Sandpiper—Nov. 6, Montrose Beach, Chicago. C. C.

Purple Sandpiper—Nov. 27, three at Illinois Beach State Park. B. P. B., R. V.

Northern Phalarope—Sept. 16, three at Foster Avenue Beach, Chicago. B. P. B.

Jaeger—Oct. 9, Indiana Dunes State Park. R. G.

—Dec. 16, Wilmette. J. S.

Glaucous Gull—Dec. 26, Peoria. R. G.

Franklin's Gull—Oct. 24, Nov. 6, Lincoln Park, Chicago. C. C.

Little Gull—Oct. 2, Navy Pier, Chicago. B. P. B.

Black-legged Kittiwake—Dec. 18, Chicago. J. S.

Snowy Owl—Nov. 9, Riverdale. A. R.

—Dec. 2, Calumet State Park. K. B.

Saw-whet Owl—Nov. 7, Morton Arboretum. A. C.

Common Nighthawk—Oct. 19, Lincoln Park, Chicago. C. C.

—Nov. 1, Park Ridge. R. V.

—Dec. 1, Springfield. Mrs. B. B.

Red-shafted Flicker—Jan. 8, Chautauqua National Wildlife Refuge. E. M. L.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker—Dec. 28 to Jan. 19 at feeder, Barrington. R. H. P.

Black-backed, Three-toed Woodpecker—Nov. 19, Peoria. E. T., reported by L. H. P.

Winter Wren—Oct. 17, Nov. 11, Sand Ridge Forest Preserve, Chicago. A. R.

Carolina Wren—Nov. 6, Nov. 11, Sand Ridge Forest Preserve. A. R.

Catbird—Dec. 27, Homewood-Flossmoor. J. P.

Bohemian Waxwing—Nov. 12, Jan. 8, one each day. Jacksonville. E. M. L.

—Feb. 13, flock of 21. East Moline. E. F.

Black-and-white Warbler—Nov. 6, Lincoln Park. C. C.

Myrtle Warbler—Nov. 14, Sand Ridge Forest Preserve. A. R.

—Nov. 29 to Jan. 2, at feeder, Sterling. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. S.

—Dec. 26 to Jan. 6, one or two at feeder, Glen Ellyn. P. H. L. and others.

Brewer's Blackbird—Dec. 31, Morton Arboretum. B. P. B., I. S., J. S.

Brown-headed Cowbird—Quoting from a letter by T. E. Musselman: "I have a male cowbird close by. He sings daily, and although his song is not as loud as that of many birds, it is more delightful that way. I can find no definite record of such singing in my library books."

Summer Tanager—(no date), nest with young, Bellevue. L. H. P. and others.

Blue Grosbeak—(no date), nest with young, Henry. L. H. P.

Evening Grosbeak—Nov. 11, Morton Arboretum. G. S.

—Jan. 30, five at Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. S.

Pine Grosbeak—Oct. 17, two at Glenview. H. N.

—Oct. 27, two at Lake Forest. J. Z.

—Jan. 30, Morton Arboretum. M. S.

—(no date), Jacksonville. E. M. L.

Common Redpoll—Nov. 7, Long John Slough, Chicago. C. O. S.

—Dec. 26, twelve; Jan. 3, seventeen, Lake Springfield. E. M. L.

—Jan. 3, Peoria. C. McC., Mr. and Mrs. Truitt.

—Jan. 8, "large flock" at Morton Arboretum. I. M. G.

Jan. 8 to Mar. 1, at feeder, Glen Ellyn, in flocks up to 32. Not seen previously in 7 years of operating this feeder. P. H. L. and others.

Jan. 30, flock of 100, Polo. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. S.

Red Crossbill—Nov. 7, Morton Arboretum. A. C.

White-winged Crossbill—Oct. 22, Oct. 27, eight each at Lake Bluff and Lake Forest. J. Z.

—Nov. 6, 20 and 23, Jacksonville. E. M. L.

—Jan. 2, Jan. 29, over 100 at Jacksonville. E. M. L.

Snow Bunting—Dec. 5, Northwestern University, Evanston. C. C.

A review of the Christmas Census in this issue will provide additional records of rarities and out-of-season birds. Keep them coming! —E. F.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Mrs. Amy Baldwin; Karl Bartel; Bedford P. Brown, Jr.; Mrs. Bedford Brown, Sr.; Al Campbell; Bruce A. Canterbury; Robert M. Canterbury; Chicago Ornithological Society; Charles Clark; Dr. J. C. Cowan; Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Evans; Elton Fawks; Mrs. Bertha Huxford; Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Grow;

Irma M. Grosser; Margaret Lehmann; Emma Mae Leonhard; Paul H. Lobik; L. North; John Paarberg; Robert H. Perkins; Mrs. Robert Perkins (L. H. P.); C. McCumber; Margaret Meyer; Hazel Norton; Al Reuss; R. Russell; Ira Sanders; Jeffery Sanders; Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Shaw; Catherine Schaffer; Grace Smith; Dr. Neil W. Taylor; Eunice Tjaden; Mr. and Mrs. Truitt; Robert Vobornik; Janet Zimmermann.

Many other records were submitted, all of them excellent, but space does not permit printing them in this issue. Deadline for spring reports is May 15, 1966.

2309 Fifth Avenue, Moline, Illinois

ADDITIONAL FIELD NOTES FOR 1965

Submitted by Bedford P. Brown, Jr.

<u>Species and Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Other Observers</u>
Red-throated Loon	Feb. 11	Chicago	None
White-winged Scoter	Feb. 11, 13	Chicago	None
White-winged Scoter	Feb. 20	Chicago	Robert Vobornik
White-winged Scoter (10)	April 7	Lincoln Park	None
Turkey Vulture	March 14	30 mi. S. W. Chicago	None
Peregrine Falcon	April 8	Lincoln Park	Carl and Elaine Regehr
Peregrine Falcon	May 27	Lincoln Park	Catherine Schaffer
Amer. Golden Plover (6)	May 8	Wolf Lake	Robert Vobornik
White-rumped Sandpiper (2)	May 8	Wolf Lake	Robert Vobornik
Glaucous Gull	Feb. 20	Chicago	Robert Vobornik
Glaucous Gull	March 28	Lincoln Park	Robert Vobornik
Snowy Owl	Feb. 13	Chicago	None
Bell's Vireo	May 13	Lincoln Park	None
Brewster's Warbler	May 10, 14	Lincoln Park	Mrs. Holsey Stein, Mrs. Claire Glickstein
Orchard Oriole	May 22, 23	Highland Park	Several
Blue Grosbeak	May 11	Lincoln Park	None
Sharp-tailed Sparrow	May 3	Lincoln Park	Rosamond Downton
Clay-colored Sparrow	May 8	Navy Pier, Chicago	Robert Vobornik



Your Dues Are Due!

By this time, all members of the Illinois Audubon Society have had their renewal notices for 1966 for several weeks. Apparently some of you have forgotten to return your membership cards with your payments. Please send in your renewals now! Otherwise, the Society will have to go to a good deal of extra labor and trouble (and cost) to send out a second dues notice. Thanks for thinking of your Society!

OLD ABE

By Elizabeth C. Bogan



This is the story of what was probably America's most illustrious bird — Old Abe, the magnificent American Bald Eagle, mascot of the 8th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, of Civil War fame.

Old Abe was an immature bird when he first joined the Northern Army, but when he returned home four years later with the men of his regiment, he was wearing the resplendent plumage of the adult Bald Eagle. His majestic presence in the front of their ranks, next to the Stars and Stripes, seemed to inspire the men to perform feats for which they became famous.

The Eighth received Old Abe by the devious route of barter and trade. His home was in the Flam-

beau section of Wisconsin, where, in the spring of 1861, as a fledgling, he was stolen from the aerie by a Chippewa Indian, who traded him to a farmer for a bushel of corn. The Eighth, or Badger Regiment, acquired him that summer, and forthwith became the Eagle Regiment.

Evidently, up to this time, Old Abe had been treated with kindness, for he was tame and tractable, and soon endeared himself to every man in the ranks. Early in Sept. 1861, the Eighth moved from Eau Claire, where it had been recruited, to Camp Randall, near Madison. Here the regiment was to be mustered into the Union Army, along with its majestic mascot.

During the parade from the railroad station to Camp Randall, the spectacle of the magnificent eagle, riding high next to the Colors, caused tumultuous ovations by the people along the line of march. The music, the din and the excitement of the occasion were too much for the great bird, and, like the living national symbol that he was, he reached out, caught the corner of the flag in his beak, and with wings outspread and fanning, he held it high until the parade reached regimental headquarters. The story of this striking behavior became so widespread that thousands of persons visited Old Abe during the month that his company was encamped at Madison. This was the first of many legends about this remarkable bird.

In Oct. 1861, the Eagle Regiment left for the front. A man had been assigned to care for Old Abe, and on a perch adorned with a shield of the Stars and Stripes and the regimental emblem, the regal bird rode off to war. During four years of savage fighting, "Abe" had four handlers. The charmed life that he led also applied to these men, inasmuch as not one was even nicked by a bullet.

The eagle soon learned the language of the bugle. On hot, dusty marches, he liked to take a drink from his soldier-keeper by throwing his head back while the soldier poured water from his canteen down the bird's throat. Old Abe developed great affection for each of his handlers. It is said that after the war, when one of these men would visit him, he would demonstrate his affection by making a cooing sound while rubbing his head against the man's face.

The legends are many about this bird. One was that he developed a vocabulary for every occasion—during battle or at rest in camp. With his sounds, he had the faculty of inspiring, comforting or showing affection. His alertness and his warning signal in one instance caused the capture of an enemy courier.

Old Abe's uncanny ability to do the right thing at the right moment is shown in a story related by Hosea Rood, a Wisconsin historian. Mr. Rood recounted: "I saw Old Abe but once during the war. Early in December, 1862, my regiment, the Twelfth Wisconsin, was marching toward the front in a skirmish near Waterford, Mississippi. The Eighth was in line along the road. As we came near, one of our boys said: 'This is the Eighth Wisconsin, and there is their eagle close by the flag.'"

"As we approached, Old Abe was standing quietly on his perch, but when our flag came before him, he rose to his full height, spread his broad wings and flapped them three or four times, after which he settled down and watched us go by. It was a real pleasure to me now, 58 years later, to have seen Old Abe thus salute Old Glory that day down in Mississippi."

Of the many battles in which the eagle participated, the battle of Cornith, in May, 1862, was probably the most outstanding as far as his performance was concerned. A shot came so close that it cut his tether. Immediately, Old Abe rose above the fury of the fighting, and, in the spirit of the symbol that he was he soared and hovered over the battle lines, until finally he plummeted down to the Union side and his perch.

Vicksburg proved to be an ordeal for the Federal forces. Disease, as well as hunger, was rampant. During the siege, Old Abe's presence proved invaluable as a morale builder. After the capture of Vicksburg, when the blue lines marched into the fallen city, the great feathered warrior, in recognition of the unique part he had played, rode in with the colors beside General Logan.

Old Abe's fame had become so well known throughout the Confederate forces that he was coveted by them. General Sterling Price was heard to say: "I'd rather capture Old Abe than a whole brigade."

In September 1864, when peace finally came, and the frightful civil conflict was over, Old Abe returned home with his comrades. Great sums of money were offered for the splendid bird, but they were spurned by the men of the Eagle Regiment, who offered him to their state. He was formally accepted by the Governor of Wisconsin, and was placed in comfortable quarters

in the State House. During daylight hours he had the freedom of the beautiful surrounding park. Visitors by the thousands came to view the famous bird. Even as a retired veteran, Old Abe was still active. His presence at fund-raising drives for veteran organizations always caused spectacular success.

One night in February 1881, a fire broke out in the Capitol building close to Old Abe's quarters. Before the bird was rescued, he had inhaled great quantities of noxious fumes and gases. His health was so greatly affected by this experience that he died on March 28, 1881. His body was preserved by a taxidermist, but that too was destroyed a few years later by another fire in the State Capitol.

Volumes have been written about Old Abe, as is attested by the size of a file in the archives of the State Historical Society. In the Wisconsin Capitol Memorial Hall, there is a replica of him, as well as a handsome painting done from life by James A. Stewart.

However, Peorians do not have to journey to Madison, Wisconsin, to see a replica of the famous bird, for he is immortalized in our midst. Few persons now realize that the beautiful bronze eagle, poised for flight, atop the shaft of the Soldier's Monument in the Court House plaza in downtown Peoria, is Old Abe.

This elegant monument in honor of the Civil War dead was a gift to the city by the women of Peoria. Old Abe was guest of honor at the dedication, and his guard of honor was the surviving members of the 47th Illinois Infantry, one of the units of the brigade to which Old Abe's Eighth belonged.

Members of The Illinois Audubon Society, visiting Peoria for their Annual Meeting on May 13-14-15, should make it a point to go past the Soldier's Monument and observe the great bronze eagle atop the pylon. Here is our link with the stirring events of a century ago.

Acknowledgements—the help of Miss Doris Friedman, Eau Claire Public Library, Miss Eunice Tjaden, Peoria Public Library, and Dr. C. D. Evans is gratefully acknowledged.

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Peoria Journal Star, June 21, 1925.
St. Nicholas, February, 1935.
Audubon Magazine, July-August, 1963.
American Heritage, October, 1963.

1344 East Hillcrest Place, Peoria, Illinois



EMPHASIS ON EXTENSION

By Mrs. Kenneth V. Fiske

Attention, Affiliate Officers: Is your membership increasing as you'd like? Are you reaching the people you should? How is attendance at your programs and field trips? What projects does your club undertake? Do individual members show the initiative and enthusiasm that marks an outstandingly successful group?

As an example of what can be done, we proudly present our second chapter, **McHenry County**. This is another milestone in the extension program of the Illinois Audubon Society. **Lake-Cook** (see the December 1965 AUDUBON BULLETIN) and now **McHenry County** are the youngest of our affiliated clubs, yet they both have well-developed programs, high quality monthly newsletters, and active, enthusiastic participation in ornithological projects and conservation campaigns. **Lake-Cook** now has over 100 members; **McHenry County** is in the midst of a membership drive that they anticipate will bring them over the 100 mark. Their members are well-informed and actively working toward the goals that concern the Illinois Audubon Society. Consider the achievements of our two young I. A. S. Chapters. What has succeeded for them can succeed for you.

Cold Springs School House, Woodstock, Illinois



McHenry County Chapter

By Mrs. James P. Hecht

McHenry County Chapter of the Illinois Audubon Society was first organized as the McHenry County Bird Club in 1961, to enjoy and study wild birdlife and further the conservation of natural resources.

The Chapter meets on the third Saturday morning of each month for a field trip to study birds in their natural habitat. Evening meetings in January and February are devoted to speakers, movies, and such projects as bird feeding and housing. A monthly newsletter informs members of Chapter activities and describes local and national conservation issues of major importance. The Chapter is cooperating in several significant projects:

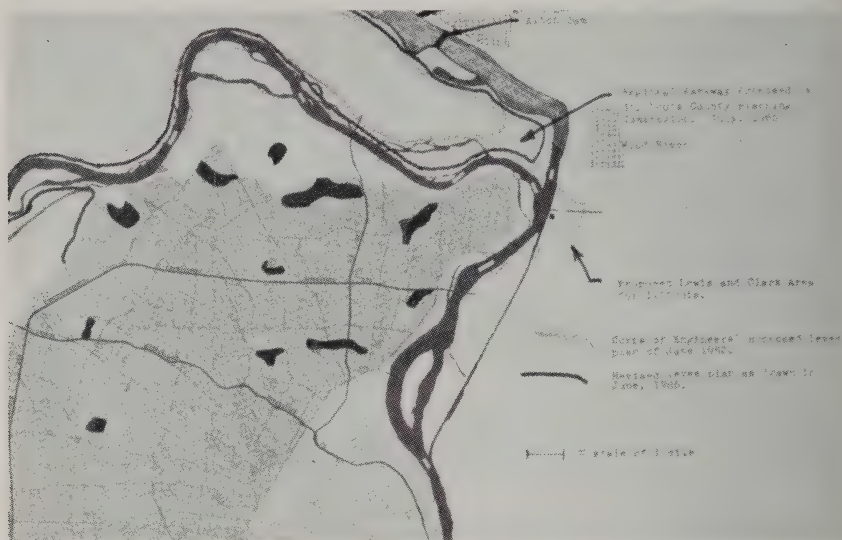
1. Since 1962 it has participated in the Annual Christmas Bird Count conducted by the National Audubon Society throughout the 50 states.

2. Over 11,000 commemorative stamps have been sent to the Florida Audubon Society to aid in their continuing research study of the Bald Eagle.

3. Since 1961, Chapter members have taken part in the Annual Illinois Nesting Census. Each year McHenry County has led Illinois in numbers of participants, observations, and reports per observer.

4. In 1963, an official Bluebird Trail was initiated. Now, with Bluebird Trail Chairmen mapping the county and sending yearly reports to surveys in Illinois and Arkansas, there are more than 25 participants and 65 houses set up. This year the Chapter began cooperating with 4-H and other non-club members on bird house activities.

5. Our current local conservation projects are the creation of a Forest Preserve District in McHenry County and the development of Ryder's Woods, Woodstock, into a nature area. On the state level, our members are leaders in the proposed establishment of a Lewis and Clark State Park near Woods River on the Mississippi. Our current membership totals 80 adults.



A LEWIS AND CLARK PARK FOR ILLINOIS

By Clarence Sparks

The "fight" to establish a Lewis and Clark Park at the winter quarters of the famed expedition in Illinois is going into a second year. Seemingly, the issue is no closer to being resolved than it was in the first few weeks. Since last June, the Illinois Audubon Society has been the leading conservation group in the promotion of the park project. But we must do more — at local levels and as individuals.

The Lewis and Clark Trail gained special recognition after Congress passed a bill in October, 1964, that established a Trail Commission to study the route and make recommendations for preserving historical, scenic, and recreational areas along the trail followed by Lewis and Clark. Illinois is fortunate in that the trail begins at the Mississippi River. The Wood River area was not only the beginning of the trail; it was also here that these hardy men spent most of the winter. Captain Clark's notes on his winter experiences while encamped in Illinois make exciting reading. It should be pointed out that Clark's notes were not found and published until a little more than ten years ago!

In addition to the historical aspects, the proposed park area gives us public access to the magnificent Mississippi and a splendid view of the Missouri River as its strong current sweeps across to wash the Illinois shoreline. Nearly two hundred acres of flood-plain timber remain to furnish a haven for the birds that use the two great river valleys for flyways. A local "birder" wrote that six wood ducks were counted there last spring, and later in the year he reported his first woodcock. One's list must surely grow after a few trips to these woods at the right seasons.

Of course, there is no question about this area being worth saving; however, the opponents to parks and conservation have an entirely different set of values. In this case, the "growth and development" group believe that the proposed park area is the only place left for an industrial harbor. It is true that the places left in the Alton-East St. Louis area for either parks or harbors are few; but so far, industry has everything and the public has NOTHING — although we, the people, supposedly own the river!

There is still hope that concerted action on the part of all of us can save this historic and scenic mile of Mississippi shoreline. If this happens, we will still leave 580 miles of Mississippi shoreline in Illinois for those who believe that private ownership of riverfronts will meet the best needs of the state and nation.

In recent weeks we have gained hope from the fact that some people in Missouri are becoming active in preserving the confluence area on the Missouri side. The point of land between the two rivers is not developed as a residential and industrial area. However, the U. S. Corps of Engineers is readying plans for an extensive levee building program all along the Missouri River. Perhaps some levees should be built, but it certainly is not necessary or wise to build levees so close to the rivers as to ruin the flood-plains and destroy the woodlands still growing along the shores.

The Corps has made two different levee plans for the first 90 miles of the Missouri River. The first plan, drawn in June, 1963, shows the proposed levee back a reasonable distance from the rivers, especially at the confluence itself; but a revised plan, drawn in June, 1965, moves the levees closer to the rivers in many places. At the confluence, the proposed levee is shifted near to the banks of the Mississippi River, instead of allowing for two miles of flood-plain, as provided in the 1963 plan. Need one ask which version is based on the best engineering concepts — or common sense?

A planning group in St. Louis County has proposed a Lewis and Clark Regional Parkway. This parkway would provide several thousand acres along the shores of the Missouri River and include some land along the Mississippi at the confluence. Of course, whatever we could get in Illinois would be considered as part of this parkway. Because there are vast acreages on the Missouri side that have not been ruined by industrial, commercial, and residential blight, it seems possible that we could obtain a park area that could have national significance and, consequently, **National Park status**.

A few people have been working diligently on the park project, but it is becoming obvious that they have reached the limits of their effectiveness. The time has come to let your elected representatives, both in Springfield and in Washington, know that there is state-wide interest in, and demand for, a large park at the confluence of the two great rivers. In Illinois, Governor Kerner is the key man. All of us should let him know that we want him to give proper consideration to the Lewis and Clark Expedition and to commemorate the beginning of the trail with a memorial park of adequate size — one thousand acres.

The following people should be contacted if you care to promote a Lewis and Clark Park in Illinois or as part of a confluence parkway: Governor Kerner; Conservation Director William Lodge; and the Director of Economic Development, Gene Graves, all of Springfield; State Senator Paul Simon, Troy, and your local state representative; Senators Douglas and Dirksen;

Representative Melvin Price, and other representatives from Illinois; Daniel Ogden, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Washington, D. C.; and Sherry Fisher, Chairman of the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission, 303 Fleming Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa. Letters to the editors of the "Wood River Journal", "The Herald" of Collinsville, the "Edwardsville Intelligencer", and the "Metro-East Journal", 425 Missouri Ave., East St. Louis, will let the people in the area know that there is interest in this park throughout the state.

325 Putnam Street, Woodstock, Illinois



The N. A. Nest-Record Card Program for 1966

By Helen Fessenden

The first year of the North American Nest-Record Card Program went very well. The Laboratory of Ornithology mailed out over 45,000 cards to individuals and regional centers from Florida to Alaska. We were encouraged at the response; over 23,000 completed cards were received from 700 individuals. We have accumulated over 500 cards each for several species; among these are Eastern Phoebe, Tree Swallow, Barn Swallow, House Wren, Catbird, Eastern Bluebird, Red-winged Blackbird, and Common Grackle. The Red-winged Blackbird has been selected for a trial run on the computer, and the data from our 2,300 cards on that species are now being punched onto IBM cards.

The principal aim of the program is to accumulate a large amount of data on the breeding biology of birds of the entire North American continent. This data will be stored on IBM cards in a form ready for analysis. This data, once processed, will be available to researchers interested in many areas of avian biology, such as annual and geographical variations in breeding seasons, clutch size, fledging periods, and nesting success. We hope that the program will also play a key role in the study of man's modification of his environment through marsh drainage, urbanization, and the use of pesticides.

We need data from all parts of the country. Observations from city parks and back yards, of the commonest species, are as important as those from remote parts of the continent. We need the cooperation of all competent field observers; please get in touch with your local organization and find out if it is cooperating as a regional center for the distribution of cards. If not, you may want to help organize a club effort. Individuals may also obtain cards directly from us. In any case, write for information and cards to **North American Nest-Record Card Program, Laboratory of Ornithology, 33 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, New York 14850**. Be sure to include your zip code with your return address.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Members of the I. A. S. should be aware that the North American Nest-Record Card Program is a supplement to our Illinois Nesting Census, not a substitute for it. Our Illinois records, now being compiled by Mrs. Naomi McKinney, are published in the June AUDUBON BULLETIN and are kept on file at the Illinois State Museum. The North American Records are a computer-card program which will evaluate continent-wide trends. To participate in BOTH programs, you must obtain cards from and return them to BOTH sources.

—P. H. L.

Report of the 1965 National Audubon Convention

By Wallace W. Kirkland, Jr., M.D. — Delegate

The National Audubon Convention was held in October, 1965 in Boston. Audubon activities here clearly demonstrate the strength and leadership of the Massachusetts Audubon Society. Imagine dialing the Voice of Audubon the year around and getting up-to-date bird news!

Sandy Sprunt, Jr., reported his comparative five-year aerial survey of Louisiana and Texas coast line birds. He counted more than 1,600 **Roseate Spoonbills** and a large number of **Cattle Egrets**, but fewer **Brown Pelicans** and **Reddish Egrets**. In the Bahamas it was a poor year for **Flamingoes**, with the nests flooded out by heavy rains. He reported fewer **Bald Eagles** in the Everglades; in Maine, 33 eagle nests produced only four young.

Dr. William Drury, research director of The Massachusetts Audubon Society, who has been dyeing gulls a shocking pink, estimated that only a million **Herring Gulls** on the East Coast are making an "honest" living. "If an airport has a gull problem, if a city is over-run by gulls, it is a result of the city's filthy disposal of waste."

On The New Conservation panel, a colorful Scotsman and landscape architect from the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Ian McHarg, suggested that: "Man is but a planetary disease." He listed a fine value system for resources: 1) Surface water is for marinas; 2) Flood plains are for water; 3) Marshes are for breeding and spawning; 4) Underground water is for aquifers; 5) Prime agricultural land is for farming; 6) Steep slopes are for trees. He proceeded to show how man has destroyed many of these resources forever. Mrs. Whitmore of the National League of Women Voters told how to mobilize local support for natural beauty.

Dr. Carl Buchheister's annual president's report noted a "good year for conservation," with passage of The Wilderness Act, The Land and Water Conservation Act, and The Water Quality Act. Hon. James M. Quigley, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, reported the signing of a conservation bill earlier the same morning, and quoted President Johnson as promising "to reopen the Potomac for swimming." Pending are The Wild Rivers Bill, Endangered Species Bill, and The Ecological Research Bill. He reported a new Wildlife Services reorganization. On the negative side were the threatened Colorado Bridge Canyon and Marble Canyon Dams and diversion of water from the Everglades. Buchheister concluded by remarking that: "Mounted insects, caged birds, and fish in aquaria are no substitute for observation in the wild."

On Sunday we participated in a wonderful field trip to the south shore with Sandy Sprunt, Jr. We saw an **Ipswich Sparrow** and such sea birds as gannets, eiders and scoters. Box lunches on the lawn in front of the "Mayflower" at Plymouth provided a fine historical interlude. Kathleen Anderson was our charming hostess, an active ornithologist who was currently netting and banding to obtain samples of the blood of small birds in the area — seeking a possible reservoir of Eastern Equine Encephalitis for the state health department.

A panel discussion Monday on The Conservation Crisis — Salt Marshes, included an informative talk by Dr. John Gottshalk, director of The U. S.

Bureau of Sport Fish and Wildlife, who demonstrated the importance of nutrient supply, land runoff, and vertical mixing of tides for the high fertility of estuarine zones, on which 65% of fish and shellfish are dependent. The regulation of channel construction (dredge and fill), pollution and housing development pressures needs to be coordinated on the local level, as shown by the fine example of the Save San Francisco Bay Association.

A cold, windy field trip along the north shore and Plum Island revealed a rare **Buff-breasted Sandpiper**, **Black-headed Gulls**, **Greater Black-backed Gulls**, and an albino **Canada Goose**.

I was proud to represent Illinois Audubon Society at the head table for the banquet, sitting next to Ty Hotchkiss, who narrated his new color wildlife film, "Tidewater Trails."

The great finale of the 1965 Convention was two days of birding on Cape Cod with Wallace Bailey. We went beach-buggy the whole length of Monomoy Wildlife Refuge, a narrow barrier island beach which extends 10 miles into the Atlantic from the elbow of the cape. Here migrating shore birds and waterfowl abound, and thickets harbor land bird migrants. Thousands of eiders and scoters were settling down to winter in the offshore waters. The Wellfleet Bay Sanctuary was another Massachusetts Audubon prize educational project run by the Baileys. We visited Henry Beston's famous Outermost House on the great beach, where we saw four **Peregrine Falcons**, fast disappearing from this area.

Summary: 114 species; 25 new life birds; and renewed acquaintance with many old conservation friends.

715 Lake St., Oak Park, Ill. 60301



For May—Plan on Peoria!

Peoria will be the site of the 69th Annual Meeting of the Illinois Audubon Society on May 13, 14, 15, 1966. Adolph Cabor, who is serving as Chairman of the affair, has lined up an exciting program. On Friday night, one of the top nature photographers in our state, Dr. Donald Ries, APSA, will present his 45-minute program on "The Changing Seasons." Next will come a panel discussion led by Vice-President Darlene Fiske on the role of I. A. S. Affiliates and Chapters. We urge all affiliates to send representatives to this important session.

Saturday afternoon will feature a slide talk on Illinois prairies by Dr. Robert Evers of the Illinois State Natural History Survey; Arthur Holst of the Forest Park Foundation will discuss their land acquisition program, and Douglas Wade will show a film on the Peregrine Falcon. The whole program will be held at the Lakeview Outdoor Center in Peoria. Save the dates! Invitations with reservation forms and full information will be mailed early in April.

THE 1965 CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS

By Mrs. Ross R. Norton and Mrs. Harry C. Spitzer

Here is the full story of the 1965 Christmas Bird Census: We are sorry that four reports had to be eliminated from the table (they **are** in the narratives), because that old "space will not permit" rule prevailed. It was difficult to decide whom to skip. However, in the long run we felt it only fair to give preference to the "regulars," and then to those reports which covered an area with the prescribed 15-mile diameter. Something **had** to go.

A study of the chart will reveal 128 species counted, for a total of 174,071 individuals. Inclusion of the **Saw-whet Owl** seen on Count Day in Cook-Blue Island, and **European Tree Sparrows** in St. Clair County (not in the table), brings the total to 130 species. Add the individuals counted by the four omitted groups, and the total becomes 193,107.

There are some interesting rarities, such as a **Double-crested Cormorant** and a **Black-crowned Night Heron**, all of them verified by qualified observers whom we do not question. We did think it noteworthy that seventeen species were represented by singletons, and four species by only two birds. Many thanks for your cooperation.

Mrs. Ross R. Norton, 1509 Sequoia Trail, Glenview, Ill.
Mrs. Harry C. Spitzer, 1776 Roger Avenue, Glenview, Ill.



STATION DATA

Bureau County, PRINCETON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Bureau Junction. Town, 10%; fields, 20%; woods, 25%; roadways, 20%; creeks and rivers, 25%.) **Dec. 30:** 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Partly cloudy; temp. 45° to 55°; wind SSW 10 m.p.h. Total party-hours, 48 (8 on foot, 40 by car); total party-miles, 145 (15 on foot, 130 by car). Twenty-three field observers in eight parties: Watson Bartlett, Alfred Behrens, Mary Black, Orville Cater, Cora Cater, Alfred Dyke, Vinnie Dyke, Donnabelle Fry, Gynetha Hawks, Daisy Henry, Virgil Kasbeer, Carl H. Kramer (compiler), Peggy Kramer, Grace McClure, Nelle Kelley, Fern Nelson, Richard Nye, Hiram Piper, Marjorie Powell, Mary Smith, W. J. Smith, Adelaide Smith and Harry G. Thomas. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Robin, White-crowned Sparrows, Long-eared Owl, Turkeys, 4-5 Bald Eagles.**) Game Warden estimates only about 500 mallards left in area. Recently had 1000 geese and 40 to 50 thousand mallards.

Carroll and Whiteside Counties, SAVANNA, FULTON, CLINTON, (7½-mile radius circle, centered one-half mile south of Elk River Junction, Iowa). **Dec. 27:** 7:00 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.; clear; temp. 10° to 17°; wind NW 5 to 10 m.p.h.; river 80% ice-covered; ground covered with 5" drifted snow. Total party hours 20 (5½ on foot, 14½ by car); total party-miles, 209 (9 on foot, 200 by car). Six observers in two parties: Larry Dau, Fred, Jim and Maurice Leshner, Mary Lou Petersen and Peter Petersen, Jr. (compiler).



Champaign County. URBANA-CHAMPAIGN. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at Staley on Route 10, to include Sangamon River near White Heath, Lake-of-the-Woods, Trelease Woods, Brownfield Woods and intervening farmland; woods, 30%; forest edge, 30%; open fields, 35%; water 5%). **Dec. 29:** 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Overcast; temp. 34° to 45°; wind south, moderate; ground bare. Seventeen observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 26 (18 on foot, 8 by car); total party-miles, 146 (26 on foot, 120 by car). — Dorothy Allen, L. Bruce Barnett, Gladys Dawkins, Alice Dickson, James R. Karr, S. Charles Kendeigh (compiler), Carl Lawrence, Wilbur M. Luce, Robert Lumsden, Sharon Lumsden, Edna McClellan, Ray B. Owen, Jr., Hurst H. Shoemaker, Roger J. S'glin, Alta Titus, Clyde Titus and James B. Wallace.

* **Cook County.** BLUE ISLAND. (Details of location not given.) **Dec. 31:** 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.; cloudy-bright in morning; sun in and out in afternoon. 50° at start, 48° finish; 55 miles by car. — Great Blue Heron, 2; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Herring Gull, 150; Screech Owl, 1; **Saw-whet Owl**, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 6; Horned Lark, 1; Blue Jay, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 12; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Starling, 200; Northern Shrike, 1; Cardinal, 2; Purple Finch, 1; Common Redpoll, 18; Slate-colored Junco, 8; Tree Sparrow, 1. **TOTAL:** 21 species, 420 individuals. — Alfred H. Reuss (compiler) and Robert A. Reuss.

Cook County. CHICAGO LAKE FRONT. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered 2 miles off Madison Street, including all harbors and breakwaters from Montrose Harbor to Jackson Park; Lake Michigan and harbors, 100%; inland urban area not censused. **Dec. 21:** 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; mostly cloudy, 1 to 2 miles visibility with morning fog; temp. 35° to 38°; wind W-SW, 5 to 12 m.p.h.; ice only on inland ponds, Lake Michigan slightly choppy. Five observers in 1 and 2 parties. Total party-hours, 10 (6 on foot, 4 by car); total party-miles, 54 (8 on foot, 46 by car). — Mallard, 152; Black Duck, 2; **Shoveler**, 2; Canvasback, 1; Greater Scaup, 40; Lesser Scaup, 8; Scaup (sp.), **7,000**; Common Goldeneye, 820; Bufflehead, 8; Oldsquaw, 211; **Ruddy Duck**, 15; Hooded Merganser, 1; Common Merganser, 32; Red-breasted Merganser, 5; Herring Gull, 424; Ring-billed Gull, 164; Bonaparte's Gull, 23. **TOTAL:** 16 species, 8,908 individuals. — Kim Eckert, Stan Hedeon, Dick Horwitz, Robert Russell (compiler) and Jeff Sanders.

Cook County. CHICAGO NORTH SHORE. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at Highways 68 and 41 in Glencoe; feeders, 20%; lake-front, 20%; open fields, 10%; river bottoms, 20%; lagoons, 25%; roads, 5%). **Dec. 26:** 7:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; clear; temp. 25° to 35°; wind SE, 10 m.p.h.; very light snow, all waters open. 39 observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours, 50 (35 on foot, 15 by car); total party-miles, 220 (80 on foot, 140 by car). — Ken and Anne Anglemire, Amy G. Baldwin, James Bateman, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brechlin, Bedford Brown, Jr., Irene Buchanan, Eugene Byrd, Reba S. Campbell, Rheba Campbell, Kim Eckert, Stanley Hedeon, Richard Horwitz, Bertha Huxford, Eleanor Jackson, Russell Mannette, Edith M. McKee, Roger H. Miller and son, B. J. Nobles, Louise North, Hazel Norton, Amanda C. Olson, Dorothy Rohan, Irving and Philip Rosen, Bob Russell, Ira and Jeffrey Sanders, Catharine Schaffer, Jeanne Sloncen, Phillip N. Steffen, Tom and Fran Thoresen, Moselle Von Meding, Robert Vobornik, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Ware (compiler), Ed. and Ruthie Westbrook. (Seen in area

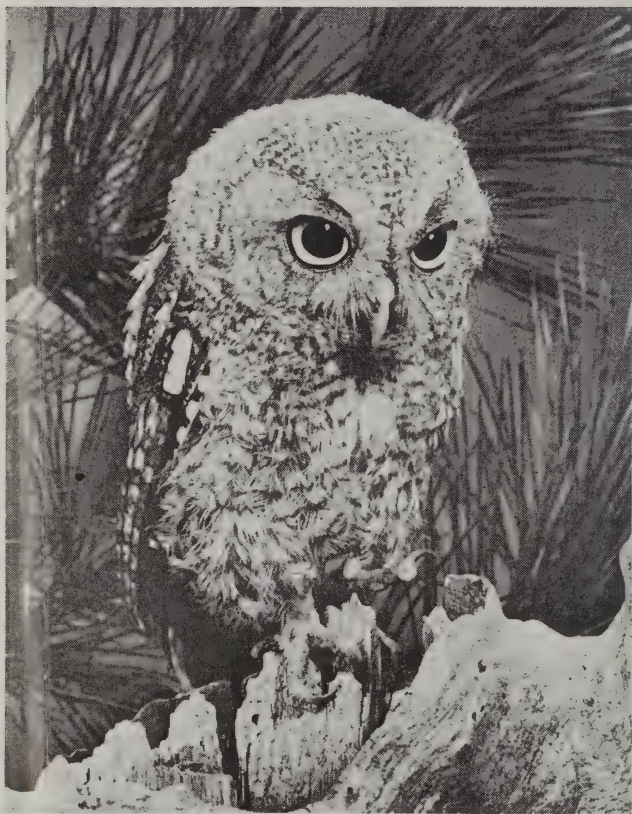
Tabulation of the
1965
Illinois Audubon
Society
Christmas
Bird Census

COUNTIES	Bureau	Carroll & Whiteside	Champaign	Cook-North Shore	Cook-Orland Park	Cook, DuPage, Kane	DeKalb	DuPage	Lake	McHenry	McLean	Mercer-West	Ogle	Peoria	Peoria-Chillicothe	Richland	Rock Island	Rock Island-Mercer	Sangamon	Will & Grundy	Will-Joliet	Wisconsin-Lake Geneva	TOTALS 1965
Loon						1																1	1
Pied-billed Grebe						1																3	4
Double-crested Cormorant															1								1
Great Blue Heron		1			2							1			5								9
Black-crowned Night Heron																						1	1
Canada Goose		185				240		61		10		18		600	245		1		6				1,366
Snow Goose						1		3						20									24
Blue Goose								1						150	37								188
Mallard	270	1211	1	461		216		341	86	326	7	2462	2	65	1655		4	80	21	280	20	153	7,661
Black Duck		60	1	41		11		34	6	2*		5			7		5		100	32		4	308
Gadwall				1											2								3
American Widgeon								1															1
Pintail				1																			1
Green-winged Teal						3																1	4
Shoveler				1																			1
Wood Duck				3				1															4
Redhead								4	10		1												15
Ring-necked Duck				1													1						2
Canvasback								2	12						6							20	40
Greater Scaup				8				6	102											1			7
Lesser Scaup				5		1			2		2			1	1		7	6					32
Common Goldeneye		2		696				7	302			12		9	13		9		34	3	1	237	1,325
Bufflehead				7															6				2
Oldsquaw				1092					420														1,512
White-winged Scoter				8																			8
Ruddy Duck																				8		5	13
Hooded Merganser				2													2		100	1			105
Common Merganser		96		5					3		10		4		13		24	1	25	30		150	461
Red-breasted Merganser				3																20		35	58
Turkey Vulture												1											1
Goshawk				3		1						1											5
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	1		1								2											5
Cooper's Hawk			2	2		1		1				1				1			1	1		1	11
Red-tailed Hawk	9	22	16	14	1	32	3	37	4	9	2	26	39	18	20	57	48	9	6	10	3	5	390
Harlan's Hawk																	1						1
Red-shouldered Hawk	1			3				4	1		2	2	1	1		2	3	1					21
Swainson's Hawk															1								1
Rough-legged Hawk	4	5	1	3		14	10	5		8	3	10	24	1	4	11	6				4	1	114
Bald Eagle	1	17										59	2		8		15	16					118
Marsh Hawk		1	3			2	5			4		21	7	1	1	12	2	1	1	2			63
Osprey															1								1
Peregrine Falcon														1									1
Pigeon Hawk														1									1
Sparrow Hawk	8		7	6		8		13		3	3	7	3	13	10	28	14	2	9	4	2		140
Greater Prairie Chicken																2							2
Bobwhite		17				1						96	8	116	12	3	22		2	10			287
Gray Partridge						1	10			1				17									29
Ring-necked Pheasant		2	4	140	8	137	2	83	3	61	27	3	28	1	6		46			25	10	11	597
Wild Turkey																	1						45
American Coot						2		2	1						2				5		90	216	318
Killdeer								1						5	1	3	1		3				14
Common Snipe	2	1						1			1			5	2								12
Glaucous Gull														1									1
Great Black-backed Gull																	1						1
Herring Gull	260	783		1012	30	53	6	245	388	7	2	222	39	455	720		601	169	15	53	107	54	5,221
Ring-billed Gull	12	102		46	3			17	7			31		520	840		129	3	726	1	7	16	2,460
Bonaparte's Gull				1															24				25
Forster's Tern													3										3
Mourning Dove	15	32	10	52		28	4	32		13	35	16	26	27	6	238	136	6	23	61			760
Barn Owl										1				1	1		2				1		1
Screech Owl						2		3		2													12
Great Horned Owl		3	3	2								4	2	1			6	2					23
Barred Owl		1	2									4	3	3		1	6	1	1				22
Long-eared Owl		2		6		8		2				11	6				3	1	2				41
Short-eared Owl		5				5						1					1						13

* Hybrid Black Duck - Mallard - Pintail

CITY CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS

COUNTIES	Bureau	Carroll & Whiteside	Champaign	Cook-North Shore	Cook-Orland Park	Cook, DuPage, Kane	DeKalb	DuPage	Lake	McHenry	McLean	Mercer-West	Ogle	Peoria	Peoria-Chillicothe	Richland	Rock Island	Rock Island-Mercer	Sangamon	Will & Grundy	Will-Joliet	Wisconsin-Lake Geneva	TOTALS 1965
Belted Kingfisher	1	1	1				1	1	2		1		9				1		4		1	2	25
Yellow-shafted Flicker	18	8	12	3		2	12	5			3	32	18	16	9	48	28	7	26	15		4	766
Pileated Woodpecker		2										5					1		1				9
Red-bellied Woodpecker	27	9	41	6		9	7	11		9	10	23	29	38	51	48	39	11	34	2	2	3	409
Red-headed Woodpecker	14	3	84			1		1		2	3	22	26	12	3	41	46	4	54			10	326
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker								1				1					4	1					7
Hairy Woodpecker	15	5	5	17		8		16	4	12	3	13	33	24	12	4	28	4	6	6		7	222
Downy Woodpecker	42	38	23	123	9	22	11	59	10	33	10	40	142	86	41	55	105	21	32	14	6	7	929
Horned Lark	16	2	31	74		36	25	142		77	130	39	61	75	31	53	43	9	96	21	6	6	973
Blue Jay	60	47	71	46	2	12	26	28	4	77	45	124	161	101	57	309	214	59	118		2	23	1,586
Common Crow	92	141	104	364	14	1245	157	384	163	224	49	228	825	103	87	96	764	51	207	27	57	170	5,552
Black-capped Chickadee	89	75	42	248	12	39	24	176	25	111	48	50	307	183	81		236	55	112	19	8	28	1,968
Carolina Chickadee			2													99							101
Tufted Titmouse	39	13	51	2		1		21		2	32	17	96	130	77	72	59	22	57	1	1		693
White-breasted Nuthatch	53	26	42	40	3	10	10	32	7	30	6	21	135	61	45	1	71	15	11	2	5	7	633
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	1	5	13		3	4	17	15	6	1	9	22	1			11		3				112
Brown Creeper		1	8	3		2		10		2		2	22	2			9	4	3	1		1	70
Winter Wren		1	1			1							1										4
Carolina Wren			4	2										1	1	19			22	1			50
Mockingbird		4									1	1		4		36			9				55
Brown Thrasher		2					1					1				1			1				6
Robin		6	3	23		2	1	11		5	1	1			2	10	9	4	10		2	4	94
Eastern Bluebird	1											3					74	1		10			89
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	15	4	6			14			2		12	2	3			25		6	4			94
Ruby-crowned Kinglet			1										2						2				5
Cedar Waxwing		17	7	36			1	12	1		70	55					37	30	9		5		280
Northern Shrike							1					1					1						3
Loggerhead Shrike		1										1				5							7
Starling	690	446	720	13,700	6	943	898	1,581	135	747	301	817	1,397	4,800	1,020	417	29,380	1,433	1,200	275	214	156	61,276
Myrtle Warbler								1															1
House Sparrow	1,520	1,103	450	2,575	1	1,624	712	879	62	1,743	436	1,962	1,658	1,400	1,150	1,423	5,409	1,125	627	196	200	357	26,612
Eastern Meadowlark	9	14	2	12			4			18	14	11	18	6		256	10	1	37	1			413
Western Meadowlark		14					9										12						35
Red-winged Blackbird	2	7	3	24		60	1	153		77		5	2	480	7,800		5,413	50	7	30		1	14,115
Rusty Blackbird	100	1	7	15			1					236					31						391
Brewer's Blackbird															2	1							3
Common Grackle	2		3		8	25	48	1	1	15	3	5	3	1,000	26	1,034	12	86	162	52	2	2,488	
Brown-headed Cowbird		310			13		9		32	2					1	3	2,091			5			2,466
Cardinal	80	122	34	152	3	32	24	151	9	47	11	169	150	206	137	352	207	179	115	6	5	24	2,215
Evening Grosbeak			3						2		6	9											20
Purple Finch	2	6	6	18		6	1	11	7	28		11	42	13	1		10	14	20				12
Pine Grosbeak			1					1															2
Common Redpoll		1		40	3	30		89		2	3				1		10		12	40			231
Pine Siskin		17		2	24	249	5										9		1	5		56	368
American Goldfinch	23	111	26	107	13	35	13	179	9	9	1	205	71	162	71	247	75	51	51		2	1	1,512
Red Crossbill								1															1
White-winged Crossbill							47															17	64
Rufous-sided Towhee			1								4		1			14							20
Savannah Sparrow									2								2						4
Vesper Sparrow	1														2								3
State-colored Junco	290	827	450	758	82	537	143	538	48	313	170	561	837	840	865	655	2,032	819	458	54	33	26	11,336
Oregon Junco	3		1	2		3		6				1	2				1	1					20
Tree Sparrow	150	1,084	640	438	46	743	200	884	38	205	55	529	257	730	380	163	2,002	711	538	374	7	46	10,220
Chipping Sparrow							2																2
Field Sparrow			3		1	6	5				2	1		11	10	19	10						68
White-crowned Sparrow			2				3					8				74	5		9	2			103
White-throated Sparrow	1	1		7			3							3		36	2		1			1	55
Fox Sparrow	3		1			1		2			1	1	2	1	2	3						1	18
Lincoln's Sparrow				2																			12
Swamp Sparrow			3	4		4		12	1	15		2			15	1	5	5	4	1			70
Song Sparrow	30	19	17	86	5	41	5	52	8	10	9	10	22	131	50	38	282	15	24	14	3	6	877
Lapland Longspur			4					175															234
Snow Bunting		10		3			11	3				1	21										49
Totals for Species	42	59	48	71	18	54	33	70	38	44	38	65	55	56	55	46	72	43	59	42	30	46	128
INDIVIDUAL TOTALS	3,958	7,199	2,958	22,594	243	6,266	2,368	6,924	1,915	4,291	1,458	8,271	6,656	11,655	16,621	5,060	50,940	4,951	5,392	1,559	1,044	1,748	174,071



Night Watch

By Fred E. Unverhan, APSA

Courtesy of the Chicago International
Exhibition of Nature Photography

during count period, but not on count day: **Horned Grebe, American Widgeon, Harlequin Ducks, Redhead, Coot, Killdeer, Snipe, Harris's Sparrow, Bohemian Waxwing.**)

Cook County, ORLAND PARK. The census area was purposely restricted so that one person could cover it accurately and completely: The area centered about McGinnis Slough itself, bordered on the east by Highway U. S. 45; on the south by 143rd Street; and on the west and north by adjacent farmlands. **Dec. 28:** 0645 hours to 1700 hours (10¼ hours), of which 9½ hours were spent on foot and ¾ hour by car. Total miles, 15 (3 by car and 12 by foot). Partly cloudy through the day, wind from the south 0-10 m.p.h.; temp. 13° to 28°. The main slough was frozen but several small tributaries were running. 1 to 2" snow cover on ground. Habitat: slough (frozen), 70%; surrounding hardwood forests, 10%; surrounding meadow, 5%; pastures and fields (cultivated), 15%. One observer: Matthew H. Wray (compiler).

***Cook County, NED BROWN PRESERVE.** (North of Higgins Road, otherwise known as Busse Woods. Located at Routes 72, 53 and Golf Road, near Elk Grove Village.) **Dec. 26:** Area surveyed, mostly deep woods with some meadows; snow covered; temp. 27° and cloudy. Very little bird activity: Red-breasted Nuthatches, 2; Downy Woodpeckers, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Black-capped Chickadees, 6; Common Crows, 10. Party of one. No other birders or visitors seen in area. Snow had not been disturbed. Many red fox tracks along trails. — Norman Roesch, compiler.

Cook, DuPage, Kane Counties, BARRINGTON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle; center at SW corner Sec. 36, Barrington Township, including Deer Grove, Spring Lake, Trout Park, Mallard Lake, west half of Busse Forest; plowland, 50%; grassland, 25%; oak-hickory forest, 5%, marsh, 4%; water, 1%; plantings and thickets, 5%; towns, 10%). — **Dec. 29:** 5:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Overcast all day; temp. 30° to 41°; wind S-SW, 6 to 18 m.p.h.; 2 to 12 in. drifted snow cover; streams open, lakes 85% frozen. Seventeen observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours, 49 (21 on foot, 28 by car); total party-miles, 382, (37 on foot, 345 by car). — Dorothy Barnes, Laurence Binford, Peter Dring, Kim Eckert, Lloyd McCarthy, Mary McCarthy, Alice Perkins, Shirley Peterson, Robert Russell, Nelle Seise, Helen Stiehl, Dorothy Wade, Douglas Wade, Charles Westcott (compiler), Lorraine Westcott, William Zales and Elizabeth Zimmerman. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Pintail, American Widgeon, Common Goldeneye, Cedar Waxwing.**)

DeKalb County, DEKALB. Jan. 2: Wind WSW, 20 to 30 m.p.h.; temp. 35° to 39°; rain in a.m., low clouds in p.m. Total party-hours, 88; total party-miles, 334 (10 on foot, 324 by car). Twelve observers in 3 parties: Miss Margaret Adams, Mrs. Vera Cogley, Don Duncan, Miss Mildred Freeman (compiler), Miss Joyce Greeley, K. H. Harmet, Mrs. Merle Miner, Jack Peterson, Steve Santner, Jim Smalley, Mrs. Estella Sherman and William Southern — Kishwaukee Audubon Society.

DuPage County, ARBORETUM, LISLE. (Same area as in previous years). **Dec. 26:** By Chicago Ornithological Society members and guests, 39 participants: Joan Anesey, Chris Arbrust, Karl Bartel, Harry Bierma, L. C. Binford, Albert L. Campbell, Charles T. Clark, Lewis Cooper, Jon Cudworth, Mr. and Mrs. Peter B. Dring, Alfred Dupree, Alma Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Everard C. Hall, Richard B. Hoger, Mike Janis, Florence Kent, Margaret C. Lehmann

(compiler), Paul H. Lobik, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Macomber, David C. Marshall, Dorothy Marton, Margaret Meyer, Jennie Miner, Sally Packard, Clarence O. Palmquist, Clarence Peterson, Alfred H. Reuss, Jr., Paul Schulze, Marguerite Shawvan, Paul F. Springer, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Wade, Richard Wason, Isabel B. Wasson, Helen A. Wilson and William Zales. (Seen during count period, but not on count day: **Great Horned Owl, Pintail, Winter Wren, Common Merganser, Red-breasted Merganser, Barn Owl.**)

Lake County, WAUKEGAN. (Same area as in previous years). **Jan. 1:** By Chicago Ornithological Society members and guests, 20 participants: Joan Anesey, Amy Baldwin, Bertha Bannert, Karl Bartel, Harry Bierma, Reba S. Campbell, Rheba J. Campbell, Lewis Cooper, Howard Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Everard C. Hall, Ralph Hunter, Margaret C. Lehmann (compiler), Mr. and Mrs. Ted Nork, Paul Schulze, Ellen Tuttle, Helen A. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Zimmerman. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **5 Pine Grosbeaks.**)

• **McHenry County, WOODSTOCK.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of junction of Bull Valley and Fleming Roads, 3 miles east of Woodstock. Roadsides, 40%; open country and farmlands, 35%; woodlands, 20%; water area, 5%.) **Dec. 29:** 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; clear; temp. 34° to 40°; wind S, 10-15 m.p.h.; 4" snow, water 10% frozen. Total party-hours, 24 (9 on foot, 15 by car); total party-miles, 162 (13 on foot, 149 by car). — Seventeen observers in six parties (ten observers at feeders): Anne Carroll, Pete Carroll, Alice and Leta Clark, Darlene Fiske (compiler), Rosemary Fosse, Francis Hellstern, Anne Hecht, Grace Peacock, Stanley and Vera Perry, Leona Skinkle, Clarence Sparks, Barbara Stam, Gloria and Terry Sunderlage, Philip Yeagle. As described in the 1964 Census, we still had some hybrid Black-Mallard-Pintail ducks. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Great Horned Owl.**)

McLean County, BLOOMINGTON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at Pilchard Hall at East Bay Camp: Lake Bloomington, Money Creek, Mackinaw River; 40% wooded area; 30% cultivated land; 20% pastureland; 10% shore area). **Jan. 2:** 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Rainy, fog, sunny, temp. 38°; wind brisk. Total party-hours, 9½; total party-miles, 154. — Ten observers in 4 parties: Mable Spaid, Mrs. John O'Neil, Mr. and Mrs. LaRue Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. William Stranahan, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Webster, Larry Kline, Miss Elizabeth Weir and Richard F. Bosworth (compiler). Also seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Chipping Sparrow, 12; Robin, 3; Short-eared Owl, 4.**

Mercer County, WESTERN PORTION. (Same area as in other years). — **Jan. 2:** 6:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Cloudy; all streams open; temp. 34° to 41°; wind 20 m.p.h. WNW. — Thirteen observers: Bruce Bergstrom, Wendell Bergstrom, Adolph Cabor, Allan Carlson, Elton Fawks, Richard Greer, Theodore Greer, Mary Lou Petersen, Peter C. Petersen, Jr., Jimmy Trial, Marjie Trial, Robert J. Trial (compiler) and Johnny White.

• **Ogle County, OREGON.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered one mile south of White Pines State Park, including White Pines State Park, Grand Detour, Lowell Park, Lorado Taft Field Campus, Lowden State Park, Stronghold and the Rock River valley between Oregon and Dixon. Open fields and cultivated land, 30%; permanent pasture and rough land, 5%;

mixed forest land, 63% ; towns and industrial areas, including feeders, 2%.) **Jan. 2:** 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; temp. 35° to 38°; dark and overcast; rain and light drizzle most of the day; wind SW, 18 to 22 m.p.h.; fields and roads muddy, rivers, streams and ponds open. Total party-hours, 67 (23 on foot, 44 by car); total party-miles, 307 (39 on foot, 268 by car). — Fifty-three observers in sixteen parties: Dick Barnhart, Ken Barnhart, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bennett, John Bivins, Mr. Marion Bordner, Craig Carpenter, Mrs. Thelma Carpenter (compiler), Ira Davis, J. Q. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Davis, J. S. Darrah, Greg Davis, Stan Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Ragnar Erikson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fleming, John Gilman, Mrs. W. E. Gronberg, Lloyd Group, Mrs. Mary Heindel, Mr. and Mrs. Don Mades, Dean Mades, John Maxson, Sr., Mary Maxson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maxson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Miller, Peter Nichols, Mrs. Ann Priemer, Amos Roe, John Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. John Shular, Mrs. Ellen Stenmark, Malcolm Swan, Mark Swann, John Swanstrom, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Stultz, Terry Troughton, Mr. and Mrs. Max Van Scoy, Sonia Vogel and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Wade. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Great Blue Heron, Bufflehead, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Bluebird.**)

Peoria County. PEORIA. (Same area as in previous years). **Dec. 26:** 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Cloudy in a.m., clear in p.m. Temp. 14° to 30°; wind variable, 0 to 10 m.p.h.; 2-inch snow on ground. Illinois river and streams open; small lakes covered with thin ice. — Thirty-six observers in 8 parties: Mrs. E. M. Anderson, E. Billings, Dr. R. G. Bjorklund, Miss E. Bogan, Dr. J. R. Canterbury, B. A. Canterbury, R. M. Canterbury, A. D. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Cowan, Dr. R. S. Easton, Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Evans, J. Findlay III, Mrs. R. Grob, Mrs. V. Grob, W. H. Johnson, Miss E. Kaspar, Miss G. Kinhofer, O. M. Lowry, Jr., Dr. A. J. Novotny, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pharo, Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Princen (compilers), C. E. Rist, R. W. Rist, Mrs. R. H. Runde, J. H. Sedgwick, S. Stodola, W. Stroud, A. Szluha, Dr. N. W. Taylor, Miss E. Tjaden, B. A. Weiner and Mrs. F. Welty. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Robin, Cedar Waxwing, Chipping Sparrow.**)

Peoria and Other Counties, CHILLICOTHE. **Jan. 2:** 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Cloudy, showers in a.m., windy in p.m. Temp. 30° to 43°. Wind S to W, 5 to 17 m.p.h.; no snow on ground, all water open, river high, muddy. — Thirty-four observers in 7 parties: F. Adams, Mrs. C. A. Anderson, Miss E. Bogan, B. A. Canterbury, R. M. Canterbury, A. D. Clark, C. B. Cooper, J. R. Deters, Miss S. V. Deters, Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Evans, J. Findlay III, W. Fletcher, Dr. F. Green, Mrs. R. Grob, Miss V. Grob, Mrs. P. Humphreys, Dr. Johnson, Miss E. Kaspar, Mrs. T. Kehr, O. M. Lowry, Jr., C. A. McCumber, W. A. Miller, Dr. L. H. Princen (compiler), R. Scott, W. Stroud, A. Szluha, Dr. N. W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Truitt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Weber, B. A. Weiner and Mrs. F. Welty. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Long-eared Owl, Belted Kingfisher, Eastern Meadowlark.**)

Richland County. BIRDAHVEN SANCTUARY, OLNEY. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered on Bird Haven, two miles northwest of Olney. Deciduous forest, 10% ; open farmland, 90%). **Dec. 27:** 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; clear in the a.m. and cloudy in the p.m.; temp. 25° to 35°; wind NW, 3 m.p.h.; streams and ponds partly frozen. Total party-hours, 33 (10 on foot, 23 by car); total party-miles, 339 (8 on foot, 331 by car). — Seventeen observers in four parties: Arnold Anderson, Yvonne Anderson, Mike Bridges,

Vivian Bridges, W. R. Bridges, Anna Bullard, Robert Bullard, Chester Scherer, Violet Scherer, Scott Scherer, Linda Shaw, Suzanne Shaw, Vera Shaw (compiler), Mike Sliva, Richard Thom, Jr., John Wilkens. (Seen in the area during count period but not on count day: **Canada Goose, Cedar Waxwing, Great Horned Owl.**)

Rock Island County, TRI-CITIES — Davenport area. (Within 7½-mile radius of toll house on the Memorial Bridge). **Dec. 26:** 3:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., partly cloudy; temp. 16° to 27°; wind SE to W, 6 to 12 m.p.h.; river open with slush ice, ground with 4" drifted snow. Total party-hours, 116 (33 on foot, 59 by car, 24 miscellaneous); total party-miles, 755 (52 on foot, 703 by car). — Forty observers in 21 parties. Steve Aupperle, Carl Bengston, Lew's Blevins, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Cabor, Harry Carl, Allen Carlson, Larry Dau, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dau, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dau, Dale Dickinson, Leo Doering, Elton Fawks, Tom Frank, Carol and Howard Frink, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frink, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Gold, Dorothy Hall, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hazard, Mrs. Frank Marquis, Mr. and Mrs. Pete Petersen, Sr., Mary Lou Petersen, Peter C. Petersen, Jr. (compiler), Don Price, Fritz Reater, Frank Rodl, E. W. Sprague, Urban Stratman, Joe Tracy, Bob Trial, Norman Ward, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wood. (Seen during count period: **Pintail, Osprey, Mockingbird, Snow Bunting.**)

• **Rock Island and Mercer Counties, ILLINOIS CITY and MUSCATINE.** (Within 7½-mile radius circle, centered on Lock and Dam 16). **Dec. 24:** 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; rain and snow; temp. 33° to 45°; wind 10 to 40 m.p.h. NE; river open, with slush ice; ground bare. Total party-hours, 27 (7 on foot, 20 by car); total party-miles, 293 (9 on foot, 284 by car). — Nine observers in three parties: Allen Carlson, Larry Dau, Elton Fawks, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frink, Mary Lou Petersen, Peter Petersen, Jr. (compiler), Robert Trial and Norman Ward, Jr.

St. Clair County, CASEYVILLE. Jan. 1: 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; cloudy, rain. Fourteen observers; total party-miles, 174 (11 on foot, 163 by car). — Red-tailed Hawk, 4; Red-shouldered Hawk, 3; Marsh Hawk, 9; Sparrow Hawk, 21; Bobwhite, 17; Herring Gull, 27; Ring-billed Gull, 30; Mourning Dove, 7; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 26; Pileated Woodpecker, 3; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 20; Redheaded Woodpecker, 11; Hairy Woodpecker, 11; Blue Jay, 75; Common Crow, 85; Black-capped Chickadee, 34; Tufted Titmouse, 22; Carolina Wren, 4; Mockingbird, 10; Robin, 54; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 3; Cedar Waxwing, 16; Loggerhead Shrike, 1; Starling, 2880; House Sparrow, 1174; **European Tree Sparrow, 24;** Common Meadowlark, 6; Red-winged Blackbird, 329; Rusty Blackbird, 2525; Common Grackle, 2116; Brown-headed Cowbird, 6; Cardinal, 56; American Goldfinch, 1; Slate-colored Junco, 53; White-crowned Sparrow, 2; White-throated Sparrow, 6; Swamp Sparrow, 8; Song Sparrow, 8. — **TOTAL:** 38 species, 9,687 individuals. Lucas Wrischnik, compiler. — Audubon Society of Greater East St. Louis.

Sangamon County, SPRINGFIELD. (All points within 7½-mile radius centering on city square, including Lake Springfield, Clear Lake, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Carpenter's Park, Winch's Lane, Chatham Flats and Sangamon River (same as last year). Water, 5%; river bottom, 15%; river bluffs, 5%; pasture, 20%; plowland, 40%; city parks, 15%. **Dec. 26:** 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Partly cloudy; temp. 19° to 33°; wind E, 10 m.p.h.; trace of snow, waters open. Nineteen observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 37 (15 on foot, 22

by car); total party-miles, 220 (14 on foot, 206 by car). — Mr. and Mrs. Richard Allyn, Maurice Cook, Tom Crabtree, Beatrice Foster, Vernon Greening, Ellen Hopkins, Beatrice Hopwood, Al Kaszynski, Emma Leonhard, William O'Brien, Opel Rippey, Edith Sausaman, W. A. Sausaman (compiler), W. I. Sausaman, Marie Spaulding, Daisy Thompson, Richard Ware and Jack White (Springfield Audubon Society).

Will County, MORRIS-WILMINGTON. (Within 15-mile diameter circle centered at Carbon Hill; SW along Illinois River and Michigan Canal, Illinois River to Morris, then to Gebhard Woods, then NE side of Illinois River to Kankakee River, covering many back roads and farms; farm woodlots, 15%; river edge, 60%; plowed fields, 20%; cattail marsh, 5%). **Dec. 24:** 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Rain all day, heavy at times. Temp. 50° to 38°; wind SW, 10 to 30 m.p.h.; ground bare; all water open. Fifteen observers in three parties. Total party-hours, 21 (3 on foot, 18 by car); total party-miles, 108 (3¼ on foot, 104¾ by car). — Joan Anesey, Amy G. Baldwin, Laurence B'nford, Karl E. Bartel (compiler), Reba Campbell, Rheba Campbell, Peter Dring, Margaret C. Lehmann, Lenore Macomber, Richard Macomber, Dave Marshall, John Mortenson, Alfred H. Reuss, Robert Reuss and Paul A. Schulze.

Will County, TROY-JOLIET-CHANNAHON. (Same area as in previous years). Woods, 40%; open fields, 30%; swamp, 15%; river and ponds, 15%. **Jan. 2:** 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.; cloudy; 30° to 36°; wind SW, 15 to 25 m.p.h.; wet ground, no snow. Party-hours 71, party-miles, 33 (5 on foot, 28 by car). — Thirteen observers: Clarence Cutler (compiler), Lucile Cutler, Helen Otis, Tom Otis, Flo Westfall, Chuck Westfall, Clarence Stallman, T. Wiseman, Dr. G. Hufford, Dr. G. Woodruff, Hilda McIntosh, John Reddy and William Hughes.

Wisconsin, LAKE GENEVA. (Around lake). **Jan. 2:** 7:15 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; overcast and rainy; temp. 32° to 42°; wind S to W, 5 to 30 m.p.h. — Twelve observers: Earl Anderson, Joan Anesey, Bertha Bannert, Karl Bartel, Agnes Drabek, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hall, Margaret Lehmann, Clarence Palmquist (compiler), Ronald Palmquist, Paul Schulze and Helen Wilson.



The I. A. S. Needs a Secretary

Mrs. Ann Stukalo of Downers Grove, who has served the Illinois Audubon Society faithfully and well as Corresponding Secretary, has asked to be relieved of her duties. The pressure of family obligations, as well as committee assignments for the DuPage Audubon Society, prevent her from giving the I. A. S. position the time it deserves. Mrs. Stukalo has successfully carried out many projects for the Society, and the Board of Directors conveys its gratitude.

In the meantime — a new secretary is urgently needed. If you are a woman who lives in the Chicago area, loves birds, and has a little time to spare, our President, **Raymond Mostek**, would be delighted to hear from you.



THE PEACOCK PRAIRIE PRESERVATION PROJECT

By Mrs. Franklin T. Popelka

Definition of a virgin prairie

A virgin prairie is a community of perennial grassland plants and flowers always found together undisturbed by human influences. A climax prairie is, of course, virgin; it is a biological community that has evolved naturally for thousands of years.

Scientific value

Before the coming of white men in great numbers, most of the Chicago area and Illinois was a virgin prairie. For this reason, Illinois is known as the Prairie State. Now virgin black-soil prairies are almost non-existent in Illinois. Of the thousands of acres of prairie which originally dominated the Chicago area, only the several acres of Peacock Prairie remain. This particular climax prairie has been recognized for many years for its high quality. In 1929, R. D. Paintin, a graduate of Northwestern University, chose this prairie for writing a science paper called "The Morphology and Nature of a prairie in Cook County," **Illinois Academy of Science**, Vol. #21. At that time the prairie was ten acres. Outstanding scientists of the Chicago area value this prairie: Dr. Orlando Park, Entomologist, Northwestern University, has written three papers concerning it; Dr. W. J. Beecher, Director, Chicago Academy of Sciences, has made statements to the press about it; Dr. Robert F. Betz, Professor of Biology, Illinois Teachers College North, now working under a National Science Foundation grant to restore nearly-extinct prairie plants, rates this prairie worthy of preservation; so does Ray Schulenberg, Curator of Native Plants (the man in charge of creating the beautiful, though synthetic, prairie at the Arboretum), and so does Floyd A. Swink, Taxonomist, both of the Morton Arboretum in Lisle, Illinois.



History

The land was acquired from the U. S. Government in the 1840's by a Mr. John Long, who lived and farmed here; it remained in the Long family for some time, and a Mrs. Homer Long of Glenview now possesses the government patent obtained when the land was acquired at \$1.25 an acre. Mr. Raymond Bartling of Glenview, an alert man in his 70's, told me that he remembers his father pointing out to him over 60 years ago this area of virgin prairie, which was then 30 to 40 acres. He remembers it by the large dock leaves that grow there. When R. D. Paintin wrote her science paper, a Mr. Peacock owned the land; thus the name of the prairie. Arrowheads have been found there and in the vicinity. What is now Milwaukee Avenue was apparently an Indian trail and later a stage coach route that led to Wheeling and north to Milwaukee and Green Bay. The old stage coach inn still stands at 611 Milwaukee Avenue, north of Peacock Prairie.

Aesthetic value

According to Dr. Betz, there are about 70 to 80 **rare** prairie plant species growing in Peacock Prairie, among them the beautiful prairie (or downy) gentian, which has a purple bud and a brilliant blue, bell-shaped flower. Dandelions and other weeds may ring this prairie, but they have never been able to penetrate it, tough as they are. Even now the compass plants, rattlesnake masters, and broad-leaved prairie docks stand tall and striking against the winter snows. In this writing I shall try to share what my untrained eye has seen since last spring. There are the eye-catching white indigo, the brilliant purple of the prairie clover, the tall, pink-purple spires of liatris, mingled with many shades of yellow prairie composites and the shades of purple and blue asters and gentians. Every week this prairie assumes a new garb during the growing season.

In 1950, Dr. Albert W. Herre wrote: "One of the most marvelous sights of my whole life, unsurpassed in my travels in nearly all parts of the world, was that of the Illinois prairie in the spring. Unfading are my memories of that waning, rippling sea of wild Sweet William. It stretched away in the distance farther than the eye could reach. And as the sea of phlox faded, it was succeeded by another marvelous flower bed of nature's planting, and instead of a single mass of color there was a vast garden of purple cone flowers, black-eyed susans, rosinweeds, blazing stars, asters, goldenrods, and others. — What a pity that some of it could not have been preserved, so that those born later might enjoy its beauty also! Now it is merely flat, unending corn fields, and moderns may read these words as the childish romance of an old man."



Educational value

Throughout the years, students of the natural sciences of Northwestern University, Kendall College and other institutions of higher learning have used Peacock Prairie as an outdoor classroom. The school district boards of both Maine East Elementary School District #63 and Maine East High School District have indicated great interest in the use of Peacock Prairie, as have other surrounding school boards. Children enjoy this space for a chance to get acquainted with the out-of-doors.

Why has the prairie not yet been saved?

In the past, people have been oriented toward saving trees, forests, log cabins, old books, paintings. It is true we have other virgin prairies preserved for posterity — the sandy prairies, the hill prairies. But these support different plant communities. The black-soil virgin prairies, one so characteristic of Illinois, are now rare because farms, homes and factories are attracted to these flat areas.

The Illinois Chapter of Nature Conservancy a few years ago looked into the possibility of obtaining this property; but the owner, Mr. Arthur T. McIntosh, Jr., of the Arthur T. McIntosh and Company real estate firm, refused to sell, saying he wished only to rent. That was out of the question for Nature Conservancy, and so the project was filed away as a lost cause.

My interest in Peacock Prairie

If someone had asked me to define a prairie early last spring, I would have said it is any treeless, cropland field. A friend of mine, Mrs. J. Wayne Cole of Deerfield, introduced me to prairies last spring. It did not take me long to become interested and go with her to visit prairies being destroyed by developers or restored by dedicated individuals. When I first visited Peacock Prairie, I did not recognize most of the plants there and was impressed by its unique character. I felt this prairie to be a world of its own.

Practical aspects

Peacock Prairie is within unincorporated Maine Township, Cook County, within a mile of Glenview, Niles and Des Plaines. It is zoned B-5 (commercial). The property is within the Glenview Park District area and Maine East Elementary School District #63 and Maine East High School District.

Efforts being made to preserve Peacock Prairie

We have established an Illinois Not-for-Profit Corporation called the Peacock Prairie Preservation Project. We are investigating all methods of acquiring the property and seeking funds necessary to acquire and maintain Peacock Prairie in its natural state. We are seeking support from many organizations and from all interested people.

The Corporation is applying for qualification as a tax-exempt organization through the Internal Revenue Service. In the opinion of tax experts, contributions are deductible for Federal income tax purposes. We are also registering the corporation's activities with the office of the Attorney General of the State of Illinois. The services of all directors and officers are voluntary and without compensation.

One objective is to seek funds from federal agencies as well as from civic or conservation-minded citizens and groups. We may also seek to have the Glenview Park District acquire title to the property and dedicate Peacock Prairie to the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission to assure perpetual preservation.

1822 Robincrest Lane, Glenview, Illinois 60025



The Museum Has Changed Its Name

After a trial period of more than fifteen years, the Chicago Natural History Museum has decided to revert to its former name: **The Field Museum of Natural History**. This is the name which is familiar to most of us who have grown up in Chicago since World War I; it is the name which has been made famous all over the world as that of a leading educational institution. Many of us are glad to see the old name back.

The Threat of Rampart Dam

By Preston S. Davies

Have you heard of the Rampart Canyon Dam? Where it is located? The reason for its construction? And finally, what will be the effect of the dam on wild life within the immediate area?

Rampart Canyon Dam site is in northeastern Alaska, in the geographic center of the state. The dam will be constructed on the Yukon River, the fifth largest river in North America, 756 miles upstream from its mouth. The purpose of this dam would be for the production of electrical power. It will be a gigantic construction effort. The engineers have suggested a gravity-type dam, 530 feet high, with a top length of 4700 feet. This dam would create a reservoir which would inundate 400 miles of the mainstream of the Yukon River, not including the many miles of tributaries. It would create a lake 280 miles long and 80 miles wide covering an area equal to one of our smaller Great Lakes.

In the I. A. S. we are concerned with the preservation and conservation of birds and wild life which inhabit this wild Arctic Circle area. The land which will be inundated is called Yukon Flats; it contains the best waterfowl breeding habitat on this continent. This is, also, home for a great variety of big game, small game, and fur animals.

The Yukon Flats are laced with sloughs, closed-basin bog lakes, and river channels, creating excellent nesting sites for waterfowl. This area contributes substantially to recreational activities of people in North America. The dam would destroy 36,000 lakes and ponds covering 760,000 acres. The acres of water are interspersed among the Flats and are regarded as a high density duck breeding ground.

The contribution of Yukon Flats yearly to the waterfowl count is 1,500,000 ducks and 12,500 geese. Many of these birds, such as mallards, canvasbacks, teal and pintails, find their way to the four major waterfowl flyways in the United States. Yukon Flats gain in significance when we consider the losses of nesting habitat in the United States through continued drainage of marshes and the advance of civilization in Canada. The present waterfowl management programs sponsored by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service cannot match the productivity of the Yukon Flats.

If the Yukon Flats are flooded, where would ducks and geese go to nest when their ancestral nesting grounds no longer exist? Alternate nesting areas are crowded already, taxing food supplies. The demand for nesting and feeding space would be detrimental to the raising and feeding of young. The production of birds could not be sustained to contribute 1,500,000 ducks and 12,500 geese to the hunting harvest annually.

Rampart Dam presents a tragic threat to 10,500 square miles of the largest, most productive, and stable blocks of waterfowl habitat found in North America. These Flats can produce a flight of 1.5 million ducks, but if there is no replacement of habitat, these birds will be lost to us.

In addition to waterfowl in this area, the reservoir threatens the range of big game animals, such as moose, bear, and caribou. The area is a home for aquatic fur animals — the muskrat, mink, beaver and otter. Fur animals like the marten, wolverine, weasel, fox and squirrel are residents of the area. The Yukon Flats contribute to 7% of the annual fur harvest of Alaska.

The Rampart Canyon project would destroy the habitat of fur animals and small game. It would furnish a home for only a few aquatic fur animals. This prime fur-producing area would no longer exist. Yukon Flats also support 10,000 cranes and 40,000 loons and grebes. Countless numbers of shore birds and song birds are summer residents. Their nesting and feeding sites would be drowned. How could this loss be measured except as tragedy?

Rampart Dam, if constructed, would lead to the greatest losses of fish, waterfowl and wild animal resources in the history of hydro-electric development. It would be the most enormous wildlife sacrifice suffered on the North American continent, affecting the waterfowl population of Canada, the United States and Mexico. There is little that can be suggested to salvage a portion of the waterfowl resource or to compensate for the loss of big animals and fur bearers.

The Illinois Audubon Society joins with the Fish and Wildlife Service to oppose authorization of Rampart Canyon Dam and Reservoir. Write to the Secretary of the Interior, your Senators and Congressmen, voicing your protests against the flooding of Yukon Flats and the destruction of prime wildlife and waterfowl habitat.

Why can't our nation place some value on wilderness, some value on waterfowl and wildlife, instead of on kilowatts and horsepower? This Artic Circle home for ducks, geese, shore birds and song birds should not be disturbed.

1631 Grove Avenue, Highland Park, Illinois 60035



Illinois State Museum Check Lists

By Mrs. Harry C. Spitzer

You learn something new every day. In the course of compiling the Christmas Census, we learned this little bit of interesting information: The Illinois State Museum prints a "Field Check List of Illinois Birds," available at a nominal price - 2 for 5c; 15 for 25c; 65 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.50. I quote from the back of the card: "The Illinois State Museum is interested in obtaining records of Illinois birds. New check lists will be supplied to anyone turning in properly filled out cards. Nesting observations are also desired with date, location, and condition of nest."

The address of the Museum is simply: "Springfield, Illinois." I have invested a quarter, and plan to send in completed cards, hoping for free cards in return. However, I wanted to share the information with the rest of the I. A. S. members now, before the time of frequent birding trips arrives.

1776 Roger Avenue, Glenview, Illinois 60025

I. A. S. Loses Two Members

For the first time in more than five years, THE AUDUBON BULLETIN will not contain an article on the state birds of America by **Mrs. Anna C. Ames**. We report with deep regret that the Society lost two valued members in January, 1966: Mrs. Ames, a resident of Evanston, and **Miss Marge German**, of Chicago. Strangely enough, both were teachers, and both died of cancer — but Mrs. Ames in her 86th year, after a full, rich life; Miss German at hardly half of that age, her youthful zest stilled much too soon.

Anna C. Ames will be remembered by all of us as the author of a series of 22 articles on "State Birds" which we have published regularly since her first story — on the Cardinal, state bird of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia — appeared in September, 1960. Her last article, on the Common Loon, appeared in the December, 1965 issue.

Her son, **Alfred C. Ames** of Evanston, wrote that his mother was active almost to the very end. She went to Evanston Hospital for a check-up on December 22, and died in just three weeks. Mrs. Ames and your Editor had exchanged several letters regarding publication of her articles in book form; now the series will never be completed.

Your Editor was always pleased to see her articles, each one carefully prepared, never any trouble to edit. They would arrive like clockwork a month before each deadline; she wrote clearly and well, investigating every bird life history thoroughly before drafting her story.

Miss German, on the other hand, was a family friend, an active fellow member of the American Youth Hostels. Her ready laugh and infectious enthusiasm helped to enliven many a hiking, skiing, or canoeing trip. She first learned of birds through borrowing our binoculars, and soon was teaching bird lore to her pupils . . . We will miss both of them deeply.

—P. H. L.



Sighting the California Condor

By John H. Helmer

If an I. A. S. member has any thought of coming to California to get the Condor on his life list, I can tell him where I saw this rare species — three of them — last June. It was remarkably good luck!

I was on my way to meet our son and his family for a camping trip in Sequoia National Park, and had stopped at Greenhorn Mountain Camp, west of Lake Isabella. In the morning I followed the country roads through the foothills, with Porterville as my objective, near the Sequoia Park entrance. It was near Porterville that a large bird appeared, circling low ahead of me. Fortunately, I had Condors in mind and did not take the bird to be a vulture. I got out of my car as quickly as I could and was rewarded with a view of three birds, all with unmistakable white wing patterns.

The three circled slowly, moving southwest over a ridge, and then one bird came back as if to have a look at me as I stood against the car. It glided

overhead until the sun was at its back, then made a tight turn very prettily and paused briefly. I suppose that this was an example of the curiosity trait. I think the distance was no more than 150 feet up, as indicated by the wing spread in my binocular, and the bird seemed lower, every detail perfectly clear.

This happened in Tulare County, and I thought that I was seeing Condors considerably outside of the areas where they are usually reported. In this I was mistaken. My wife, Dorothy, later showed me a July issue of **Westways**, publication of the Automobile Club of Southern California. Here was a long article on Condors, explaining that the birds fan out in the morning over a wide territory north and east of their reserve, including specifically the Porterville-Visalia area. I was in a good spot, all right, a stretch of fenced cattle range between the rocky foothills above and a citrus belt below, with the birds on the return route to their Sespe headquarters in Ventura County.

Stopping in a lunch room at the next road junction, I found that the proprietors had never seen the Condor nor heard of it locally. That is all to the good, but unfortunately I find that there are a lot of shooters in these wide open spaces. Most of them look for any kind of a moving target.

Evidently the Condors range over a territory about 100 miles square, or 10,000 square miles in area; with a population of forty birds, they are spread out pretty thin. The article I mentioned says that the birds rise high in the morning, at about eight o'clock, and return about four o'clock to their nests. The best chance of seeing them should be to watch for the return flight at low levels along a ridge, as for migrating hawks.

907 Neptune Avenue, Encinitas, Calif. 92024



ILLINOIS NESTING RECORDS FOR 1965 ARE DUE

By Mrs. Naomi McKinney

All members who wish to see their 1965 nesting records published in the June 1966 issue of the AUDUBON BULLETIN should send in their reports NOW. I have not received very many reports as yet, and neither has the Illinois State Museum. If you need cards for sending in your reports of nesting birds in Illinois, write to me or to the Illinois State Museum in Springfield. Completed cards must be returned to me **before** May 1, 1966 to be included in the compilation of records for 1965.

If you watch for hawk and owl nests, chances are that you have already begun your nesting observations for 1966. I will mail out cards on request to anyone who plans to accumulate nesting records through this spring and summer. These records, of course, need not be returned to me until after the summer nesting season is over. To participate in our Illinois Nesting Census, please write to me at the address below:

222 South Hickory, Arthur, Illinois 61911

New Members Since Nov. 20, 1965

The list below covers the three months ending approximately on February 20, 1966; if you joined the I. A. S. after that date, your name will appear in the June issue of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN. This is certainly the longest list of new members we have ever published; a large number of them have joined as members of our new Chapter, McHenry County. All new members are from Illinois unless otherwise shown.

As always, a star * denotes a Contributing Member or Affiliated Club; two stars ** denote a Sustaining Member. We are happy to welcome all of you, and we urge those who can attend to join us at the I. A. S. Annual Meeting in Peoria on May 13-14-15. If you live near Chicago, we invite you to see the final Audubon Wildlife Film of the season on April 3 (Sunday) at 2:30 p.m. in the Field Museum of Natural History. May your stay with us be a long and happy one!

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
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ANOTHER NEW LIFE MEMBER

Again we welcome a new Life Member to our ranks: **Jane Bayless** of Chicago. She has been an Active Member of the Society since 1948. Miss Bayless is well known to many of us; she is the sister of a former Director of the Society and Editor of THE BULLETIN — **John Bayless**, who now resides with his wife, **Anne Douglas Bayless**, in Gary, Indiana.



BOOK REVIEWS

THE BIRDS OF KENTUCKY, by Robert M. Mengel. "Ornithological Monographs No. 3" of the American Ornithologists' Union, printed by the Allen Press, Lawrence, Kansas. Available from Burt L. Monroe, Sr., Treasurer of the A. O. U., Ridge Road, Anchorage, Kentucky. 581 plus xiv pages; illustrated with 44 maps and figures, four colored plates, and numerous line drawings of Kentucky landscapes. August, 1965; \$8.00 to members of the A. O. U.; otherwise \$10.00.

From time to time the A. O. U., using funds available through the generosity of Mrs. Carll Tucker and the Marcia Brady Tucker Foundation, has printed in hard-bound book form the major papers which are much too long for inclusion in their journal, *THE AUK*. The monograph on Kentucky, representing 30 years of extensive field work and exhaustive research, is a tribute to the devotion, tenacity, and scientific ability of its author.

Mr. Mengel has spared no effort in evaluating and describing the ecology of every area in his state; in presenting facts on climatic and geographic changes, avifaunal regions, distribution of breeding birds, the effects of environmental aspects on changing populations, and even a history of ornithology in Kentucky. He has contributed numerous detailed maps of avifaunal regions, of forested areas, and (for many species) of breeding distribution. He has carefully defined the terms used throughout the text and his system of expressing biotic features. As if all this were not enough, the full-color plates are from on-the-site water color paintings of breeding birds made by Mr. Mengel (and, I suspect, he also made the line drawings).

Even a non-resident of Kentucky will find this book makes interesting reading. The author provides a thorough discussion, in A. O. U. order, of every species of bird observed in Kentucky, including a number now extinct. For each, he covers the status — resident, winter visitant, vagrant, etc. — recent records, distribution in the four seasons of the year, breeding records, geographic variations, and a list of specimens examined.

For someone who might wish to go birding in Kentucky, this book could serve as a somewhat bulky "where to find" guide. However, the value of this text far exceeds mere geographical coverage; this is a comprehensive review of the present status of all Kentucky birds. In future years, new bird students will be able to make accurate evaluations of how human occupation has affected bird populations. Illinois would be fortunate if one of her native sons were to perform a similar task. He would have to begin (as did Robert Mengel) at about the age of fifteen and keep detailed records continually for 30 or more years! Considering the results shown in *THE BIRDS OF KENTUCKY*, I can only say that the effort would definitely be worth while.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137



THE BIRD — ITS FORM AND FUNCTION, by C. William Beebe. Unaltered reprint (paper-back) of the 1906 edition, with a new introduction by Dean Amadon. Reissued 1966 by Dover Publications, Inc., 180 Varick St., New York City; 496 plus xi pages; 371 figures; 5¾x8½ inches; \$2.75.

This is a welcome addition to the series of reprints of natural history classics by Dover; other recent new issues have included **Life Histories of**

North American Birds by Bent; Chapman's **Handbook of Birds**; the two-volume **Audubon and His Journals**; books on wild flowers, trees, ferns, mammals.

This latest edition is printed, folded and bound in signatures, sewn together as are the hard-bound books; the binding lies flat and does not split; it should make a fine addition to one's bird library. Unfortunately, the many halftones are not as sharp as in the original, although they serve.

In my college days, the late William Beebe was one of the most popular and widely read of all American naturalists. He was both scientist and impresario; he was a serious curator of ornithology and a source of newspaper headlines. His four-volume **Monograph of the Pheasants**, an outgrowth of field studies in the Himalayas, is a landmark of scholarly technique. Yet Dr. Beebe's enthusiastic, easy-going, narrative style made even his scientific reports pleasant and enjoyable reading.

About 35 years ago, Dr. Beebe's books flirted with the best-seller lists. His expeditions to Dutch Guiana, Burma, the Galapagos, and the depths of the sea made exciting reading. When his bathysphere plunged to 3,027 feet, I scraped together nickels and dimes (hard to come by in the depression) to buy the issues of **The National Geographic** that vividly portrayed his findings.

Even after the passage of sixty years, much of the data in **THE BIRD** is useful, important and valid. This book provides a broad introduction to birds as a form of life; it makes bird history and physiology palatable and intriguing. Dr. Beebe interrelated the paleontological record of bird development with the life cycles of modern birds.

He closely studied the most primitive birds at first hand in many corners of the world; he analyzed the evolution of birds from their reptilian ancestors; he compared the anatomies of many living species; thus armed, he was able to present brilliant chapters on plumage, avian skeletons, functional change, adaptations to surroundings, development in and out of the egg, and so on. There are chapters on organs of nutrition, food, breathing apparatus, muscles, nerves, senses, skulls, beaks and bills, bodies, wings, feet, legs, and tails.

But beyond mere anatomy, Beebe presented a wealth of detailed description of bird life in all its aspects that still seems new and refreshing. He touched briefly but poignantly upon the effect of encroaching human life on birds and the destruction, actual or threatened, of various species. Even now, his warnings are worth repeating: "May the naturalists of today realize their opportunity and do their best to preserve to us and to posterity what is left to us of wild life! If not, let us pity the Nature-lover of two hundred years hence!"

As Dean Amadon concludes: "The amateur naturalist will find **THE BIRD** to be a mine of information. The professional biologist, too, will profit by reading it."

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.



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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

The Society was organized over sixty years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas that birds need for their survival. In many cases the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws has not guaranteed their enforcement. We invite you to join us in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation and in cooperating with all other organizations which work for the protection of our natural resources.

Headquarters of the Society are at the Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

Active Members	\$3.00 annually
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New or renewal memberships in the Society, as well as change of address notices, should be sent to **Mr. Paul Schulze, Treasurer**, 622 S. Wisconsin Ave., Villa Park, Illinois.

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



E.G.W.

Number 138

June 1966

NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

AUG 4 1966

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(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

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THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

By Raymond Mostek

The Dam Threat in Grand Canyon—One of the world's great scenic wonders, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, is in serious danger of being destroyed by an agency of the government. The Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of Interior seeks to have Congress authorize the Marble Canyon and Bridge Canyon dams as part of the "Lower Colorado River Basin Project." These dams are incorporated in H.R. 4671. The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has held hearings on this and similar bills.

As Richard C. Bradley pointed out in the **Audubon Magazine** for February, 1966, "the water rise caused by these dams would destroy the river ecology of the area." The two power dams would help destroy the birds and plants of the area; the bighorn sheep which inhabit the Grand Canyon would have their habitat wiped out.

Bridge Canyon Dam would create a reservoir almost 100 miles in length; it would flood all of the Grand Canyon National Monument and the back waters would reach 13 miles into Grand Canyon National Park. Our National Parks are primeval parks; they were designed to preserve geological and scenic wonders for all time. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, in defiance of laws against such practices, has carried on a strong campaign in favor of the project, and especially for the two controversial dams.

Several years ago, I joined a party of 54 other persons to float down the exciting Colorado River on a rubber raft. The Gerogie White Expedition has done this many times; so have other groups. Now almost all of the great river is harnessed by dams. The scenic Glen Canyon, which few people knew, was sacrificed for a new Lake Powell, created by the flood waters of the Glen Canyon Dam.

Many congressmen are unaware that H.R. 4671 would permit flooding of Grand Canyon National Park. It is up to us to tell them, for the legislation is hazy. Marble Canyon Dam and Bridge Canyon Dam are both power projects—neither one will supply California or Arizona with drinking water. As the National Audubon Society has pointed out, if these two dams are to be deleted from the bill, it will have to be done by the rest of the country, for the Western power bloc will insist the dams be built, regardless of the vast damage they will do not only to Grand Canyon National Park, but to the national park concept.

Several years ago, when a plan was conceived by the Eisenhower administration to destroy Echo Park in Dinosaur National Monument, concerned citizens sent more letters of protest to Congress on this single issue than on any other during those two legislative years. Now we face a similar battle. The I.A.S. has informed its members of the desperate situation; it has alerted affiliates and chapters; it has written letters to the press, and to members of Congress. Hundreds of reprints of the Audubon article, which was later published in the April issue of the **Reader's Digest**, were distributed at a recent Audubon Wildlife Film.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall, usually a dependable conservationist, has spoken in favor of Marble Gorge Dam, though he has reservations about the Bridge Canyon Dam. There are many other sources of power; conservationists have pointed out some of them—coal and oil shale, to name two. The National Parks Association and the Izaak Walton League of America have expressed grave concern over these two dam proposals. Will you do the same?

We are the generation which will preserve the Grand Canyon of the Colorado or lose it. If we do preserve it, other generations will thank us. If we do lose it, we will deserve the scorn of millions who will follow us.

Notes from the Nest—The Massachusetts Audubon Society has received two large parcels of land—one a gift of 50 acres, the other of 273 acres. The latter, which was donated by an 84-year-old Boston lawyer, became the Little Pond Wildlife Sanctuary in Sherborn. Does anyone in Illinois wish to do the same for the I.A.S.? . . . The New England Wildflower Preservation Society was given a 30-acre garden on condition that it raise a \$250,000 endowment. Over 4,000 species of plants bloom at the garden near Framingham, Mass. . . . Ducks Unlimited (231 S. LaSalle St., Chicago) has created more than 5,000 miles of waterfowl breeding shoreline and planted thousands of acres of duck food for better waterfowl. . . . The Illinois Nature Conservancy has announced that Portland Arch, a 145-acre woodland near Covington, Ind., has now been "secured." The Conservancy has received a donation of 228 acres of marsh and meadow from Mr. and Mrs. S. Harris of Winnetka, and a 10-acre plot near Desplaines, donated by Mrs. Arthur Dixon of Lake Forest. The Ford Foundation has recently donated \$550,000 for operating funds. The grant will enable Nature Conservancy to increase its fund-raising capacity. . . . A 16-year-old battle for stricter strip mine controls has been won in Kentucky. Eastern mountain men rallied to protect their homesites against hillside mining operations. One of the best books written on strip mines and their appalling damage to land, water and wildlife is, "Night Comes to the Cumberlands", by Henry Caudill, a long-time Kentucky resident and former state senator. The new legislation prevents strip mine operations near lakes, streams or parks. . . .

The Clearing is a vacation school for adults in Door County, Wisconsin. It offers rest and programs on nature, painting, poetry, crafts, writing, etc. Jens Jensen built the Clearing in 1935. For further information, write to The Clearing, c/o Wisconsin Farm Bureau, 801 W. Badger Rd., Madison, Wisc. . . . Interior Secretary Udall has directed that Bald Eagle nesting sites in National Wildlife Refuges will be closed off to protect the birds, and that timber cutting operations will not be permitted within a half-mile of trees containing eagle nests. . . . The Illinois Supreme Court has ruled in favor

of the U.S. Steel Co. in a court case testing the legality of the sale of 194 acres of land for \$100 an acre off 79th street in Chicago. The I.A.S. participated in the last hearing, along with several other conservation groups. The case has been heard three times before the high state court, and may be brought before the U.S. Supreme Court if conservationists can raise almost \$10,000. . . . Sen. Yarborough is seeking to establish a 70,000-acre Guadalupe Mountains National Park in Texas. It would be only 30 miles from Carlsbad Caverns and will contain the massive bluff known as El Capitan, a well-known Western landmark. . . . As long ago as 1935, the National Park Service surveyed 3,700 miles of shoreline and recommended 12 major strips, containing 437 miles of beach, as National Seashore Parks. Congress, which prides itself on its "independence and intelligence" failed to act and only one of the 12 was saved. Marce Island in Florida fell to a private builder when Sen. Holland used his influence in behalf of private gain over public good. . . . The Pennsylvania Game Commission has lifted the \$4 bounty on the Great Horned Owl. Over 1,081 of the birds were killed in 1965. . . . Wisconsin has acquired 40,000 acres of recreation land a year since 1961. And Illinois???

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.



AUDUBON BULLETIN to Have New Editor

Beginning with the September 1966 issue, the new Editor of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN will be Lewis B. Cooper, 1360 Sandburg Terrace, Chicago, Ill. 60610. Please send him your articles, reports, and other contributions NOW — deadline for the September issue is August 15th.

It is with regret that I resign the editorship after 15½ years. The task has not been easy, but it has brought much satisfaction in creating a vital publication and in knowing that I was in some measure helping to protect birds, wildlife, and wilderness areas in Illinois. In recent years the burdens of greater responsibilities and longer hours in my profession, as well as the duties of maintaining an arboretum-in-miniature in Glen Ellyn, have grown too great to permit me to carry on as editor. I will not be retiring wholly from I.A.S. activities; as associate editor, I will continue to handle the many collateral publishing tasks that keep the Society going. Also, I will have time at last to complete BIRD FINDING IN ILLINOIS.

To those of you who have helped me by contributing so many fine articles, I urge that you support Lewis Cooper with the same devotion to our cause. The Society has just begun to grow and to attain its potential strength; with your help, the I.A.S. can become a vital force not only in promoting bird lore, but in developing a conservation conscience in Illinois.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.





Mrs. George Steinman, Secretary, The Audubon Society of Park Ridge, works in a booth at the Des Plaines Outdoor Show, May 31 - June 1, 1966.

IT'S FAIR TIME!

By Walter Vogl

To spread interest in conservation and to build membership in your local bird or outdoor club (or The Illinois Audubon Society) — consider setting up a display booth at your County Fair, Outdoor Show, Garden Club, Flower Show, etc. You will find that convention organizations will be pleased to have you add a fresh outdoor touch to their meeting. The subject of birds and wildlife appeals to almost everyone.

Consider selling literature, bird houses, field cards, and other bird study items. Indicate that the proceeds will be used for a good conservation cause. Even if visitors will not buy, they will spend more time in your booth. Write to the **I.A.S. Education Committee**, 997 Lee Street, Des Plaines, Ill., for ideas. If you have some publicity or money-making suggestions of your own, share them with us.



N. R. C. I. to Meet at Allerton Park

The **Natural Resources Council of Illinois** will meet at Allerton House and the Hott Memorial Center in Monticello, Ill. on Oct. 7, 8, 9, 1966. The Friday night session will be an informal "coffee hour", with the new film, "Patterns of the Wild" as the main attraction. Saturday morning will feature a discussion on the State of Illinois report on "Outdoor Recreation" issued last winter. The afternoon session will center on the Conservation Department and its relationship to the general public. An outstanding speaker has been invited to address the Saturday banquet. New officers and directors will also be chosen. The N.R.C.I. is a "forum of outdoor conservation organizations" established in 1954. For more information, write to **Mrs. Doris Westfall**, Corresponding Secretary, 604 North Beard St., Danville, Ill.

I. A. S. 1966 CAMP-OUT AT HASTINGS LAKE

An exciting program has just been announced for the 1966 I. A. S. Camp-Out, to be held at Y. M. C. A. Camp Hastings in northeastern Illinois. The camp is built on rolling parkland overlooking a small lake; the area is rich in bird life and nature areas, including the famous Volo Bog. Best of all, the activities will be centered in the camp itself, which has a huge meeting hall and dormitory-style accommodations for over 100 persons. Rates will be low — \$5.00 for a night's lodging and three meals. Full details will be given in the August issue of THE I. A. S. NEWSLETTER — watch for it!

— Helen Wilson, Camp-Out Chairman, Chicago, Ill.

Field Notes — Additional Winter 1965-66 Records

By Elton Fawks

These were received too late for inclusion in the March issue of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN.

Great Blue Heron — Dec. 25, 1965, to Jan. 13, 1966, Orland Park, Cook County. P. S.

Whistling Swan — Jan. 8, three, Evanston. Mr. & Mrs. E. H.

Jan. 15, 16, 20, 23, three, Calumet Park. L. J.

Jan. 22, one, Indiana Dunes State Park, Ind. C. C.

Harlequin Duck — Dec. 25, one, 79th & Lake. Chicago. L. G. B.

Dec. 25, Evanston, one immature male and one adult female. D. M.

White-winged Scoter — Jan. 8, four, lake front, Chicago. B. P. B.

Feb. 20, one, Chicago, L. J.

Krider's Hawk (Red-tailed Hawk) — Dec. 19, one, Franklin Park, Cook County. C. P.

Turkey — Dec. 26, three, Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation, Barrington. Probably offsprings of free-ranging bird, rather than releases or escapes, since they were not banded. D.W.

Common Snipe — Jan. 12, one, Elizabeth, Jo Daviess Co. M. P.

NOTE: Several years ago Robert Trial of Aledo pointed out that snipes can be found in the winter where farm fields are tiled and open water flows from tiles, even in streams as small as a foot wide.

Glaucous Gull — Dec. 24, one; Jan. 22, four, 103rd & Doty, Chicago. C. C.

Jan. 15, 1966, one, Peoria. L. H. P.

Bonaparte Gull — Jan. 3, one, Long John Slough, Cook County. P. D.

Great Horned Owl — Feb. 13, one on nest, Morton Arboretum. C. O. S. field trip.

Saw-whet Owl — Dec. 19, one, Chicago. Mr. & Mrs. C. R.

Jan. 7, one, Sand Ridge Forest Preserve, Cook County. A. R.

Jan. 16, one, Sand Ridge. D. P.

Jan. 19, one, Ned Brown Preserve, Park Ridge. I. M. G.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker — Jan. 30, one, Morton Arboretum. L. C.

Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker — Feb. 27, Glenview, one female. Excellent view at ten-foot distance for 10 minutes. J. W.

- Carolina Wren** — Jan. 25, one, Glenwood. Mr. & Mrs. E. H.
Mockingbird — Dec. 25, one, Danville. Mr. & Mrs. C. R.
Brown Thrasher — Feb. 22, Elmhurst. W. E. D.
Hermit Thrush — Jan. 29, one, Indiana Dunes State Park. A. B.
Northern Shrike — one for over a month prior to Dec. 29, C. A. W. & Party.
Baltimore Oriole — Oct. 15 to Jan. 16, female, Lisle. This bird appeared daily at feeder and roosted in evergreens each night. When bird appeared sluggish, it was netted and given to the Hoger's, who still had it on Feb. 13, 1966. R. H.
Brewer's Blackbird — Jan. 3, two, Peoria. L. H. P.
Evening Grosbeak — Jan. 29, eight, Indiana Dunes. A. B.
 Jan. 30, one, Palos Park, Cook County. A. R.
 March 29, two males, Peoria. L. H. P.
Pine Grosbeak — Dec. 14, one male, Morton Arboretum. B. P. B.
Hoary Redpoll — early 1966, several with flock of regular redpolls, Wilmette. Mrs. R. C. and daughter. J. W.
Common Redpoll — Dec. 30 through March 7, many at Park Ridge. G. C. & M. G.
Rufous-sided Towhee — Feb. 8, one, Saganashkee Slough, Cook County. P. D.
Oregon Junco — reports from all over the state throughout winter by half of the people reporting.
Fox Sparrow — one, all winter at Thomas residence, Princeton. V. D.
 See the following report for the list of contributors whose initials are given after the records. — E. F.

2309 Fifth Avenue, Moline, Illinois



FIELD NOTES — JUNE 1966

By Elton Fawks

More and more field notes are coming in — so many that I had to omit migrants that were found on average arrival dates, as shown in Ellen Smith, CHICAGOLAND BIRDS, and Fawks and Peterson, BIRDS OF THE TRI-CITY REGION. These booklets, incidentally, can be ordered from the Illinois Audubon Society.

- Common Loon** — April 1, 1966, three, at Olney, Ill. C. & V. S.
Red-necked Grebe — April 16, one, near Palos Park, A. E. H.
Horned Grebe — March 27, one, Channahon, F. S.
Eared Grebe — May 14, Chicago, photographed 18 feet away (as measured by focusing scale). L. G. B.
Yellow-crowned Night Heron — April 23, Peoria, E. P., L. J., E. M. K.
American Bittern — April 12, Chicago. L. G. B.
Canada Goose — flights going south, seen regularly through January, February, and March. In March, more flights going north. D. W.
Wood Duck — March 18, seven, Lorado Taft Field Campus, D. W. Twenty-four, Milan, paired up. Mr. & Mrs. J. F.
Red-breasted Merganser — April 23, fifty, Lake Decatur. Mr. & Mrs. F. I.
Turkey Vulture — May 1, Chicago area A. R.
Red-tailed Hawk — Feb. 15, seen carrying stick, DeKalb area; March 22, platform of nest; April 8, on nest. D. W.

- Broad-winged Hawk** — March 11, Little Red School House Forest Preserve. P. D.
- Rough-legged Hawk** — March 30, Urbana, D. W., & B. R.
- Bald Eagle** — March 3, Long John Slough Forest Preserve; March 16, Little Red School House. P. D.
- Marsh Hawk** — Feb. 15-26; April 2-6, Jasper County, 12 to 15, seen about sundown flying over Prairie Chicken Refuge as it grew dark. 12 **short-eared owls** joined them and as it grew darker the hawks disappeared and the owls carried on. V. S.
- Osprey** — March 4, three, Long John Slough. P. D.
March 13, Peoria, one with several more on later dates. L. H. P.
- Sandhill Crane** — migrating from March 14 to April 8, Chicago area, total of 2,000. P.D., P. S., R. G.
March 11, Joliet, five, T. O.
- American Golden Plover** — March 29, twenty-four, Urbana. D. W. & B. R.
April 17, over 500, Blue Mound. A. I.
April 23, Peoria. L. H. P.
- American Woodcock** — March 7, Chicago area. Sand Ridge Audubon Club.
March 21, Argonne National Laboratories, (mating display). P. S.
March 23, Palos Park. A. R.
- Willet** — May 8, Chicago. L. G. B.
- Stilt Sandpiper** — May 15, Chicago. L. G. B.
- Avocet** — May 1, Peoria. L. H. P.
- Parasitic Jaeger** — (no date), adult in dark phase, Lincoln Park. C. S. & B. P. B.
- Franklin's Gull** — April 10, Chillicothe. L. H. P.
May 1, Wolf Lake, Chicago. L. G. B.
- Bonaparte's Gull** — April 10, Chicago. Mr. & Mrs. F. B.
April 15, 23, twenty-five, Lake Decatur. Mr. & Mrs. F. I.
- Caspian Tern** — May 1, Wolf Lake. L. G. B.
- Mourning Dove** — Feb. 27, 125, Channahon, C. C. & A. C.
April 10, nest with 2 eggs, Minonk. R. W.
- Great Horned Owl** — all winter (2 young in nest April 15), Morton Arboretum. F. S.
- Snowy Owl** — Feb. 19, Wolf Lake. G. S.
April 17, Wolf Lake. L. G. B.
- Pileated Woodpecker** — March, April, Woodford County. J. C. C. & others. Nested past two years, Credit Island, Davenport, Iowa; others seen several times, Bettendorf, Iowa (both on the Mississippi River). E. F.
- Tree Swallow** — March 17, Little Red School House Forest Preserve. P. D. (earliest observation).
- Purple Martin** — March 17, Little Red School House, earliest observation. P. D.
April 10 (very late this year), Blue Island, A. R.
- Blue Jay** — May 5, Lincoln Park, 650 plus migrating. C. S., R. V. & B. P.B.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch** — May 8, Chicago area. A. R.
- Bewicks Wren** — April 10, Peoria. L. H. P.
- Carolina Wren** — Feb. 27, Channahon. C. C., A. C.
March 15, River Forest, I. W.
April 10, Little Red School House. P. D.
- Long-billed Marsh Wren** — April 30, Chicago area. A. R.
- Short-billed Marsh Wren** — May 8, Chicago area. A. R.
- Mockingbird** — April 22-25, Argonne National Laboratories. R. H.
May 15, Lincoln Park. H. C.
- Hermit Thrush** — March 22, Little Red School House. P. D.
March 25, Rover Forest. I. W.

Eastern Bluebird — Feb. 15, Long John Slough. P. D.

May 5, Lincoln Park, seven (late date for park). B. P. B.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher — May 5, seven, Lincoln Park. A. M., B. P. B., C. S., & Mrs. H.S.

Sprague's Pipit — April 17, three, Montrose Harbor. F. B. & J. B.

Bohemian Waxwing — March 15 & 21, Olney. C. & V. S.

Cedar Waxwing — March 9, Lincolnwood. 400. C. C.

Bell's Vireo — April 24, Chicago. A. R.

Worm-eating Warbler — May 8, Skokie Lagoons, observed carefully, 8 to 15 feet away.
C. S., R. V. & B. P. B.

Magnolia Warbler — April 10, Camp Sagawau. P. D.

Cape May Warbler — April 24, Decatur. A. I.

May 8, Chicago area. A. R.

Pine Warbler — April 18, Washington Square, Chicago. A. E. H.

Hooded Warbler — April 23, Chicago area. A. R.

Redwinged Blackbird — Feb. 28, Chicago area, first sighting of male scouts; March 17, first female to join scouts. P. D.

Evening Grosbeak — March 29, Peoria, two males. L. H. P.

Common Redpoll — April 4-12, Peoria, feeder at J. C. C.

April 22 — Last day, one at feeder, Glen Ellyn, after staying in flocks all winter. P. H. L.

Henslow's Sparrow — April 16, Decatur. A. I., F. I., F. H., & Mrs. C. E.

Lapland Longspur — March 15, Peoria. R. G., E. M. K., & E. P.



LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

F. Adam; Lawrence G. Balch; Mrs. Amy Baldwin; Fred Brechlin; Jimmie Brechlin; Bedford P. Brown Jr.; Albert Campbell; Mrs. Reba Campbell; Gertrude Carlson; Charles Clark; C. B. Cooper; Lewis Cooper; Harold Cory; Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Cowan; Wesley E. Dirks; Peter Dring; Vinnie Dyke; Mrs. Clara Eatherly; Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Evans; Elton Fawks; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frink; Mr. Grosell; Irma M. Grosser; R. Guth; Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hall; Faye Harlin; Miss Alice E. Heck; Richard Hoger; Mrs. P. Humphreys; Alice Irwin; Frank Irwin; Florence Johnson; LeRoy Johnson; Miss E. M. Kasper; George Kulesze; Paul H. Lobik; A. Malevolte; David Marshall; Thomas Otis; John Paarberg Clarence Palmquist; Mrs. Margaret Peaslee; Mrs. E. Pearson; David Postma; Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Princen; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Regehr; Elaine Regehr; Al Reuss; Edwin Reschke; L. E. Rist; Bob Roth; Helen Ruck; Catherine Schaffer; Chester Scherer; Violet Scherer; Paul Schulze; Grace Smith; Mrs. Holsey Stein; Floyd Swink; Dr. N. W. Taylor; Miss E. Tjaden; Robert Vobornik; Douglas Wade; Isabel Wasson; James Ware; Mr. and Mrs. R. Webster; Mrs. B. A. Weiner; Mrs. F. Welty, and Charles A. Westfall.

Deadline for summer records is August 15.

2309 Fifth Ave., Moline, Ill.



Stomach Contents of Illinois Raptorial Birds

*Edward A. Munyer, Curator of Zoology, and
Paul W. Parmalee, Assistant Director,
Illinois State Museum, Springfield*



Remains of prey from stomachs of some raptorial birds. Left to right: Top, skull and jaws of a vole (Barn Owl); skull and jaws of a Norway rat (Great Horned Owl); bird (Screech Owl). Middle, part of a cottontail's hind foot (Great Horned Owl); two house mice (Red-tailed Hawk); two least shrews (Red-tailed Hawk). Bottom, camel cricket (Screech Owl); grasshoppers (Great Horned Owl); crayfish (Barred Owl); hornworm larva (Great Horned Owl). Scale in centimeters.

The predatory habits of hawks and owls have been studied for many years, and our knowledge of their dietary habits is consequently quite extensive. A number of different methods are used in gathering information; the late Dr. Paul L. Errington (1932) categorized them as follows: (1) **Field observation** — through "sign reading"; (2) **Nest studies** — involving, for example, constant observation, as from a blind; (3) **Gullet examinations** — where "gullet food material" is forced by a gentle squeezing upward and out of the mouths of young living birds; (4) **Tethering** — accomplished by tethering young birds on the ground where they are located and fed by the adults; (5) **Pellet examinations**; and (6) **Stomach examinations**. The data presented here are based on an examination of 51 stomachs of 13 species collected in twenty-four counties. Thirty-seven stomachs (14 hawks and 23 owls) contained remains of the prey animals listed.

Nearly all of these birds were found dead along roads or in fields where they had been killed by automobiles or shot. Stomachs were removed, opened and their contents, if any, were dried, labeled and stored. Undigested remains (parts of invertebrates; fur, feathers and bone) were subsequently compared with identified reference specimens in the Illinois State Museum (see illustration). We sincerely appreciate the efforts of **Dr. J. Alan Holman**, Illinois State University, Normal, who identified the snake and frog bones and **Dr. Herbert H. Ross**, Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, who identified certain beetles and moths and confirmed our identifications of other insects.

Contents of an individual stomach do not provide significant information on "typical" or basic predator-prey relationships, for the remains merely indicate what one bird in a given locality ate at a given time. Nevertheless, the contents do occasionally provide some evidence of prey species that may be eaten infrequently and they are often of great interest. One wonders, for example, where and how a Screech Owl managed to catch at least 45 night-flying moths — did the owl perhaps capture the insects in the manner of a flycatcher or a Whip-poor-will (on the wing), an event some bird students have observed.

This list of prey species generally fits the dietary habits of the various birds outlined in A. C. Bent's "Life Histories of North American Birds of Prey" (1938). As expected, seasonal variations were observed; invertebrates (insects, spiders, crustaceans), for example, are largely unavailable during the winter. A few prey species recorded here are not frequently found in published lists of food items; these include the walking stick insect taken by a Screech Owl, and the least weasel taken by a Short-eared Owl.

STOMACH CONTENTS OF SOME RAPTORIAL BIRDS (MINIMUM NUMBERS OF PREY INDICATED)

COOPER'S HAWK, *Accipiter cooperii*, 1 stomach

June, 1954, Hardin Co. — 1 unident. bird.

RED-TAILED HAWK, *Buteo jamaicensis*, 6 stomachs

Nov., 1953, McLean Co. — 4 house mice, *Mus musculus*; 1 prairie vole, *Microtus ochrogaster*.

March, 1956, Randolph Co. — 2 house mice.

Nov., 1958, Sangamon Co. — 2 prairie voles; 1 red-legged locust, *Melanoplus femur-rubrum*; 4 unident. large grasshoppers, Acrididae (Locustidae).

Nov., 1959, Pike Co. — 3 least shrews, *Cryptotis parva*; 1 cottontail rabbit, *Sylvilagus floridanus*; 1 prairie vole; 4 large grasshoppers, Acrididae (Locustidae).

March, 1962, Washington Co. — 1 cottontail rabbit.

Nov., 1964, Sangamon Co. — 1 large grasshopper, Acrididae (Locustidae); 1 cottontail rabbit.

RED-SHOULDERED HAWK, *Buteo lineatus*, 3 stomachs (1 empty)

Nov., 1953, Pike Co. — 1 juvenile garter snake, *Thamnophis sirtalis*; 4 small leopard frogs, *Rana pipiens*.

Jan., 1954, Gallatin Co. — 2 prairie voles; 1 least shrew; 1 unident. beetle, Scarabaeidae.

- ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK, *Buteo lagopus*, 2 stomachs (1 empty)
Dec., 1963, Champaign Co. — 1 cottontail rabbit.
- GOLDEN EAGLE, *Aquila chrysaetos*, 1 stomach
Nov., 1959, Pike Co. — 1 cottontail rabbit.
- MARSH HAWK, *Circus cyaneus*, 1 stomach
Nov., 1953, Champaign Co. — (trace) unident. bird.
- SPARROW HAWK, *Falco sparverius*, 2 stomachs
Dec., 1956, Madison Co. — 1 house mouse; 2 ground beetles, Carabidae.
Oct., 1960, Adams Co. — 5 large grasshoppers, Acrididae (Locustidae); 1 field cricket, *Gryllus assimilis*.
- BARN OWL, *Tyto alba*, 2 stomachs (1 empty)
May, 1956, Sangamon Co. — 1 prairie or pine vole, *Microtus* sp.; 3 deer or white-footed mice, *Peromyscus* sp.
- SCREECH OWL, *Otus asio*, 9 stomachs (1 empty)
Nov., 1953, Sangamon Co. — 1 field cricket, *Gryllus assimilis*; 1 large grasshopper, Acrididae (Locustidae); 1 deer mouse.
Dec., 1953, Peoria Co. — 1 deer mouse; 1 least shrew, *Cryptotis parva*.
Dec., 1953, Williamson Co. — 1 deer mouse.
Feb., 1954, Cook Co., — trace mammal fur (small shrew or rodent).
Dec., 1958, Cass Co. — 7 camel crickets, *Ceuthophilus* sp.; 3 cutworm larvae, Noctuidae.
Dec., 1958, Cass Co. — 1 deer mouse.
Oct., 1965, Sangamon Co. — 1 large walking stick, *Diaperomera femorata*; 1 white-throated sparrow, *Zonotrichia albicollis*; 1 unident. bird, Fringillidae.
Nov., 1965, Sangamon Co. — 2 field crickets, *Gryllus assimilis*; 2 camel crickets, *Ceuthophilus* sp.; 13 wood roaches, *Parcoblatta* sp.; 1 darkling beetle, Tenebrionidae; 2 spiders, Lycosidae; 3 beetle larve, Carabidae; 45 owlet or miller moths, Noctuidae.
- GREAT HORNED OWL, *Bubo virginianus*, 7 stomachs (2 empty)
March, 1957, Fulton Co. — 1 cottontail rabbit, *Sylvilagus floridanus*.
Aug., 1962, Sangamon Co. — 1 prairie vole, *Microtus ochrogaster*; 1 Norway rat, *Rattus norvegicus*.
Nov., 1963, Sangamon Co. — 1 house mouse, *Mus musculus*.
Oct., 1965, Montgomery Co. — 10 field crickets, *Gryllus assimilis*; 4 large grasshoppers, Acrididae (Locustidae); 2 small ground beetles, Carabidae; 1 large ground beetle, *Pasimachus* sp.; 1 spider, Lycosidae; 1 large hornworm larva, *Protoparce* sp.
Nov., 1965, Sangamon Co. — 1 Norway rat.
- BARRED OWL, *Strix varia*, 11 stomachs (6 empty)
Jan., 1954, Gallatin Co. — 1 small rodent.
Jan., 1954, Jackson Co. — 1 deer mouse; 2 unident. crayfish.
March, 1954, Sangamon Co. — 1 prairie vole; 2 mud crayfish, *Orconectes immunis*.
March, 1960, Sangamon Co. — 1 prairie vole.
Sept., 1964, Cass Co. — 1 large grasshopper, Acrididae (Locustidae); 2 dog-day cicadas, *Tibicen* sp. (1 adult and 1 last nymphal instar).
- LONG-EARED OWL, *Asio otus*, 1 stomach
Dec. 1956, Menard Co. — 3 least shrews; 2 deer mice; 1 vole, *Microtus* sp.
- SHORT-EARED OWL, *Asio flammeus*, 5 stomachs (2 empty)

Three stomachs from birds collected in Marshall county during Nov., 1960 and 1964, and examined during this study, contained remains of 1 deer mouse; 1 house mouse; 1 least weasel (*Mustela rixosa*), 1 house mouse; and 1 redwinged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), 1 house mouse (Munyer, in press).

The role of hawks and owls as killers and eaters of other animals has often led to discussions of "economic importance" and much of the earlier literature describes certain species as either "harmful" or "beneficial." This idea is rapidly disappearing. We are beginning, through more detailed field and laboratory studies, to understand that predation is a natural force best "...visualized in its ecological entirety..." (Craighead and Craighead, 1956) and one not readily measured in the simple terms that satisfy the economic interests of humans. Man is only beginning to understand this complex force and its ramifications.

We may never completely understand the role or importance of certain species (e.g. Duck and Pigeon Hawks), since their rapid decline in numbers has limited the necessary comprehensive investigations. Fortunately, progressive legislation protecting our raptors (**Illinois law, for example, protects all hawks and owls**) now exists. If these laws are obeyed and enforced, perhaps we may, in the future, not only better appreciate the importance of these predatory birds to the general welfare of the wildlife community and to man's best interests, but we may eventually gather enough facts to understand better their role in the "phenomenon of predation."

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Trans. Ill. Acad. Sci. (In press).

Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Ill.



I.A.S. Wildlife Film Program for 1966-1967

Here's an Advance Notice of the Wildlife Films to be presented by the Illinois Audubon Society at the Field Museum of Chicago during the coming season. This abbreviated schedule is presented for the benefit of program chairmen of our affiliates and other persons who must plan events well into the winter. These full-color movies will be shown at the Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, on Sundays at 2:30 p.m. As always, admission is free and open to everyone — members are urged to come early. Complete, printed programs will be mailed to all I.A.S. members early in the fall.

- Oct. 30, 1966: **Inherit the Wild** — D. J. Nelson
 Nov. 20, 1966: **Island Treasure** — Walter J. Breckenridge
 Dec. 11, 1966: **The Vanishing Sea** — Robert W. Davison
 Jan. 15, 1967: **Gone with the Wilderness** — Karl Maslowski
 Mar. 12, 1967: **Northwest to Alaska** — Walter H. Berlet

"Early Birds" by W. A. Young.
Illustration courtesy of the Chi-
cago International Exhibition of
Nature Photography and the
Nature Camera Club of Chicago.



ILLINOIS NESTING RECORDS - 1965

Compiled by Mrs. Naomi McKinney

This, my first attempt at tabulating nesting records, has been interesting and educational. We still could use more reports and a greater distribution of reporters. Richland and St. Clair counties were the farthest south, with the greatest number of reports coming from Cook and McHenry counties. What happened to central and southern Illinois? Of necessity, the reports must be brief for publication, but the reports are filed at the Illinois State Museum where they will be available for future study.

There is more evidence of observers seeking and reporting nests of unusual birds. Some "firsts" for breeding records in Illinois are as follows: The **Blue Grosbeak** by Miller in Marshall Co.; two reports of the **Canvasback Duck** from Cook Co. by Clark and Dring; the **Chestnut-sided Warbler**, a rare summer visitor, reported by Carroll in McHenry Co.; the **Cedar Waxwing** had not been reported before, but this year four reports came in from Macon, McHenry and Brown counties by Nearing, Howard and Schaeffer.

The **Bluebird** is making a big comeback in McHenry county with the help of many enthusiastic Audubon members. The most remarkable record there was made by Mr. Sands. He reported 5 houses and birds nesting twice, with a record of 40 young fledglings. Another record by Mr. Dring covered **Tree Swallows**, 23 reports of birds nesting in boxes, 80 young fledged and 80 banded. Mr. Dring also noted many boxes with birds crawling with lice. Rotenone is safe to use, even on the young birds. The size of box opening for Tree Swallows should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter.

There were many reports of nests, eggs and young being destroyed. Other birds and raccoons were named as the culprits. Various ways of protecting boxes were mentioned, not all successful. The Rows wrapped barbed wire about a fence post and wired the top down — successfully. Chicken wire around another box evidently helped predators to hold on.

Two suggestions were offered for viewing nests without close approach. Mrs. Cater and Mrs. Carroll use binoculars. Mrs. Scherer and Mrs. Shaw of Olney use a long, stiff wire to which they have fastened a mirror. They are careful not to let the mirror touch either the nest or supporting branch, so that no human scent may be left.

If you need report cards to use this year, please send to the Museum or to **Mrs. Naomi McKinney, 222 S. Hickory, Arthur, Illinois 61911**. Return these cards to me by April 1, 1967 to facilitate their compilation.

County	No. of Reports	County	No. of Reports
Brown	8	Madison	2
Bureau	33	Marshall	2
Christian	12	Mason	1
Cook	78	McHenry	107
DuPage	12	McLean	5
Jefferson	17	Menard	2
Kankakee	2	Richland	8
Knox	5	Sangamon	13
Lake	25	St. Clair	1
LaSalle	1	Tazewell	15
Lawrence	1	Wabash	6
Logan	2	Winnebago	14
Macon	3	Woodford	2
		Total	377

ILLINOIS NESTING RECORDS — 1965

CICONIFORMES — Herons, Bitterns, Ibises, etc.

GREEN HERON

July 4-12, nest destroyed. McHenry Co. Tittle.

July 12, 3 or 4 young fledged. McHenry Co. Tittle.

LEAST BITTERN

July 6-11, 5 young fledged. Cook Co. Balch.

ANSERIFORMES — Swans, Geese and Ducks

MALLARD

Aug. 7, 8 young fledged. Cook Co. Russell.

BLACK DUCK

May 29, 10 young. Cook Co. Clark.

June 13, 6 young. Lake Co. Clark.

June 13, 8 young. Lake Co. Clark.

WOOD DUCK

May 22, 8 eggs hatched; June 10, 8 young fledged. Richland Co. Scherer and Shaw.

July 5, 4 young. Cook Co. Russell.

July 5, 7 young. Lake Co. Russell.

July 14-29, 9 young. McLean Co. Hopkins.

ILLINOIS NESTING RECORDS — 1965 (Cont'd)

CANVASBACK DUCK

July 5, 3 young. Cook Co. Clark.

Aug. (early), 3 young fledged. Cook Co. Dring.

RUDDY DUCK

Aug. 15, 4 young. Cook Co. Clark.

FALCONIFORMES — Vultures, Eagles and Hawks

COOPER'S HAWK

April 28, incubating; June 19, 2 young; June 30, 3 young; July 5, 4 young fledged.
Lake Co. Russell.

SPARROW HAWK

Aug. 7, 5 young fledged. Lake Co. Russell.

GALLIFORMES — Grouse, Quail, Pheasants and Allies

BOBWHITE

June 21, 12 eggs; July 3, 7 eggs hatched; 5 eggs infertile. Madison Co. Firsching.

RING-NECKED PHEASANT

Aug. 16, hen pheasant with 5 young. Logan Co. Hopkins.

GRUIFORMES — Cranes, Rails, Gallinules and Allies

KING RAIL

(No date), one young. Cook Co. Balch.

FLORIDA GALLINULE

Aug. 28, 1 young fledged. Cook Co. Dring.

COMMON GALLINULE

Aug. 7, 7 young fledged. Cook Co. Russell.

CHARADRIIFORMES — Plovers, Sandpipers, Gulls, Terns and Allies

FORSTER'S TERN

June 13, 3 eggs; June 20, nest abandoned. Cook Co. Balch and Blume.

June 13, 3 eggs; June 27, 3 young. Cook Co. Balch and Blume.

COMMON TERN

July 5, 20 pairs feeding young. Lake Co. Russell.

BLACK TERN

May 20, nests with eggs first seen; June 17, adults feeding young; June 27, some birds still incubating. Cook Co. Balch and Blume.

June 6, 3 eggs; June 27, 1 egg cracked, 1 young dead; June 27, nest abandoned. Cook Co. Balch and Blume.

June 20, 1 young had bad gash on head under down. Cook Co. Balch and Blume.

June 27, 3 eggs. Cook Co. Balch and Blume.

June 27, 3 eggs. Cook Co. Balch and Blume.

June 27, 2 eggs. Cook Co. Balch and Blume.

Aug. 7, 1 young fledged, being fed on muskrat den. Lake Co. Russell.

COLUMBIFORMES — Doves and Pigeons

MOURNING DOVE

Eleven reports from May 1-June 29, 11 young fledged, on later dates not yet hatched. Richland, Cook, Winnebago, Tazewell, and McHenry counties. Scherer, Bartel, Laechelt, Findlay, Fiske and Balch.

CUCULIFORMES — Cuckoos and Allies

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO

July 1, nests in flowering crab every year; never see any young. Christian Co. Lofquist.

STRIGIFORMES — Owls

SCREECH OWL

June 28, parent (red phase) with 2 young (gray phase) stayed 2 days. Winnebago Co. Laechelt.

Aug. 4, 2 young fledged. McHenry Co. Perry.

ILLINOIS NESTING RECORDS — 1965 (Cont'd)

BARRED OWL

April 25, 1 young fledged. Richland Co. Scherer.

May 22, 1 young; June 26, 2 young. Richland Co. Scherer and Shaw.

GREAT HORNED OWL

April 15, 2 young. Mason Co. Findlay.

APODIFORMES — Swifts and Hummingbirds

CHIMNEY SWIFT

May 28, 2 pairs in chimney; July 19, 16 young fledged. Christian Co. Lofquist.

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD

June 5-19, nest observed; June 20, nest abandoned. McHenry Co. Carroll.

July 2, 2 eggs; July 9, 2 young; July 10, young dead. Marshall Co. Miller.

CORACIFORMES — Kingfishers

BELTED KINGFISHER

April 10, hole in bank; April 13, fresh soil; April 27, May 4, and May 13, an adult near nest. Richland Co. Scherer.

PICIFORMES — Woodpeckers

YELLOW-SHAFTED FLICKER

May 9, building; May 22, Starlings in and out, take over nest, did the same last year. McHenry Co. Fiske.

June 20, heard young. McHenry Co. Frisbie.

July, blood and feathers seen. McHenry Co. Perry.

Aug. 30, 4 young fledged. McHenry Co. Sunderlage.

(No date), nest high in water willow, young being fed. Winnebago Co. Laechelt.

REU-BELLIED WOODPECKER

Sept. 5, saw immature in Washington Park, Springfield. Sangamon Co. Hopkins.

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER

April 10, saw nest in tall tree. Knox Co. Pearson.

Aug. 9, 2 immature on fence post in Funk's Grove. McLean Co. Hopkins.

Aug. 16, 2 immature on fence post. Sangamon Co. Hopkins.

Sept. 5, immature in Washington Park, Springfield. Sangamon Co. Hopkins.

DOWNY WOODPECKER

June 9, 2 young fledged; fed young at station. Jefferson Co. McPherson.

June 25, first observed; July, 3 young fledged. McHenry Co. Sunderlage.

July 15, building; Aug. 1, 3 young fledged. McHenry Co. Sunderlage.

PASSERIFORMES — Perching or Passerine Birds

EASTERN KINGBIRD

June 5, adult bird on nest. Tazewell Co. Findlay.

GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER

June 15, nest observed; July 7, 1 egg, 4 young; July 17, 4 heads seen at opening; July 18, nest destroyed; July 19, 3 young dead in nest. McHenry Co. Carroll.

EASTERN PHOEBE

April 27, building; May 22, adult on nest; June 13, nest destroyed. McHenry Co. Fiske.

April 29, 4 eggs; May 3, 3 eggs in nest, 2 outside; May 23, nest destroyed. Richland Co. Scherer.

June 13, 4 eggs; July 5, nest gone; second attempt for same pair. McHenry Co. Fiske.

LEAST FLYCATCHER

June 5, building; June 11, incubating; June 25, feeding young; June 26, nest destroyed. McHenry Co. Carroll.

ACADIAN FLYCATCHER

May 22, 2 eggs; June 26, 2 young fledged. Richland Co. Scherer and Shaw

ILLINOIS NESTING RECORDS — 1965 (Cont'd)**FLYCATCHER** (small bird with wing bars)

June 16, nest first observed; July 8, 3 young fledged. Brown Co. Schaeffer.

HORNED LARK

April 24, 3 young. Tazewell Co. Findlay.

April 24, 4 young. Tazewell Co. Findlay.

TREE SWALLOW

Reports of 24 nests from May 20 to July 28. 19 of the nests fledged 1 to 7 young each. One report from McHenry Co. by Mrs. Fiske. The other 23 from Cook Co. by Mr. Dring in nest boxes. 80 fledged and 80 banded. Five nests cleaned after use; new nests built.

BARN SWALLOW

May 26, number of nests under cement bridge were washed away in flash flood. Several were rebuilt. Winnebago Co. Laechelt.

May 28, nests first observed; at least 3 sets of eggs; 15 young hatched in all. Christian Co. Laechelt.

June 14, 2 eggs. Kankakee Co. Findlay.

June 23, 4 eggs; July 6, young fledged. McHenry Co. Fiske.

July 10, 6 young fledged. DuPage Co. Lobik.

July 14, nests observed; July 14 to Sept. 3, 15 to 20 young fledged. Bureau Co. Cater.

PURPLE MARTIN

April 1, new 12-compartment house erected, 8 of 12 rooms occupied by martins, 2 by sparrows, many young. McHenry Co. Rowe.

April, 4 pairs nested; June 5, feeding young; June 24, 3 young left nest; June 30 last baby flew. Sagamon Co. Hopkins.

April 21, 1 scout; May 7, 3 pairs came and nested. July 3, young were seen on wires. Never sure of number fledged. Bureau Co. Cater.

May 10, 2 scouts; May 10, 6 eggs; May 23, nests in 2 compartments; 1 used by sparrows, many young. McHenry Co. Fiske.

By July 10, 52 eggs hatched, 41 birds banded, 13 birds too small to band, 7 eggs still in nests, 2 sparrow nests removed. Cook Co. Dring.

Aug. 1, 1 young fledged. Cook Co. Russell.

(No date). Twenty-five fledged. McHenry Co. Sands.

(No date). Two pairs nested; at least 4 young fledged. McHenry Co. Perry.

BLUE JAY

April 30, 4 young fledged; 1 drowned in lily pool. Winnebago Co. Laechelt.

June 10, 2 young on ground; June 12, able to fly. Sangamon Co. Hopkins.

July 15-30, 2 young fed daily by parents. McLean Co. Hopkins.

July 26, 4 young fledged. Cook Co. Russell.

COMMON CROW

April 13, adult on nest. Woodford Co. Findlay.

May 3, incubating; May 24, feeding; June 19, 1 young fledged. McHenry Co. Carroll.

BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE

March 13, pair chickadees inspecting bluebird box No. 3; April 27, building; April 28, driven out by bluebirds; also drove them from another box. Late June, chickadees seen about a knot hole in fallen dead elm. Several about, some may have been young. Bureau Co. Cater.

April 7, nesting; April 29, feeding; May 8, 2 or more young fledged. DuPage Co. Lobik. July 6, 4 young fledged, brought to suet feeder and showed how to get food. Winnebago Co. Laechelt.

TUFTED TITMOUSE

May 29, 5 young fledged, brought to sunflower feeder by parents, who made quite a production of feeding them. Jefferson Co. McPherson.

ILLINOIS NESTING RECORDS — 1965 (Cont'd)**HOUSE WREN**

Reports on 18 nests from April 30 to Aug. 18, 12 of which fledged young averaging from 3 to 5 per nest. Knox, Jefferson, McHenry, Bureau, DuPage, Christian, Sangamon Counties. Pearson, McPherson, Clark, Cater, Lobik, Lofquist, Frisbie, Carroll and Hopkins.

CAROLINA WREN

May 13, house erected, started to build immediately; July 8, 5 young fledged, believed to be more. Winnebago Co. Laechelt.

MOCKINGBIRD

June 3, 3 young fledged. Wabash Co. Phebus.

CATBIRD

Reports on 14 nests from April 4 to July 9; 12 of these were on residential property. Eight successfully produced young. Winnebago, Bureau, McHenry, Wabash, and Jefferson Counties. Laechelt, Cater, Carroll, Fiske, Frisbie, Phebus, and McPherson.

BROWN THRASHER

April 20, nesting; nest abandoned later. Knox Co. Pearson.

June 5, 2 young. Tazewell Co. Findlay.

June 5, 4 young. Tazewell Co. Findlay.

June 13, 2 eggs; 2 young fledged. Bureau Co. Cater.

June 28, 5 eggs; July 15, 3 young fledged. Christian Co. Lofquist.

ROBIN

Thirty-five reports from April 8 to Aug. 16, 25 of which fledged young averaging 2 to 3 per nest. DuPage, Wabash, Jefferson, Bureau, McHenry, Brown, Winnebago, Cook, Macon, Sangamon, and Christian Counties. Lobik, Phebus, McPherson, Cater, Mostek, Frisbie, Fiske, Schaeffer, Perry, Laechelt, Bartel, Daugherty, Hopkins, Lofquist, Howard, Carroll, Sunderlage and Stellmach.

BLUEBIRD

Thirty-four reports from April 13 to July 14. At least 15 were fence-row nest boxes. Twenty-two nests fledged young with 3 to 5 per nest. Bureau, 8 reports; McHenry, 23 reports; Wabash and McLean Counties. Cater, Nickels, Phebus, Carroll, Williams, Hopkins, Abbott, Fiske, Weers, Howard, Rowe, Clark and Sands.

CEDAR WAXWING

June 10, nesting; young fledged; July 3, nest abandoned. Brown Co. Schaeffer.

June 19, nesting; 3 young fledged; July 5, nest abandoned. Brown Co. Schaeffer.

June 20, building; June 27, nest abandoned, leaving 1 gray egg with black spots; came back occasionally. McHenry Co. Howard.

June 3 and 4, building; June 30, 1st young out of nest; July 1, 3 young fledged. Macon Co. Nearing.

RED-EYED VIREO

May 24, building; May 28, incubating; June 2, nest destroyed. McHenry Co. Carroll.

June 17, incubating; June 18, nest destroyed, found on ground with 3 vireo eggs and 2 cowbird eggs. McHenry Co. Carroll.

June 26, 2 young cowbirds in vireo's nest. McHenry Co. Carroll.

WARBLING VIREO

May 1, nest built, too high to be sure of results, but adults came with food for young. Winnebago Co. Laechelt.

PROTHONOTARY WARBLER

May 22, 6 eggs; May 29, 2 eggs, 3 young; June 10, young left nest. Richland Co. Scherer and Shaw.

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER

May 24, 1 egg; May 26, 3 eggs; May 27, 0 warbler, 1 cowbird egg; first evidence of cowbird removing eggs before laying her own; May 27, nest abandoned. McHenry Co. Carroll.

ILLINOIS NESTING RECORDS — 1965 (Cont'd)

AMERICAN REDSTART

June 4, building; June 10, incubating; June 12, 4 eggs; June 13, nest on ground, remains of 2 broken eggs. McHenry Co. Carroll.

June 6, building; June 11, incubating; June 20, nest destroyed. McHenry Co. Carroll.

HOUSE SPARROW

May 31, 2 young seen on fence being fed by male. Menard Co. Hopkins.

MEADOW LARK

June 5, 3 eggs. Tazewell Co. Findlay.

June 5, 4 eggs. Tazewell Co. Findlay.

(No date). Three young in nest, almost stepped on nest in city vacant lot. Jefferson Co. McPherson.

REDWINGED BLACKBIRD

June 5, newly built nest, no contents. Tazewell Co. Findlay.

YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD

Aug. 7, 1 young fledged. Lake Co. Russell.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE

Arrived May 10. Too high to see eggs or young, but there all summer. Winnebago Co. Laechelt.

May 14, building; June 22, 3 young fledged. LaSalle Co. Graham.

May 16, nest discovered; 2 young fledged. Jefferson Co. McPherson.

June 14, adults feeding young. Kankakee Co. Findlay.

BRONZED GRACKLE and PURPLE GRACKLE

Sixteen reports from April 22 to Aug. 5, of which 14 nests fledged from 1 to 5 young each. Mrs. Fiske reported seeing 1-day-old nestling carried to bird bath and drowned by parent. Mr. Bartel banded 21 young. DuPage, McHenry, Bureau, Cook, Sangamon, Tazewell, and McLean Counties. Lobik, Fiske, Cater, Hopkins, Bartel and Findlay.

CARDINAL

Fourteen reports from April 2 to June 5; 22 young fledged. Bureau, Knox, Winnebago, Sangamon, Wabash, McHenry, DuPage, Jefferson, Richland, Tazewell, Logan and Christian Counties. Cater, Person, Laechelt, Hopkins, Phebus, Fiske, Lobik, Lofquist, Scherer, Carroll, and McPherson.

ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK

June 1, building; Aug. 1, saw empty nest. Sangamon Co. Hopkins.

July 1, young being fed by parents. Menard Co. Hopkins.

BLUE GROSBEAK

July 5, 2 young, 1 egg didn't hatch; young began to feather out when dog stole nest out of rose bushes, carried 1/2 block before discovered. Young were dead, but may have been result of heavy rain night before, as dog hadn't touched them. Marshall Co. Miller.

INDIGO BUNTING

June 8, incubating; June 18, nest destroyed. McHenry Co. Carroll.

June 11, 1 egg; June 14, 2 bunting eggs, 1 cowbird egg; June 17, nest destroyed. McHenry Co. Carroll.

July 18, 1 egg, 2 young. Woodford Co. Findlay.

CHIPPING SPARROW

May 9, building; May 18, 1 chipping sparrow egg, 1 cowbird egg; May 19, nest abandoned; adult found dead near nest. McHenry Co. Fiske.

May 21, 4 eggs; June 19, 3 young fledged and gone. McHenry Co. Fiske.

June 9, 2 eggs; none hatched. Brown Co. Schaeffer.

June 10, 3 eggs; July 2, 3 young fledged. McHenry Co. Howard.

Aug. 8, 4 eggs; Aug. 19, 4 young; Sept. 24, 1 young fledged. St. Clair Co. Galbreath.

ILLINOIS NESTING RECORDS — 1965 (Cont'd)

SONG SPARROW

May 20, 4 eggs; May 27, 4 young; June 2, 3 young; June 4, nest abandoned. Madison Co. Firsching.

May 25, 4 eggs; June 14, 4 young fledged. Christian Co. Lofquist.



OBSERVERS AND REPORTS

Name	County	Reports
Abbott, Hazel 333 Lebergver Ave., Woodstock	McHenry	1
Balch, Lawrence 6209 N. Sacramento Ave., Chicago	Cook	2
Bartel, Karl E. 2528 W. Collins, Blue Island	Cook	11
Balch and Blume, H. 3950 N. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago	Cook	7
Clark, Alice and Leta 8815 Rt. 120, Woodstock	McHenry	2
Clark, Charles T. 254 Cumberland Pkwy., Des Plaines	Cook	5
Carroll, Mrs. William, Jr. 9917 Hidden Lane, Woodstock	McHenry	22
Cater, Mrs. Orville Rt. 1, Box 102, Tiskilwa	Bureau	33
Daugherty, Homer L. P.O. Box 118, Warrensburg	Macon	2
Dring, Peter P.O. Box 92, Willow Springs	Cook	48
Findlay, John III 500 Tyler Street, Morton	Tazewell, Kankakee, Wood- ford, Logan, Mason	21
Firsching, F.H. Rt. 2, Box 215 A, Edwardsville	Madison	1
Firsching, Michael H. Rt. 2, Box 215 A, Edwardsville	Madison	1
Fiske, Mrs. Kenneth V. 9313 Bull Valley Road, Woodstock	McHenry	24
Frisbie, Mrs. Ardin Greenwood Road, Woodstock	McHenry	6
Galbreath, J.W. 405 Richfield, Rd., East St. Louis	St. Clair	1
Graham, Mrs. John W. Tonica, 61370	LaSalle	1
Hopkins, Ellen A. 431 S. New, Springfield	Menard, Logan, Sangamon, McLean	20
Howard, Mrs. Nancy 119 S. Valley Hill, Woodstock	McHenry	4

Name	County	Reports
Laechelt, Mr. Ed. L. Rt. 1, Box 53 A, Pecatonica	Winnebago	1
Laechelt, Mrs. Ed. L. Rt. 1, Box 53 A, Pecatonica	Winnebago	13
Lobik, Paul H. 22W681 Tamarack Dr., Glen Ellyn	DuPage	10
Lofquist, Mrs. Grace Rt. 1, Box 21, Edinburg	Christian	12
McPherson, Brownie Rt. 3, 31st St., Mt. Vernon 62864	Jefferson	17
Miller, W.A. Rt. 1, Box 14, Henry	Marshall	2
Mostek, Raymond 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard	DuPage	1
Nearing, Turner 1400 W. Macon St., Decatur	Macon	1
Nickels, Cheryl Lee 8902 Rt. 120, Woodstock	McHenry	1
Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Roy H. and Mary Jo 122 Lakeview Dr., Rt. 1, Galesburg 61401	Knox	5
Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley 415 N. Hughes, Woodstock	McHenry	5
Phebus, Mrs. William Rt. 4, Mt. Carmel	Wabash	6
Rowe, Ruth and Hal 2514 Greenwood Rd., Woodstock	McHenry	11
Russell, Robert P. 1020 Ashland Ave., Wilmette	Cook, Lake	30
Sands, Carl Rt. 1, Box 132, Cary	McHenry	14
Schaeffer, Mrs. Clifford Rt. 3, Mt. Sterling	Brown	8
Scherer, Mrs. Chester Rt. 6, Olney 62450	Richland, Lawrence	6
Scherer and Shaw, Mrs. Howard R. Rt. 2, Onley	Richland	3
Stellmach, Wayne and Thomas Box 155, Medinah 60157	DuPage	1
Sunderlage, Mrs. Gloria 819 Sharon St., Woodstock	McHenry	4
Tittle, Mrs. William M. 1604 Thompson Road, Woodstock	McHenry	9
Weers, Mr. William 4915 Dean St., Woodstock	McHenry	3
Williams, Helen and Jack Crystal Lake	McHenry	1
Total		377



R. O. Lyon (left) State 4-H Leader, and I. A. S. Director Walter L. Vogl chart plans for expanding 4-H projects.

I. A. S. HELPS 4-H CLUBS

The **Illinois Audubon Society** has offered its help to Illinois 4-H Club State Leader R. O. Lyon. Many 4-H boys and girls choose Wild Bird Study and Wildlife Conservation as their projects. Our Audubon Society will assist Mr. Lyon in furnishing county leaders with educational aids. Names of local Audubon members who might serve as project leaders will be given to local clubs.

Serving as a project leader can be fun and little work. Just include these youngsters in your bird walks and activities. Set up one or two meetings a year to build interest and cover basic elements of bird study.

Volunteer to help judge children's 4-H Fair Displays and invite them to show their handiwork at your functions. Give them suggestions for good displays. Remember — thousands see the exhibits every year.

4-H'ers deserve special attention for they are the rural citizens who can do much for conservation now and in the future. Are you interested in helping? Write to **Walter L. Vogl, 997 Lee St., Des Plaines, Ill. 60016.**



COMPARISON BETWEEN TWO BALD EAGLE COUNTS

By Elton Fawks

For the past few years I have carried on a one-day eagle count with the help of lockmasters, birders and bird clubs, covering the Mississippi River from its source to below St. Louis, Mo. This count is always in mid-February. The National Audubon Society has a mid-January flight count over this same area, as well as elsewhere. "Sandy" Sprunt conducts the flight counts. Comparable figures from each year show somewhat the same ratio of adults to immatures. The counts this year were very close. Sprunt's count was on January 17 and 18; my count was on February 19 and 20. The first count showed 680 eagles to 692 for the latter count. Sprunt's figures were 547 adults, 133 immatures, for a percentage of 80.4 to 19.6. My figures

were 524 adults, 118 immatures, and 50 not aged, for a percentage of 81.6 to 18.4. Other comparisons — reported in previous issues of the AUDUBON BULLETIN — have not shown such close correlation.

2309 Fifth Avenue, Moline, Illinois

AGES OF CHICKADEES IN COOK COUNTY

By Karl E. Bartel

In 1953 I started to band winter birds in the Cook County Forest Preserves. At first I ran three stations that were half-way between Tinley Park, Illinois and Palos Park, Illinois. By 1962 I had expanded my stations in this area to five. Also in 1953 I had two other stations operating, one at Maple Lake, south of Willow Springs, Illinois, and one just west of Palos Park, Illinois. By 1957 I had also expanded this area to five stations. I now operate 10 winter banding stations, five at a time on alternate week ends.

Table #1 gives the total of Black-capped Chickadees banded for each year from 1953 through 1965. Table #1 also lists the returns for each year of banding, showing birds captured one or more years later. The last column of Table #1 gives the percentage of chickadees that survived at least one year.

TABLE #1

Year	Banded	Individuals Returning One or More Years Later	Percentage Surviving One Full Year
1953	36	10	27.8%
1954	52	11	21.2%
1955	66	16	24.2%
1956	43	5	11.6%
1957	57	14	24.5%
1958	89	27	30.4%
1959	97	22	22.7%
1960	78	6	7.7%
1961*	25	1	4.0%
1962*	53	29	54.6%
1963	111	39	35.1%
1964	94	26	27.7%
1965	141	27	19.1%
TOTALS: 13 Yrs. 941		233	24.7%

*NOTE: The low numbers for banded and returns in 1961-1962 are due to my not being able to band from November 1961 through March 1962. Peter Dring did operate one of my stations, and thus at least a few birds were banded.

Table #2 lists all of the Black-capped Chickadees that returned to the stations from January 1, 1965 through December 31, 1965. There were 63 returning birds. Also, there were 141 new chickadees banded in 1965. Thus, there were at least 204 chickadees in these areas wearing bird bands.

A significant note may be based upon these figures in regard to pesticides. In March of 1959, Japanese beetle control treatment was conducted over most of this banding area, using heptachlor granules. There were 97 chickadees banded in 1959, but only 22 of the 97 survived a full year. In 1960, the following year, 78 chickadees were banded, but only 6 of the 78 survived a full year. Could this have been the result of the Japanese beetle treatment? These figures show the facts.

TABLE #2
SAGANASHKEE STATION

Bird	Banded	Return #1	Return #2	Return #3	Return #4	Age of Bird
60-48616	12-26-58	12-25-60	1- 3-65		or more	6 Yr. 1 Mo.
63-42711	12-12-62	1- 1-65				2 " 1 "
66-84601	12- 7-63	12-31-64	2-27-65			1 " 2 "
-84637	12-21-63	1- 3-65				1 " 1 "
-84661	12-22-63	1- 1-65	12-28-65			2 " 0 "
-84737	1- 9-64	2-27-65				1 " 1 "
-84759	1-25-64	2-13-65				1 " 1 "
69-25334	1-24-65	12-28-65				11 "

LO. STATION

59-10276	12- 1-57	3- 1-58	11-28-59	4- 2-60	11-22-62	8 Yr. 3 Mo.
					2-17-63	
					1- 9-64	
					12-31-64	
					12-17-65	
					3-12-66	
60-48727	3- 8-59	2-13-65				5 " 11 "
-48914	1-30-60	11-10-62	2-16-63	2-13-65		5 " 1 "
66-84308	2- 3-63	1- 8-64	2-13-65	12-16-65		2 " 10 "
-84319	2-16-63	1- 8-64	1- 2-65	12-15-65		2 " 10 "
-84592	12- 7-63	2- 6-65				1 " 2 "
-84594	12- 7-63	1- 2-65				1 " 1 "
-84595	12- 7-63	2-13-65				1 " 2 "
-84631	12-21-63	2- 6-65				1 " 2 "
-84645	12-21-63	2-27-65				1 " 2 "
-84657	12-21-63	2-13-65				1 " 2 "
-84711	1- 8-64	1- 2-65	12-14-65			1 " 11 "
-84713	1- 8-64	2- 6-65	12-28-65			1 " 11 "
-84736	1- 9-64	2-27-65				1 " 1 "
66-84756	1-10-64	2-16-64	12-31-64	12-18-65		1 " 11 "
-84760	1-25-64	12-15-65				1 " 11 "
-84780	2-15-64	12-15-65				1 " 10 "
69-25281	1- 2-65	12-28-65				11 "
-25378	2-13-65	12-18-65				10 "
-25383	2-14-65	12-28-65				10 "
-25384	2-14-65	12-13-65				10 "

Ages of Chickadees in Cook County (Cont'd)

CHERRY HILL STATION

Bird	Banded	Return #1	Return #2	Return #3	Age of Bird
66-84658	12- 2-63	1-24-65			1 Yr. 1 Mo.
-84768	2-15-64	2-27-65			1 " 0 "
-84772	2-15-64	2- 7-65			1 " 0 "
-84776	2-15-64	2- 6-65			1 " 0 "
-84777	2-15-64	2-13-65			1 " 0 "
-84779	2-15-64	2-6-65			1 " 0 "
69-25262	12-31-64	12-15-65			1 " 0 "
-25263	12-31-64	12-17-65			1 " 0 "
-25272	1- 1-65	11-27-65			10 "
-25280	1- 1-65	12-18-65			11 "
-25294	1- 3-65	12-17-65			11 "
-25388	2-14-65	12-14-65			10 "

WILLOW SPRINGS STATION

66-84321	2-16-63	1- 8-64	1-24-65		1 Yr. 11 Mo.
-84603	12- 7-63	1-24-65			1 " 1 "
69-25179	11-29-64	12-28-65			1 " 1 "
-25180	11-29-64	12-18-65			1 " 1 "
-25364	2- 6-65	12-15-65			10 "
-25365	2- 6-65	12-14-65			10 "
-25373	2-13-65	12-15-65			10 "

OTHER STATIONS

63-42718	12-15-62	1- 8-64	2-28-65	12-14-65	3 Yr. 0 Mo.
-42613	10-27-62	12-24-63	3- 6-65		2 " 4 "
-42661	11-25-62	2-10-63	12-14-63	2-20-65	2 " 3 "
-42737	12-24-62	12-25-63	2-20-65		2 " 2 "
-42780	1-27-63	12-24-63	1-31-65		2 " 0 "
66-84315	2-10-63	2-22-64	2-21-65		2 " 0 "
-84722	1- 8-64	11-29-64	2- 6-65	11-25-65	1 " 10 "
-84728	1- 8-64	2- 6-65	11-25-65		1 " 10 "
-84564	11-29-63	3- 1-64	11- 1-64	2-20-65	1 " 3 "
-84668	12-24-63	1-30-65			1 " 1 "
69-25201	12- 5-64	12- 5-65			1 " 0 "
-25316	1-10-65	12- 5-65			11 "
-25392	2-20-65	12- 4-65			10 "
-25129	10-31-64	3- 6-65			4 "
-25199	12- 5-64	3- 6-65			3 "

2528 W. Collins Ave., Blue Island, Ill.

THE BALD EAGLE IN ILLINOIS

By Terrence N. Ingram

Our National Emblem, the Bald Eagle, has been a topic of discussion and debate for 184 years, even before he was established as the National Emblem. He has been called wary, strong, magnificent, beautiful and proud as well as a killer, an eater of carrion, a coward, and a robber of weaker birds. He is all of these, and more. These adjectives, previously used to describe the Bald Eagle, have always been appropriate.

It is because these adjectives are appropriate that some men have objected to the eagle as our National Emblem. Benjamin Franklin was one of these men at the time that our National Emblem was chosen. He has been quoted as saying:

"For my part, I wish the Bald Eagle had not been chosen as representative of the country; he is a bird of low moral character; he does not get his living honestly; he is generally poor and often very lousy. Besides, he is known as a rank coward."

Anyone who has had the opportunity to work with and know the Bald Eagle realizes Mr. Franklin was unduly critical. In spite of Mr. Franklin's opposition, the Bald Eagle was chosen as the symbol of the United States in 1782. One of the main reasons behind this choice was the fact that it was a native American. The Bald Eagle is still found only in the United States, Canada, and a small portion of Asia near Alaska.

Our National Emblem survived for 158 years before it was granted federal protection. In 1940 Congress gave him legal protection. However, this has not stopped the senseless slaughter of this bird by hunters and the gradual decline in eagle population. The U. S. Forest Service Report of Bald Eagle nests for 1965 indicates that possibly as many as one-half of the Bald Eagles that die each year die from hunters' guns. If this senseless slaughter could be stopped, the Bald Eagle might be able to survive insecticides, the encroachment of their nesting sites by man, and other possible causes for the decline in their population.

The maximum fine for shooting a Bald Eagle is five hundred dollars and six months in jail. Yet how many cases go to court each year? How many convictions have actually been consummated since 1940? Very, very few. This is due to basically two reasons. One is that eagles are usually shot in the wilderness areas where no one is present to make the arrest. The other is that many persons have the attitude of "Why make such a fuss over one bird? There are plenty of others." In the near future there may not be.

Each year the nesting success of known Bald Eagle pairs is lower than the year before. In many cases one or two of the parents are still present, but the eggs either have not hatched, or the young died soon after hatching. The most likely cause of nesting failure is believed to be pesticides. However, no definite proof has been discovered.

The National Audubon Society has been conducting a survey of the Bald Eagle populations to try to determine the total of the birds each year for the past 5 or 6 years. They have found that the best time to get a count of the birds is in the middle of winter, when the eagles seem to stay in certain areas for a few weeks without migrating.

From this survey, the National Audubon Society has found that most of the Bald Eagle population in the Midwest may be counted near the Mississippi River in Illinois during the winter.

There are four major wintering areas bordering Illinois. These are: north of Savanna; near Moline-Davenport; near Keokuk, Iowa, and scattered around St. Louis. Because these wintering areas are scattered across the state, many persons in Illinois have an opportunity to see and observe our National Emblem each winter. Many clubs and individuals plan field trips during the winter just to visit one of these areas to observe the eagles.

What is needed is a field guide to each of these areas so that a person or club would be able to see a maximum number of birds in one day. This would be an excellent project for a club that is located near each of these major wintering areas. The more persons that are able to see and enjoy these birds, the more help we will have in trying to save them. During these days of population expansion and its associated problems, eagles need all the help they can receive.

During the winter the Bald Eagle is easily distinguished from all other birds because of its size. The Red-tailed Hawk is probably the largest raptor next in size to the eagle. Yet the red-tail is not more than one-half the size of an eagle. Also, the adult Bald Eagle has a white head and tail, the only raptor with this color combination. On the other hand, the immature eagle has a dark head and tail, and thus is easily confused with large hawks.

Bald Eagles start migrating into Illinois in early November, reaching a maximum in northern Illinois by early January. Maximum numbers in central and southern Illinois are usually seen during late January. Generally by mid-February the birds start their annual journey back to their nesting territories. Occasionally, throughout the summer, an eagle may be seen in northwestern Illinois in the "driftless area". Forty to fifty years ago Bald Eagles nested in Jo Daviess County, near the Apple River Canyon State Park, but they moved out as man gradually moved in.

Before we can hope to save our National Emblem, much more research must be completed on the eagle's habits and movements. In Illinois, Elton Fawks of East Moline has been conducting a one-man research effort towards this goal. For many years he has been the center of information on Bald Eagle populations and movements in the Midwest during the winter. You can help by sending him all sightings and records of eagle movements which you may accumulate.

We especially need information on movements of Bald Eagles away from the Mississippi River. Also, we need information on migration routes; time and number of eagles seen, and the direction in which they were flying over a particular location. All dead birds which are found should

be turned over to the nearest wildlife officers. Any person shooting an eagle should be reported to a law enforcement officer. By each of us helping out as much as possible, we may save the Bald Eagle for coming generations.

One other way you can help is to conduct research on the eagles in your closest wintering area. We must learn why eagles choose these four areas in preference to other areas along the Illinois border. There is a possibility that certain types or sizes of trees are needed by eagles for roosting in the winter. If this is true, we should set aside some of these areas so that they will remain untouched by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, as they log the river bottom lands. The U. S. Forest Service has a rule whereby no logging is conducted within 500 feet of an eagle nest. Perhaps we in Illinois should fight for the same kind of protection for Bald Eagle roosting and feeding areas in Illinois, thus ensuring the birds a safe haven during the winter.

In order to be preserved, Bald Eagles need your help. Illinois is blessed with at least one person, Elton Fawks, who is dedicated to saving the Bald Eagle. However, unless more people help him, he is like one tree in the middle of a forest. Only through cooperation can the trees all receive sunlight. Only through your help, cooperation and interest will we all get a chance to observe and enjoy our Bald Eagles this year and in the years to come.

Apple River, Ill.



New Members Since Feb. 20, 1966

The recent mailing to I.A.S. members, asking them to invite their friends to join the Society, has produced exceptional results — about 100 new recruits so far, with more responses still coming. Part of these, however, are new members of our I.A.S. Chapters. The sponsors of new members are indicated by initials (A.B., etc.); to identify the initials, see the list of sponsors following the list of names of new members.

Mrs. Katherine Fohrman of Dundee was our best salesman by far, with thirteen new members; **William G. Stroud** of Morton was second with four; setting some sort of a record was **Larry Lowry** of East Peoria, who brought in three new life members; tied with him was the **Rev. Donald Shaw**, who also enrolled three. We owe a special vote of thanks to all members who succeeded in enrolling newcomers to our ranks.

To those of you who have just joined, we say, "Welcome!" Take part in our Annual Meetings and Camp-Outs; attend our Audubon Wildlife Films if you are near the Field Museum during the winter months. Send in your reports of unusual bird observations to Elton Fawks, and take part in a Christmas Bird Census with your local club. As always, one star * denotes a contributing member or affiliated club; two stars ** a sustaining member. The life members are named in a separate article. All are from Illinois unless otherwise noted.

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 Miss Virginia L. Amberg, Chicago
 Mrs. George Andersen, Chicago
 Ann Anderson, Chicago
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 Paul R. Engberg, Lake Bluff
 Richard Ericson, Park Ridge
 Mrs. Chester Evans, LaGrange
 Robert Faber, Makanda
 Mr. Paul Fay, Chicago (KF)
 Mrs. Mary Feffer, Cary
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 Edward J. Galus, Cicero
 Warren Geiger, Lansing
 Ruth Gilbert, Mattoon (NM)
- *Mrs. Edward M. Gillen, Deerfield (LP)
- James E. Gillihan, Peoria
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 Mrs. Robert E. Westfall, Danville
 Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wheelock, McHenry
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 *John C. White, Aledo (RT)
 *Wildflower Preservation Society,
 Illinois Chapter
 Zelma A. Williams, Oak Park
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I. A. S. GAINS EIGHT LIFE MEMBERS

One more I.A.S. record was broken this year — in just three months, we have added eight new life members to the roster. We are especially happy to welcome **Helen Wilson** of Chicago to this select group; she has served on the Board of Directors since 1964. Not satisfied with becoming a life member herself, she also sponsored **Joan Anesey** of Chicago as a new life member.

When Larry Lowry invited **Mrs. Viola E. Pfeffinger** of Peoria to become a member, she responded by taking out a life membership for herself and enlisting two other Peoria friends — **Dr. and Mrs. Robert Easton** — as new life members. . . . **Jack P. Cowen** of Chicago, a member of the Society since 1948, changed to life membership last month.

Thomas E. Donnelley of Lake Forest enrolled as a regular member in 1962 before moving up to life membership. Last but not least, we welcome our first couple as life members: **Mr. and Mrs. George M. Reich** of Glencoe, who were sponsored as new members by Director Charles Lappen. Truly, our Society is multiplying!

BOOK REVIEWS

BIRD STUDIES AT OLD CAPE MAY: An Ornithology of Coastal New Jersey, by Witmer Stone. Reprint (paper-back — Dec. 1965) of the 1937 edition, including a new introduction by Roger Tory Peterson; a list of 51 Additional Species Recorded in Cape May County (1937-1963), by Ernest A. Choate; a Biographical Note on the author by James A. G. Rehn; and the original Preface. Reissued by Dover Publications, Inc., 180 Varick St., New York City. In two volumes: Vol. I, xlii plus 484 pp. (loons through dowitchers), and Vol. II, vii plus pp. 485-941 (Stilt Sandpiper through Snow Bunting); 277 line drawings, 7 maps, and 229 half-tones on 121 plates; 5¾ x 8½ inches; each volume \$2.75.

Witmer Stone (1866-1939) was a naturalist of the old school — ornithologist, botanist, zoologist, geologist, and more — who enjoyed a life-long career in the field, serving as a Director of the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. His book spanned more than 50 years of observations at the Cape, covering about 350 species of birds (although some were recorded from other areas of New Jersey).

His text is a model of field reporting, covering much more than the usual annotated record of dates, places, and species seen. Stone wrote easily and well; he had a pleasant narrative style that makes reading highly enjoyable. His accounts include a description of the species, habits, where and when found, nesting, migration, and historical status.

Most of the comments are based on intensive studies from 1920 to 1930 of the entire Cape May area. He also reviewed the many changes that had

taken place in the landscape and the wildlife from 1890 to 1936. In the old days, the Cape was a mecca for hawk shooters in the fall; now many species are recovering, thanks to establishment of the Witmer Stone Wildlife Sanctuary by the National Audubon Society. Roger Tory Peterson, who visited with Stone while a student, observes in his introduction that even more extensive changes have now occurred; between pesticides and the explosion of population and industry, the fate of many species is dark. Dover Publications is to be congratulated for making available to all of us again the record of a magnificent birding area as it was before the hand of man had exerted too much pressure.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack, Glen Ellyn, Ill.



MIGRATION FLUCTUATIONS

On Wampum Lake — Spring 1966

By The Sand Ridge Audubon Society

SPECIES	3-27	3-28	4-9	4-16	4-30	
Horned Grebe				5		
Pied-Billed Grebe				2		
Canada Goose				1		
Mallard			7			
Black Duck		1				
Blue-winged Teal	2					
Wood Duck					3	
Redhead	6		24	8		
Ring-necked Duck	30	8	100	20	4	
Canvasback				2		
Lesser Scaup	105	196	503	300+	10	
Bufflehead	6	8	1	1	6	
Ruddy Duck			2		14	
Hooded Merganser			11			
Red-breasted Merganser			12	15	2	
American Coot	35	30			5	
Killdeer				1		
Spotted Sandpiper					1	
Pectoral Sandpiper				3	9	
Herring Gull					1	
Common Tern					1	
Black Tern					1	

NOTE

1. Double-crested Cormorant sighted at Powderhorn Lake (Calumet Forest Preserve District) on April 9.
2. 120 Pectoral Sandpipers sighted on April 17 at the "Cinder Flats"

These species include only shore and water birds. The table is submitted as a report on migration fluctuations. The Double-crested Cormorant and 120 Pectoral Sandpipers are unusual. Compilers: **Raymond David Postma and Bruce Ippel.**

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9405 Richfield Road, East St. Louis, Illinois
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1301 S. Cherry Valley Road, McHenry, Illinois 60050
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- Garden Club of Evanston**, Mrs. John J. Louis, President
2703 Euclid Park Place, Evanston, Illinois 60201
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Centennial Road, Peru, Illinois 61354

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The Society was organized over sixty years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas that birds need for their survival. In many cases the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws has not guaranteed their enforcement. We invite you to join us in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation and in cooperating with all other organizations which work for the protection of our natural resources.

Headquarters of the Society are at the Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

*Patrons	\$1,000.00
*Benefactors	\$500.00
*Life Members	\$100.00
Sustaining Members	\$10.00 annually
Club Affiliation	\$5.00 annually
Contributing Members	\$5.00 annually
Active Members	\$3.00 annually

*Payable in installments of \$25.00 or more.

Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society, as well as change of address notices, should be sent to **Mr. Paul Schulze, Treasurer**, 622 S. Wisconsin Ave., Villa Park, Illinois.

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN is the official journal of The Illinois Audubon Society and is published quarterly — March, June, September, and December. Subscription price is \$3.00 per year, which coincides with dues for an active member. Single copies, 75 cents.

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



E.G.W.

Number 139

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September 1966

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(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

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Roadsides: LLOYD LATENDRESSE, Decatur

State Affairs: MRS. NINA STUTZMAN, Springfield

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

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The President's Page

By Raymond Mostek

The Illinois Outdoor Recreation Survey — In December 1965, the State of Illinois through the Department of Business and Economic Development revealed a \$193,750,000 program survey designed to expand open lands and recreation areas throughout the state. The meeting was held in Zion, Ill. at the Illinois Beach State Park Lodge. Copies of the survey are available at \$3.00 a copy at Room 400, State Office Bldg., Springfield, Ill. 62706. An early announcement of this 184-page document was made in the February 1966 **I.A.S. Newsletter**.

The book — called "Outdoor Recreation in Illinois" — is designed to qualify the state for land and water conservation funds. It helps identify recreation areas, present and potential; it makes projections, and helps formulate goals. It pays the usual tribute to the wonders of the state; it makes the usual plea that action must be started immediately if we are to attain our goals and fulfill our needs. About \$77,500,000 would come from such federal agencies as: Housing and Home Finance Agency, Land and Water Conservation Fund, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, National Park Service and the Soil Conservation Service. The State of Illinois would be responsible for another \$77,500,000 and \$38,750,000 would come from local government sources.

A summary of the findings indicates that the State of Illinois has: (a) The fourth largest population in the nation; (b) an urbanized population with 81% of the people living in urban areas; (c) the third highest per capita income in the country, and the highest of the midwestern states; (d) a large employment force; (e) increased boat and trailer camper registrations.

It further points out that Illinois has: (a) Only 565,178 total acres of public recreation land, (57 acres/1000 population — the lowest of any state; (b) over half of these acres, 320,774, is in federal ownership — much of it in the Shawnee National Forest in southern Illinois; (c) only 2.2% of the state's area is now available for recreation if we include 225,600 acres of private recreation land. The survey further reveals that nearly half of the recreation land lies in the 9 southernmost counties, areas with sparse population.

Gov. Otto Kerner has revealed plans to make southern Illinois a tourist center. He hopes for a "convention hall" next to the lodge at Giant City State Park, an east-to-west river road trail to be named in honor of George Rogers Clark, and increased tourist facilities such as private motels, gas stations, restaurants, etc. It is hoped that sufficient care will be taken to guarantee the charm of the southern hill country. More billboards, honky-tonks, neon alleys, and hamburger strips, are something that

peaceful area definitely does not need. We are hopeful that southerners recognize the jewel they now have.

"Outdoor Recreation in Illinois" is largely the work of Seymour Gold, who prepared much of the survey while employed with the Illinois Department of Conservation. The survey claims Illinois has a recreation resources potential of almost 6 million acres. Included in its potential:

Natural Areas: 70 sites of major conservation and scientific interest.

Great River Road: 581 miles of Mississippi River frontage.

Illinois-Mississippi Canal: 100 miles of the canal can be developed.

Scenic Waterways: 1,277 miles of major rivers, 3000 miles of minor streams, over 100 miles of streams praised by canoeists for sport.

Strip Mines: 115,000 acres of abandoned strip mines exist. Many have been reclaimed for recreation use, many more could be.

The survey examines eight regional areas of the state in fair detail, indicating potential recreation sites and potential projects. One wishes they could all be established with a magic wave of the wand, but it won't be that easy. The volume is replete with charts, graphs, maps and appealing photographs.

The survey was greeted with mixed emotions by conservation leaders at Zion. They were pleased that a report was written. They were skeptical, given this state's apathy in the past, that much would be accomplished. Past Illinois administrations, whether Democrat or Republican, have not distinguished themselves with any vigorous outdoor conservation program. The Illinois General Assembly has produced very few voices eager to do battle for a serious conservation program. Strong leadership is still lacking in many conservation groups and areas in the state; we still hear of some clubs who "do not want to get involved in anything controversial."

The forthcoming annual conference of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois at Monticello on Oct. 7, 8, 9, will attempt to examine some of these problems. Conservation leaders will plan for greater club cooperation in the coming year. The Conference will hear Mr. Gene Graves, Director of the Illinois Department of Business and Economic Development; Mr. Everett Sparks of the Lewis and Clark Historical Society; State Senator Robert McCarthy, and Dr. Edward Storey of the University of Illinois discuss various phases of the recreation problem and potential in Illinois. Copies of the N.R.C.I. program announcement may be obtained from **Mrs. Doris Westfall**, 604 N. Beard St., Danville, Ill. Mrs. Westfall serves as the Corresponding Secretary for N.R.C.I. Conservation clubs are urged to send a delegation to the meeting. It will be held at the Hott Memorial Center and at Allerton Park.



Notes from the Nest — The attempt by Consolidated Edison Co. of New York to place a hydroelectric project on top of Storm King Mountain along the Hudson River has run into a roadblock in the form of the Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference (500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.). These

conservationists began a legal battle which resulted in a court order overturning a Federal Power Commission ruling supporting Consolidated Edison. The battle is making headlines in the East . . . The National Park Service of the Dept. of Interior is celebrating its 50th anniversary. Stephen Tyng Mather, a Chicago businessman, was one of the early and great Directors of the National Park Service . . . A recent newsletter by Congressman Sidney Yates points out that the Great Lakes, including Lake Michigan, "is suffering pollution to an appalling degree." Yates points out that in building industrial might, "America's natural beauty, its streams and rivers much too frequently became casualties." . . . Many inquiries have come into the offices of **Outdoor Illinois** (Benton, Ill.) since Jack Benton, past president of the Decatur Audubon Society, wrote his stimulating article on the "Recreation Total in County Conservation Districts." The I. A. S. 1967 Annual Meeting will explore this topic further.

A new magazine, "Appalachian South," a quarterly published in Charleston, West Virginia, has placed a more adequate spotlight on the problems and potential of the Appalachia region . . . The Internal Revenue Service has threatened the Sierra Club with elimination of its tax exempt status because of the club's opposition to the construction of Bridge Canyon and Marble Canyon Dams in the Grand Canyon. The Sierrans say they will not be intimidated . . . Hearings have recently been held over the proposal to build a huge road through the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The road threatens the wilderness aspects of the park, which was first established in the 1930's. Some conservationists complain that the National Park Service often abandons high standards and capitulates too easily to road builders and concessionaires . . .

Montana conservationists are battling the Bureau of Reclamation and the proposed Sun Butte Dam in the Bob Marshall Wilderness, which would eliminate 55,000 acres of wilderness, destroy elk herd migration routes and damage wild trout fisheries of the Sun River . . . The John Burroughs Memorial Association has been working to preserve and maintain the famous home of the naturalist-author. Known as "Slabsides," it is located near Poughkeepsie, New York . . . The Sierra Club and the Illinois Citizens Committee for Nature Conservation have taken strong stands on the "population explosion" issue. Both groups have passed resolutions indicating that unless human population is checked in the U.S.A. as well as in the rest of the world, the effort to preserve natural areas and wildlife, as well as wilderness concepts and wilderness areas, will become increasingly difficult. The birth control movement is celebrating its 50th year. The world population has increased by more than 35,000,000 since last September. Congress is considering a bill to make birth control information freely available in the U.S.A. and abroad. It is sponsored by Senators Ernest Gruening and Paul Douglas . . .

Lusk Creek Canyon in the Shawnee National Forest is threatened by a dam. Canoeists are protesting this proposal to the U.S. Forest Service in Washington, D.C. . . . Illinoisans are mourning the sudden passing of Virginia Eifert, author and well-known editor of "The Living Museum." She died of a heart attack in early summer . . . The Illinois Nature Preserves Commission (819 N. Main St., Rockford) has dedicated two new nature areas. One is Beall Woods (sometimes called the Forest of the Wabash) in Wabash County, and the other is Langham Island in the

Kankakee River in Kankakee county. This brings to 15 the number of dedicated nature areas under the new system . . . Ornithologists fear that the decline of the Puerto Rico Parrot is due to the density and ever-increasing human population of the island. The species is estimated to number about 200, most of which now live in the El Yunque rain forest, where their nesting sites are threatened by rats. Cultivation of land has destroyed the former range . . . The Cape Cod National Seashore was formally dedicated on Memorial Day. Massachusetts has donated over 5,000 acres to this new 15,000 acre federal park, which is expected to draw over 2.5 million visitors in 1966 . . .

The Illinois Natural History Survey reports that "a mere 60 years ago the Illinois River teemed with fish and waterfowl." Now "some of the favorite kinds of ducks have practically vanished from the river." The report points out that since over 9 million persons live along the river and its drainage basin, much effluent is found in the river. Silt from rich Illinois farmlands found its way to the river, choking out plant life. Sloughs and lakes were diked and farmed. The Bellrose report indicates an alarming decline in Ring-necked Ducks, Lesser Scaup Ducks, and Canvasbacks in the last two decades, due primarily to loss of food staples such as clams, aquatic plants and insects . . .

Illinois will use \$2,996,225 in federal funds for highway beautification. Most of the money will be used to construct 38 rest stops on busy Illinois roads. Landscaping projects and acquisition of scenic routes are planned. Each rest area will be about four acres in size . . . Chicago has 6,662 acres of park, 3 harbors and 30 public beaches along 30 miles of lake front . . .

The Ridgway Bird Club is leading a battle to save Bird Haven, in Olney, Illinois, world-famous home of noted ornithologist Robert Ridgway. Mayor Frank Bower and Congressman George Shipley are working to obtain use of the 130-acre site for part of a 900-acre water reservoir for the city. All but ten Ridgway acres would be covered by the new lake. Bird Haven is said to contain more species of oak trees than all of New England. About 150 species of trees and 65 species of shrubs grow on the area. Almost every kind of bird native to Illinois is said to be found there. Ridgway purchased 18 acres of the preserve back in 1908. His grave is marked by a large boulder which bears a plaque. He died in 1929. The sanctuary was later increased through purchase by friends and turned over in 1932 to the University of Chicago, which still maintains it. At present it appears that the university will not make an effort to persuade Olney officials to change the site. Almost 1800 persons have signed petitions against the plan, and local residents are calling for a referendum. It was Henry David Thoreau who once remarked that: "A town is saved, not more by the righteous men in it, than by the woods and swamps that surround it."

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill. 60148

PAUL H. LOBIK RESUMES EDITORSHIP

At the request of I. A. S. **President Raymond Mostek**, the former Editor of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN, **Paul H. Lobik**, has returned to assume his duties once more. After several months of trial, **Lewis Cooper** found that the pressure of his work prevented him from devoting the time to the editorship which is required to keep up with publication deadlines.

Articles and stories about birds and birding should be submitted once more to the Editorial Office at **22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.**

HAWKS ALOFT!

By James D. Weaver

The Hawk Mountain Sanctuary of Pennsylvania is the best known and one of the most spectacular locations for observing birds of prey during migration.

The sanctuary, during three decades of leadership by Maurice Broun, has provided thousands of people with insight into the problems facing these birds and the important role that they play in nature's scheme. Hawk Mountain was visited by over 25,000 during 1965, of whom 17,000 came during the fall months to see the hawk flights. This past fall was the best season in five years, with an average of 233.5 hawks per day. The sanctuary news letter points out the fact that the yearly count is largely dependent on weather conditions and other variables, and therefore is not to be used as a guide to population trends.

The Peregrine Falcon, which no longer breeds in the eastern United States, made a poor showing with the lowest count on record. The birds that were seen came from Canada, where a population of unknown extent still exists.

The news letter also made considerable mention of the legalization of falconry in Pennsylvania and the seeming inevitability of the commercialization of hawks. It must be remembered that falconers as a group do not condone the sale of hawks. Someone will place monetary gain above all else, but falconers throughout the country need not suffer for a few obviously foolish and ignorant individuals.

Box 229, RR 5, Rockford, Illinois 61108

PLAN YOUR CHRISTMAS CENSUS NOW!

The September issue of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN is late this year, but there is still time to remind you to join other members of your local bird club in a Christmas Bird Census. See the inside back covers of your BULLETINS for the address of the club closest to you. In the Chicago area, the Chicago Ornithological Society will take a census at The Morton Arboretum, on Route 53 near Lisle, Illinois, on Monday, Dec. 26, 1966, beginning at 9:00 a.m. All census reports should be submitted as usual to **Mrs. Harry Spitzer, 1776 Roger Avenue, Glenview, Illinois**, by Jan. 15, 1967. Good birding and a Merry Christmas to all!

THE ANNUAL MEETING — 1966

By Mrs. Robert Webster

The 69th Annual Meeting of the **Illinois Audubon Society** was held May 13th, 14th, 15th, 1966 in Peoria, Illinois. **The Audubon Section of the Peoria Academy of Science** was the host section. The meetings and banquet were held at Lake View Center, the headquarters of our host. Registration began Friday evening and continued throughout Saturday.

On the Friday evening program, **Dr. Donald Reis**, of Normal, Illinois, one of the outstanding photographers in the state, presented his excellent slide program on "Birds and Flowers." **Dr. Reis** served as Naturalist at the Starved Rock State Park and as Biology Professor at Illinois State University, Normal, Ill. He is now Visiting Professor of Biology at Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill. "Chapter Extension, What It Can Mean to **I. A. S.**", was moderated by **Mrs. Darlene Fiske**, Chairman of Extension. **Paul Downing**, ex-President of **I. A. S.**, spoke on what chapter extension means, and how it works. **Wm. Weber** told of the Peoria section's activities, which included the establishment of a Bluebird Trail, saving the Heron Rookery, donations to the Prairie Chicken Fund through the sale of bird seed, and of the affiliation with the Natural Resources Council of Illinois. **I. A. S.** President **Raymond Mostek** asked for more response from affiliates in conservation appeals from the **I. A. S.** On the local level he urged that we be more vocal in our protests, suggestions, and appeals to political office holders. He urged that we send more letters to editors of newspapers in our efforts to help preserve our natural environment. "Make our presence and our philosophy known," he concluded. A series of questions, answers, suggestions and discussions followed from the floor. Many good ideas were brought forth. A reception and social hour hosted by the Peoria Society followed the evening session.

C. D. Evans, President of the Peoria Audubon Section of the Peoria Academy of Science, opened the Saturday morning session with welcoming remarks on behalf of the host club. President of the **I. A. S.**, **Raymond Mostek**, conducted the business meeting and in his annual report he spoke of the increased membership, and commented on the good attendance at the "Wildlife Films" at the Field Museum. He explained the **I. A. S.** Endowment Fund. He noted that the **I. A. S.** was one of the first conservation clubs to endorse an expanded Lewis and Clark State Park. He stated that the Montgomery Arboretum plea has been lost. Northern Illinois University will use it as a building site. **President Mostek** announced the appointment of a Committee on Long-Range Goals.

Le Roy Tunstall, Book Sales Chairman, urged all to take advantage of books for sale by **I. A. S.** and reminded members that sales are subject to Illinois sales tax and a 25c handling charge. **Peter Dring** is in charge of the mail order sales. **Ted Greer**, Camp-Out Committee Chairman, announced the 1966 Camp-Out will be September 17th and 18th at Y.M.C.A. Camp Hastings at Lake Villa, Illinois. **Miss Betty Groth**, Vice-President of Conservation, in her report urged that we never give up a cause. We need to be free of fear to soar to achievement. She urged support for saving the Indiana Dunes as a National Park. Chairman of State Affairs, **Nina Stutzman**, explained the need to look forward to the work to be done on

land saving. She pointed out the need to be selective in our choice of lands to be saved. **Mrs. Darlene Fiske**, Vice-President of Extensions, explained the need for workers on all committees to implement ideas for growth and effectiveness. She urges all members and affiliates to make themselves known to the Directors who in turn will help with any problems the local club might have. **Charles Lappen**, Vice-President of Finance, noted in his report the need to raise I. A. S. dues, as the present amount just covers **The Bulletin** and **Newsletter** printing. He also stressed the importance of bequests and wills.

Paul Schulze, Membership Chairman and Treasurer, noted the membership of **I. A. S.** was increased by 360 this year. **McHenry Chapter** has been the big factor in our growth by adding 58 members. **Irving E. Meyerhoff** of Highland Park has become our first Patron, with a contribution of \$1000. The two new affiliates are the Algonquin Garden Club and the Illinois Chapter of Wildflower Preservation Society. Seven persons became Life Members. The recent mailing, asking all members to approach persons that might join the I. A. S., has produced 90 new members. Total membership to date is 1443. He reported that our financial condition has improved in the twelve months ending April 30th. Our expenses have also increased, as we have become more active.

Jane Tester, Chairman of the I. A. S. Clean Streams Committee, and representing the League of Women Voters in water problems in Illinois and Wisconsin, gave examples of how the Press can be an important factor in presenting the problem to the public. She gave a report on "Water Pollution and Water Problems," a four-state conference she attended. **Mrs. Arthur Jens** submitted her written report on pesticides, stating that the film, "The Silent Spring of Rachel Carson," had been shown on the average of twice a month since its purchase in 1965 by the Society. About 2300 reprints of the article, "Pesticides and Ecology," have been distributed. **Terrence Ingram**, Chairman of the Hawk and Owl Protection Committee, announced that leaflets were sent to local game wardens, state parks, and museums, alerting them to the benefits of our Birds of Prey. Over 1100 leaflets, "Let's Save the Birds of Prey in Illinois," were distributed throughout the state. **Joseph Galbreath**, Chairman of the Prairie Chicken Committee, stated that he feels we are past the danger point and we can see the results of the efforts to save the Prairie Chicken in Illinois. We are in the act of acquiring more acreage. The Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois is seeking \$500,000 to purchase more sanctuary land. Donations should be sent to **Paul Parmalee**, P.C.F.I. Treasurer, Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois.

Mrs. Darlene Fiske gave the report of the Nominating Committee. Members elected by acclamation to the Board of Directors for a three year term are: **Fred Brechlin**, **Mrs. Arthur Jens**, **Miss Helen Wilson**, **Paul Lobik**, **Mrs. Robert Webster**, **Adolph Cabor**, **Mrs. Vera Shaw**, **Mrs. Vern Carlson**, **Mrs. Jane Kumb** and **Lewis Cooper**. **Mrs. Anne Hecht** was elected to fill an unexpired term for one year. **Mr. Mostek** announced that Special Assignment Workers include: **Lewis and Clark Park Committee**, **Clarence Sparks**; Publicity and Special Assignment, **R. M. Barron**; Delegate to National Audubon Society Convention, **Dr. Wallace Kirkland**; Editorial Committee on Special Assignment (making index for **Bulletin**), **Harlan Walley**; Christmas Census Tabulators, **Mrs. Ross Norton** and **Mrs. Harry Spitzer**; Nesting

Census Tabulator, **Mrs. Naomi McKinney**. Regional Secretaries are **Mrs. Clark Palmer**, **Mrs. Gertrude Thelin**, **Dr. George Woodruff** and **Mrs. Blanche Cone**. Assistant Regional Secretaries are **Mrs. Judy Joy** and **Al Reuss**.

Nina Stutzman and **Betty Groth** served as Chairmen for the afternoon sessions. **Dr. Robert Evers** of the Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois, presented a talk on "Prairie Birds and Prairie Lands," illustrated by color slides. He pointed out the remnants of Illinois prairies and the need to save them. **Douglas Wade** of Northern Illinois University presented a film, "Pileated Woodpecker Close-Up." Imagine having a Pileated in your own back yard! The film, "Bay of Gold," told of the fight to save San Francisco Bay. **Mr. Arthur Holst**, Administrator of Forest Park Foundation of Peoria, spoke dynamically on "Saving Our Land Heritage." He reminded us all of our stewardship and charged that we are all responsible for the safekeeping of the land and for its fruitful use. "The Classic Struggle — A Park for Lewis and Clark," was presented by **Clarence Sparks** of Woodstock, Ill., who stressed the need for action and support of this project. The park is at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at Hartford, Illinois. The park will commemorate the starting place of the Lewis and Clark expedition. He said Missouri is doing much more to save river land than Illinois. The afternoon sessions closed with the showing of the film, "Glen Canyon, The Epitaph of a Geological Wonder." The film showed how the damming of a river can erase "never to be seen again" natural wonders. If this is to be the fate of Grand Canyon when and if Marble Dam is built, a 2 billion-year-old jewel will be destroyed.

The annual dinner was attended by 175 people Saturday evening. **Betty Groth** presented the **Dr. R. M. Strong Award for Conservation and Ornithology** to **Mr. William Rutherford**, Vice-President of the Forest Park Foundation of Peoria for his many efforts on behalf of conservation, including saving 15,000 acres of land in three counties.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland P. Grant, nationally known nature photographers, presented the color film lecture, "Bird Watchers' Holiday," the climax of the evening program. **Mr. Grant** was one of the principal contributors of "shot-in-the-wild" footage to **Walt Disney's** "True Life Adventure" series. **Mr. Grant** spent his boyhood in the woodlands and on the waters of western Wisconsin. His earliest memories are of fishing the Chippewa and Red Cedar, of Ruffed Grouse and Prairie Chicken and White-tailed Deer. He has never lost his interest in wildlife. His unusual shots of the Avocet, Canada Geese, Prairie Chicken, and Pileated Woodpecker attested to this. **Mr. and Mrs. Grant** have traveled together over most of North America to make these wildlife adventure films. For the past 30 years, the **Grants** have produced at least one new film each year.

William Weber was in charge of the Field Trips conducted both Saturday and Sunday mornings at 5:30 a.m. and 7:00 a.m. Trip leaders included **Dr. L. Princen**, **Miss Esther Kasper**, **John Findlay III**, **Mrs. Virginia Humphrey**, **Bernard Von Norman**, **Bernard Weiner**, **Charles McCumber**, **Wm. Stroud**, **Fred Luthy**, **Mrs. Elizabeth Bogan** and **R. W. Webster**. The weather Saturday was fine for bird watching, but Sunday the weather was typical spring bird count weather — cold, wet and windy. However, a total of 143 species were seen.

The Illinois Audubon Society is grateful to **Adolph Cabor** for the wonderful job he did as Chairman for this Annual Meeting. Our thanks

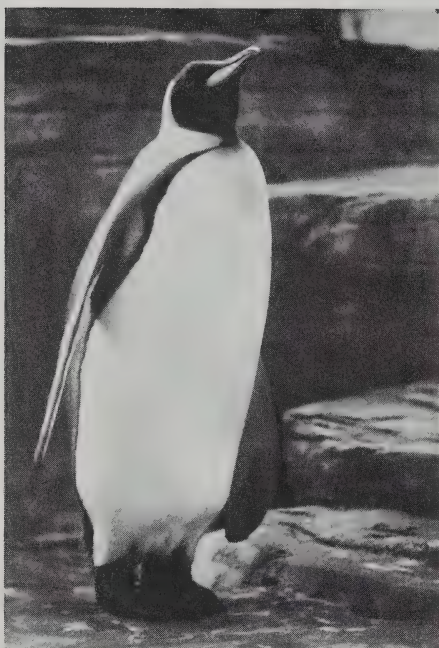
and sincere appreciation also go to the Peoria Audubon Section, our hosts, for this unforgettable meeting. And our congratulations to Peoria for their fine new Lake View Center and the Forest Park Nature Center.

501 East 4th St., Minonk, Illinois

List of Birds Seen at 1966 Annual Meeting

Double-crested Cormorant	Traill's Flycatcher	Yellow Warbler
Great Blue Heron	Least Flycatcher	Magnolia Warbler
Green Heron	Eastern Wood Pewee	Cape May Warbler
Common Egret	Olive-sided Flycatcher	Black-throated Blue Warbler
Black-crowned Night Heron	Horned Lark	Myrtle Warbler
American Bittern	Tree Swallow	Black-throated Green Warbler
Mallard	Bank Swallow	Blackburnian Warbler
Blue-winged Teal	Rough-winged Swallow	Chestnut-sided Warbler
Wood Duck	Barn Swallow	Bay-breasted Warbler
Turkey Vulture	Cliff Swallow	Black-poll Warbler
Red-tailed Hawk	Purple Martin	Pine Warbler
Red-shouldered Hawk	Blue Jay	Palm Warbler
Red-winged Hawk	Common Crow	Ovenbird
Osprey	Black-capped Chickadee	Northern Waterthrush
Sparrow Hawk	Tufted Titmouse	Kentucky Warbler
Bobwhite	White-breasted Nuthatch	Yellowthroat
King Rail	Brown Creeper	Yellow-breasted Chat
Sora Rail	House Wren	Wilson's Warbler
Common Gallinule	Carolina Wren	Canada Warbler
American Coot	Long-billed Marsh Wren	American Redstart
Semipalmated Plover	Mockingbird	House Sparrow
Killdeer	Catbird	Bobolink
Black-bellied Plover	Brown Thrasher	Eastern Meadowlark
Spotted Sandpiper	Robin	Western Meadowlark
Solitary Sandpiper	Wood Thrush	Redwinged Blackbird
Least Sandpiper	Hermit Thrush	Orchard Oriole
Bonaparte's Gull	Swainson's Thrush	Baltimore Oriole
Common Tern	Gray-cheeked Thrush	Common Grackle
Black Tern	Veery	Brown-headed Cowbird
Rock Dove	Eastern Bluebird	Scarlet Tanager
Mourning Dove	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Cardinal
Barred Owl	Cedar Waxwing	Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Whip-poor-will	Starling	Indigo Bunting
Common Nighthawk	White-eyed Vireo	Purple Finch
Chimney Swift	Bell's Vireo	Pine Siskin
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Yellow-throated Vireo	American Goldfinch
Belted Kingfisher	Solitary Vireo	Rufous-sided Towhee
Yellow-shafted Flicker	Red-eyed Vireo	Grasshopper Sparrow
Pileated Woodpecker	Philadelphia Vireo	Vesper Sparrow
Red-bellied Woodpecker	Warbling Vireo	Lark Sparrow
Red-headed Woodpecker	Black-and-White Warbler	Chipping Sparrow
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Prothonotary Warbler	Field Sparrow
Hairy Woodpecker	Golden-winged Warbler	White-crowned Sparrow
Downy Woodpecker	Blue-winged Warbler	White-throated Sparrow
Eastern Kingbird	Tennessee Warbler	Lincoln's Sparrow
Great Crested Flycatcher	Orange-crowned Warbler	Swamp Sparrow
Eastern Phoebe	Nashville Warbler	Song Sparrow
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	Parula Warbler	

Chicago Nature Photography Exhibition — 1967



King Penguin . . . By J. M. Miller

Photographers, Attention! — Here is your opportunity to participate in the 22nd Chicago International Exhibition of Nature Photography. You can match your best nature pictures with those of outstanding photographers from all over the world. The illustration at left was one of the winners in a previous exhibition. Eleven silver medals and scores of honorable mention ribbons are awarded to makers of the top slides and prints.

The exhibition is sponsored by The Nature Camera Club of Chicago and the Field Museum of Natural History. Deadline is **Jan. 16, 1967**. Entry fees are \$1.00 plus postage for 4 slides, and/or \$1.00 plus postage for 4 prints. The accepted slides will be projected at James Simpson Theater in the museum on two Sundays — Feb. 5 and Feb. 12 — at 2:30 p.m. Accepted prints will be displayed in the main hall of the museum from Feb. 1 through Feb. 21. Pictures of any natural history

subject — zoology, botany, geology, marine life, natural landscapes — are acceptable. For entry blanks, write to **Paul H. Lobik**, Associate Editor, **THE AUDUBON BULLETIN**, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137

ADOLPH CABOR

We regret to announce that Life Member and our fellow Director, **ADOLPH CABOR**, passed away on Wednesday, August 24, 1966.

Mr. Cabor had taken ill in June in Boston while attending a national convention of the Izaak Walton League. He died of cancer of the pancreas.

Mr. Cabor was one of our most dedicated Directors. He performed his duties especially well, and was very generous to the Society with both funds and his time. We shall miss him very deeply. He served as a fine example for all of us.

— *Raymond Mostek*

SURPRISE IN THE NORTH WOODS

By Betty Groth

Be Prepared For Anything if you set foot in the North Woods this early in the season — and so I packed my wintercoat, spring raincoat, extra footwear for spring torrents, gloves, bird guide, binoculars and camera. Heading northward, I arrived at the big, beautiful log house at Land's End at sunset. The Crested Flycatcher with his yellow breast, cinnamon brown tail, and pearl gray crew-cut head was the first to say "hello!" He was "wheeping" for me in the great birch tree. He heard my startled cry to my hostess, **Dr. Margaret Brookes**, "You have heat — a thermostat in my bedroom!" The house was over forty years old. She was aglow with hospitality. "A thermostat in every bedroom, but the two fireplaces downstairs will still keep the real feeling of the north woods."

Another surprise was on the way. It rained only at night on the nearly 3,000 feet of wilderness shoreline. Sunshine smiled on us, and my winter coat went into the guest closet, never to come out till I went home mid-June. Outside the front door delicate ferns uncurled, day by day, from brown fiddles at the base of the great birch. Large white Trillium Grandiflora and Yellow Lady's Slippers had overstayed their blooming season and awaited my camera at peak. Hundreds of white Trillium and surely a thousand Yellow Lady's Slippers! Mists of blue Forget-me-nots drifted through the garden, around stone walls, and far into the woods, competing with wild Blue Bugle.

In contrast to the wild beauty, tulips were budding in the east garden near the great stone chimney where the American Merganser had fallen down inside the fireplace, and lived to return safely to the wilderness. Purple lilacs were starting to bloom at the edge of the woods. In the west garden, with only a glimpse of Wisconsin Bay, white lilacs were getting lacy and fragrant, and the bird bath was snubbed by the Rose-breasted Grosbeak in favor of an old gray granite pan of water on the stone wall. Raccoons, too, came here to drink, casting baleful eyes at the electric pump where they could no longer poke their fur heads in a pail of water.

One surprising morning, as **Dr. Brookes** was busy with seedlings in the picking garden, I was hanging over the upstairs hall window with binoculars in hand and my **Roger Tory Peterson Bird Guide** balanced on the window sill. Puzzled, the housekeeper, **Mrs. Huber**, put mop aside and watched me sight a pair of Red-breasted Mergansers courting offshore below. Between tall green timber 70 feet down, I watched the male dive and the female float demurely, awaiting the return of her suitor. Identification was confirmed by his twin emerald plumes and distinctive red breast, as great an attraction to me as they were no doubt to his mate.

Chickadees, Scarlet Tanagers, Red-headed Woodpeckers, Robins, Blue Jays and Flycatchers all came to call, some to the roof outside my bedroom window to inspect the moss. Outside the kitchen windows vireos joined us at breakfast-time, and a hummingbird discovered the columbine. Warbler songs from wooded seclusion confirmed our nesting friends: the American Redstart, the Black and White Warbler, and the Black-throated Green. Overhead Herring Gulls, Martins, Swallows and Chimney Swifts crossed and re-crossed our sky, and at high noon four Red-tailed Hawks wheeled slowly over Green Bay.

With so few people in Door County so early in the season, we called, for friendly company, on those who lived the whole winter in the north. These folks are the salt of the earth. On our way past orchards, grain fields, farms, woods and country roads we saw the Bobolinks, Redwings, Kingbirds, Killdeer, Bluebirds, Mourning Doves, Goldfinches and Meadowlarks, but only one Cedar Waxwing had arrived. At Windsweep, where the **Powers'** white house on a hill is banked with pink apple orchards, a Robin was nesting in the white lilacs, a wren sang madly from the clothes post, and a bird nest was hanging from inside the **Tribune** metal mailbox. To photograph the pink apple blossoms, **Will Powers** took us on a wild, curving drive around and through the orchards, scattering Brown Thrashers, Catbirds, and a Bluebird to the pink blossoms like a **Roger Tory Peterson** painting. In the house, **Mary Powers** told us that **Will** had to lift a new fawn in his arms in the orchard and move it to the grass in the next row of trees, because it wouldn't leave where the doe had put it, even with machinery and men coming along.

We told this story to the **Frank Sivers** when they invited us for cake and coffee and to see their birds. He capped our story with the report of the deer and two fawns that went through a picture window in a Wisconsin house when the family was eating supper, and then out another window, with the twin fawns dutifully following their mother through shattered glass. Speaking of glass, **Mr. Sivers** somberly announced he was tired of picking up dead birds outside their picture window. "Songbirds?" we ventured, as we admired the Purple Finches, Cardinals, Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, and a Redwing on their nearby feeder. "Ruffed Grouse," he replied grimly, "and a huge Pileated Woodpecker — the biggest we ever saw." We were as stunned as the birds at these wilderness losses from the impact of civilization. He cheered us with the news of 14 Rose-breasted Grosbeaks alighting together on someone's lawn.

Half reluctant to believe all we heard, we returned to a surprise of our own. From the dining porch I raised my voice excitedly in welcome as a porcupine waddled heavily into the garden. Hearing me, he veered off behind the stone wall. Almost instantly a large gray and white bird, possibly eleven inches, leaped from a shrub onto the green lawn where the porcupine had passed. I found myself calling wildly to Dr. Brookes in the kitchen, "Come quick and see the Mockingbird on your lawn!" She says that at the moment she wondered about me. Confused? In this land of the porcupine, the northern lights, the Lady's Slipper, the Wisconsin gray fox, and with Washington Island in full view of the front porch, it **couldn't** be a Mockingbird — the toast of Florida and the South. What was it? A Loggerhead Shrike in gray and white? A Northern Shrike? A fantastic gull? Immediately we went for the books. Dr. Brookes came back with five pounds of **Birds of America** and I ran for Peterson's Guide. We checked every detail, even the bill, the lores, the wing coverts, the feet, the white patches in wings and tail so noticeable in flight. Dr. Brookes read quietly and steadily. I covered with binoculars. "He's back in the shrub." "He's on the lawn again." "He's coming closer." "He has to be a Shrike." "He can't be a Shrike — they're short-legged and heavy-headed. This bird is long-legged and prances about very alert." Every detail checked out. We had a Mockingbird! But we couldn't tell anybody, or they wouldn't believe us any more than we believed Mr. Sivers about the deer.

We finally confessed our find to our nearest neighbors a mile away. Mrs. Ellstrom nodded understandingly. "I wasn't going to tell anyone,"

she confided, "because they would think I was crazy. But I said to John the other day, 'If that isn't a Mockingbird on our lawn, I'll eat my shirt.' And you know, we spent four months this winter in Florida."

When we broached the subject to Professor Riddle and his wife, his eyes lighted up at once. "Now, you know," he said, "a crew of men working on Wisconsin Bay the other day and one fellow eating from his lunch box said he heard a Mockingbird sing. He got up to search. He told the other men he couldn't see it, but he knew he heard a Mockingbird. Of course, they all wondered what he was eating in that lunch box."

We felt confirmed. "He must have heard our Mockingbird."

Professor Riddle smiled. "Before you go home, Betty, you ought to go see those people down our road that had 14 Rose-breasted Grosbeaks land on their lawn at one time."

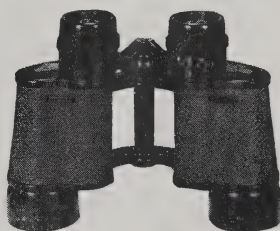
Then the Sivers were right on the Grosbeak count, and it must be true about the deer! We drove back to Land's End, thankful that the windows were in good shape. Never again will we regret our deer and fox are out of sight, our Pileated Woodpecker hammering far away in the wilderness, or our Ruffed Grouse hidden with her young in the dense brush. We have our new thermostat and pump, our gardens and window boxes, but at Land's End wildlife and wild beauty are still safe from the threat of civilization.

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PURPLE MARTINS FACE DIFFICULT SPRING

By T. E. Musselman

Purple Martins arrived as usual this year, both in time and in normal numbers. They rely entirely on insects, and three days of sub-freezing weather removed their supply of available food. Many died of starvation. One man, who normally has several dozen pairs, found seventeen birds dead on the ground and in his boxes. I feel this is the answer to the lack of birds this year.

Bluebirds survived, as they could get to the ground, where they found enough seeds of hackberries and other berries, such as multiflora roses, pyracantha, and deciduous holly berries. Up above, the insects were non-existent. Here's hoping the martins have a good year in 1967 and begin the program of increasing their numbers. Certainly they have sufficient nesting sites, and I believe they will make a good "comeback."

My Prothonotary Warbler boxes are well filled, as they came north after the cold snap. Yesterday I ran my warbler route and most of the boxes are well filled with lovely, spotted eggs.

My martin box is without tenants for the first time in years, but I believe with a good hatch in 1966, we shall all have birds in 1967.

124 South 24th Street, Quincy, Illinois

Editor's Note: The above item was taken from a letter sent to President Raymond Mostek last May.)



Members! Send in Your Zip Codes!

New postal regulations will soon require all non-profit organizations to include the Zip Code Number at the end of all addresses in a mailing. The Illinois Audubon Society, which enjoys the low cost of a bulk mailing permit, will lose the right to make such mailings after January 1, 1967, unless all names on our list include the Zip Code. If your address does not include this number after that date, and we mail the AUDUBON BULLETIN or I. A. S. NEWSLETTER to you, that mail will not be delivered. Hence we appeal to all members: send a card or letter containing your complete address, including Zip Code Number at the end, to **Paul Schulze**, Membership Chairman, Illinois Audubon Society, 622 S. Wisconsin Avenue, Villa Park, Illinois 60181. Look at your name on the back of this issue. If your address does not include your correct Zip Code Number — send it in! Thank you.

AN APPROACH TO OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNING

By Seymour M. Gold

In the panic to provide more outdoor recreation opportunities or apologize for the lack of them, the recreation planner is often held responsible for a wide range of problems generally beyond his professional limits. People who make these accusations reveal a certain degree of political naiveté, lack of genuine contact with professional recreation planners and a possible misunderstanding of the planning process to include the role of the planner and planning in government.

There is no right or wrong approach to planning; however, there are a number of accepted precedents which merit consideration. Perhaps some of the following ideas will help to bring the role of the recreation planner, citizen, and government into sharper focus.

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

Comprehensive planning is the determination of land uses in a given area (i.e., state, region, city) for a given period of time (i.e., 1970, 1980, 2000, 2020). It is based on an inventory, projection, and analysis of physical, social, economic, and political factors. This includes consideration of natural and human resources, design, problems, potentials and most important, the fiscal, legislative, and educational means to implement a plan.

Planning is a continuous process subject to changing needs, ideas and innovations. A plan should be a starting point for public and private action. It is no better than the professional objectivity and citizen subjectivity put into it, and no worse than the boldness, imagination and foresight it may lack. It is above all, a constantly changing document.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The power of constructive citizen participation, aroused public opinion and the informed voter in the planning process cannot be overstated. Plans cannot reflect people's needs without this type of involvement and, lacking it, will probably never be implemented because of voter resistance to necessary legislation and financing.

All too often planning attempts to solve problems when it is almost too late, rather than **before** these problems develop. Hindsight becomes easy where foresight has been lacking, and foresight is usually required only after complacency or indecision create a "crisis and need" plan for the future.

The well meant, but naive idea, that lay citizens can voluntarily do technical planning with only the advice of planners, is a common misconception. How wonderful it would be were this possible! Unfortunately, this method seldom works in today's complex society of rapid urbanization, vanishing resources, pollution, traffic congestion, poverty, federal aid and a host of interrelated problems.

It is far better to have planners develop alternative plans for citizens to approve, reject, modify or improve. This results in each doing what they can do best and is a more objective, professional and expedient

approach to planning. The day of citizen comprehensive planning is gone. It has been replaced by citizen **review** of plans prepared by professional planners.

WHAT ARE PLANNERS?

Planners are a group of trained professionals dedicated to an objective analysis of the situation and a meaningful approach to solving problems or utilizing potential. They are not technicians, politicians or administrators. They are human and subject to errors in judgement, hence the need for close review and constructive criticism of their plans and proposals.

Planners in private or public practice are responsible to the public who will directly benefit or suffer from their actions. Planners do not make decisions in a democracy! Their job is to study the problem and recommend possible solutions to decision-makers. For example, at the state level, the decision-makers are the governor, legislature, appropriate departments, and most important, the **electorate** which has the power to influence the decisions of these bodies and officials by expressing a concerned and continuing interest in their actions.

Few people have the inclination or energy to look more than 20 years ahead, yet someone must. The vision of most planners is as vital as their ability to see the trees of the present before entering the forest of the future. A plan to the year 2020 can be as important as the plan to the year 1970 if each is viewed in its proper perspective. The trouble with being ahead of time is, there is virtually no one around to appreciate it, hence, the planner often becomes the logical whipping boy because of the decision or indecision of others. A dedicated planner expects and assumes criticism as part of his job.

THE RECREATION PLANNER

A recreation planner must have a knowledge and appreciation of natural resources and a genuine interest in people and outdoor recreation. It makes little difference whether he has a rural or urban background. However, there might be some advantage in an urban background because it yields an understanding of urban recreational needs and problems. A "rural" planner who has no knowledge of metropolitan living is no better than a "city" planner insensitive to the preservation of wilderness.

If a recreation planner has any "expertise," it is his ability to consult with various specialists in landscape architecture, recreation, parks, fish, game, forestry, engineering, etc., and rationalize their programs into a comprehensive outdoor recreation plan. Beware of any person claiming an ability in all of these areas, for he may not be a planner!

Someone must have the overall planning responsibility to avoid duplication and conflicting efforts. The forester cannot be expected to be an expert on fish biology, nor can the game biologist be aware of the engineering limitations of a proposed project; but the planner can perceive the overall dimensions and effects of their individual efforts in terms of a common goal. His responsibility is the **whole** rather than the parts. His charge is balance, order and foresight. His mission is to analyze, evaluate and **recommend**. He generally **does not** initiate, coordinate or administer anything or any one.

OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNING

Outdoor recreation planning is a relatively new field. It is an analysis of the supply and demand for outdoor recreation, determination of needs, identification of opportunities and recommendation of alternative courses of action. In the past, many plans were primarily concerned with single purpose recommendations, a narrow range of activities, specific regions and limited time periods. Planning was neither continuous nor comprehensive.

Recreation planning now includes a consideration of demand-supply relationships, recreation resources, landscape personality, user characteristics, transportation, aesthetics, administrative responsibilities, and the functional design of areas to serve their best use. Beyond acting as a research arm for administrators, planning has a responsibility for the creative innovation of new ideas, perspectives and approaches to resource development, recreation use, and the design of our total environment.

Planning must also relate its efforts to the overall program for economic development, land use, transportation, education, agriculture, and public works. Recreation planning cannot be done in a vacuum; likewise, other planning programs should relate to the recreation plan. The result should be a series of coordinated plans which compliment rather than conflict with each other, and all plans should relate to the comprehensive plan for a given area.

SUMMARY

If any generalization can be made about planning, they might emphasize the planner as a **catalyst** in the governmental process, the plan as a **flexible** document or idea, the citizen and his elected or appointed representatives as the **decision-makers**. After all is said and done there is, and will be, many aspects to recreation planning which need constant re-evaluation. The planning profession defies simple, neat, one-sided answers and always demands at least one more. Hopefully, this article provides just one answer which will prompt more.

Department of Conservation, Springfield, Illinois 62706

Editor's Note: Mr. Gold's background includes ten years of experience in outdoor recreation planning, urban planning, resource development and park administration. He has been employed with federal, state and municipal park and planning agencies and a planning consultant's office.



Kirklands' Quest for the Kirtland

By Mrs. Wallace Kirkland, Jr.

We have had an exciting four-day birding trip into Michigan to see the **Kirtland Warbler**. For years we have been asked by birding friends when hearing our name: — "Oh, the name of the warbler, — have you seen it?" Always our answer was the same: — "No, that's spelled with a 't' and our

name with a 'k' — and we haven't seen it." Now we have seen it and are ready for the next questioner.

After reading from several books about where and when the warbler could be found, including the Nov.-Dec. 1964 **Audubon Magazine**; of the management program in effect to try to preserve nesting sites; listening to bird records to familiarize ourselves with its distinctive song, we packed our binoculars, Peterson's Guide, hiking boots, road maps, and were on our way. Mio, Michigan in Oscoda County, in the north central part of the lower peninsula, was our goal. Enroute we drove through Crawford County in Michigan, where the first nest was located in 1903, although the bird was discovered in 1851, when a migrant was found in Cleveland, Ohio.

In Mio, we first stopped in front of the court house lawn where we saw the monument to the songbird, a four-foot sculptured replica of the Kirtland Warbler, which was dedicated in 1963 by Roger Tory Peterson. We then went to the Ranger Headquarters for our permit to enter the nesting area in the Huron National Forest. Although it was 11 a.m. and a very hot, sunny day, we hiked through the management area, fearful this would not be a successful trip. Suddenly the day became cloudy, and just as suddenly, we heard the beautiful, clear song of the Kirtland. A few minutes later, there he was, just in front of us — the beautiful blue gray male with narrow black face mask, black streaks on back, and bright yellow breast with dark side streaks. He was feeding and singing in a clump of ten-foot-tall jack pine, not at all disturbed by our presence. At first we used binoculars to study him, then slowly moved towards him, getting as close as six feet away. The thrill of seeing a "first" can only be appreciated by our real "bird" friends.

During this first time in the area we spent several hours listening and looking. We only saw one female, paler, without the face mask, who scolded us from near her nest. At sundown we were back in the forest and were rewarded by finding four more warblers, including a fledgling who was being fed caterpillars by his colorful father as he hopped about the lower branches of the pines.

Early the next morning we saw six more warblers. One pair flitted across the road as we drove slowly along. On stopping we were rewarded by seeing a pair and their fledgling. We could also hear six other singing males. With a total count of 12 birds, including the two young — and the singing birds — our trip was a most successful and rewarding one.

In this particular managed area, it was of interest to see the efforts of Project Pop-Cone: the burned area of a year ago, and the prepared burn area for this year (which had to be cancelled due to dry weather conditions). We also saw that Dr. N. L. Cuthbert, Central Michigan University biology professor, is conducting his investigation on the parasitic cowbird, which is a major factor in the Kirtland's survival.

Please, next time you see us, ask whether we have seen the Kirtland Warbler so that we may give our affirmative answer: "but we still spell our name with a 'k'."

822 Linden Ave., Oak Park, Ill. 60302



Report From The Save-the-Dunes-Council

"The Indiana Dunes are to the Midwest what the Grand Canyon is to Arizona and Yosemite is to California; once lost, their loss would be irrevocable." — Poet Carl Sandburg

The House of Representatives will be considering shortly, House Bill H.R. No. 51, sponsored by Congressman J. Edward Roush, to establish an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. A matching bill has already passed the Senate, and upon passage of the Roush bill in the House, it will be signed into law by the President. This last step is all that is left to make the 50-year old dream to save the dunes a reality.

Two key sections of invaluable recreational, scientific and scenic value have been excluded from the proposed Dunes Lakeshore during committee hearings. These sections, known as West Beach and Burns Bog units, comprise less than 10% of the Lakeshore area, but according to National Park Service estimates, they will accommodate over 80% of the visitors. Congressman Roush has vowed to restore these units to his bill. His colleagues, Congressman Udall of Arizona and Saylor of Pennsylvania, will introduce an amendment on the floor of the House to reintroduce West Beach and Burns' Bog units in the Dunes Lakeshore.

As a favor to your children and generations of future Americans, I ask you to write immediately to your own congressman, urging him to support the Indiana Dunes bill (H.R. 51) and the Roush-Saylor-Udall ammendment. If you do not know your congressman's name, call your local paper or radio station. Address simply: Honorable, Member of Congress, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Dorothy Buell - President, Save-the-Dunes-Council, Inc.



Volunteer I. A. S. Workers

At the Annual Meeting, the Society publicly recognized volunteers who have undertaken important duties and have been working faithfully and hard.

Delegate to the National Audubon

Society Convention:

Christmas Census Tabulators:

Dr. Wallace Kirkland, Oak Park
Mrs. Ross Norton and
Mrs. Harry Spitzer, Glenview

Nesting Census Tabulator:

Mrs. Naomi McKinney, Arthur

BULLETIN Indexer:

Harlan Walley, Sandwich

Press Secretary:

R. M. Barron, Chicago

Conservation Sub-Committee

Lewis & Clark State Park:

Clarence Sparks, Woodstock



An Illinois Heronry

By Peter Petersen, Jr. and Norman Ward, Jr.

There is a new location for the Lock and Dam 13 heronry near Fulton, Ill. It is now $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Lock 13, about 100 yards from the river on an island. When we visited the area on June 18, 1966, we found 50-60 Great Blue Herons and 3 or 4 Common Egrets.

Rock Island County Heronry — On July 9th we found that the Great Blue Herons seemed to make up 50% of the colony; there were only 10% last year. Common Egrets and Black-crowned Night Herons numbered about 25% each. These numbers are down from last year, especially the Night Herons. Several Green Herons probably nest on the fringe. I also saw one Yellow-crowned Night Heron, but no nest was located. A nest of this species with eggs was found June 19, 1966 at the mouth of the Wapsi River in Iowa. The fact that our visit was 10 days later than in 1965 may have affected population estimates. Colony size is about 200 nests. It is located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the mouth of Rock River.

Two probable Little Blue Herons, an adult and an immature, were seen July 16 over Andalusia Islands in the Mississippi River.

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Bird Escapees Cause Excitement

By Paul Schulze

A Flamingo escaped from Lincoln Park Zoo on Memorial Day. It was a new bird that had been placed in with older birds that were pinioned. Keepers forgot that this bird had not been pinioned and he flew off. I understand that he was seen in Wisconsin and as far south as the University of Chicago. Recently he has been feeding in the Chicago Sanitary District settling ponds between First and 25th Avenue, next to the Stevenson Expressway. The earliest report for this area is July 26th and he is still there as of August 12th.

The Brookfield Zoo also has an escapee which has been slowly working his way westward; it was last seen at Westmont. This bird is a Touraco; he has probably been out for a week. (August 12th).

622 S. Wisconsin Ave., Villa Park, Ill.



Newspaper Report, August 13, 1966

South Haven, Mich. (AP) Michigan's Flamingo mystery broadened today when one of the tropical birds was sighted wading along the shore line of this Lake Michigan city. Three weeks ago, a Flamingo was spotted wading in Lake Huron, 15 miles from Rogers City, Mich.

As the Flamingo flies, it is 258 miles from Rogers City to South Haven, and twice as far by the water route. Conservation officers believe the bird or birds may have escaped from a zoo, but no zoo has reported a missing Flamingo. The birds are native to Florida. Reportedly, the farthest north a wild Flamingo has traveled was to Palm Beach, Fla., in 1908.

FIELD NOTES — SEPTEMBER 1966

*By Elton Fawks***Common Loon** — May 1, 1966, Wolf Lake, C.O.S. Field Trip.**Double-crested Cormorant** — April 24, Saganashkee Slough, P.D.June 18, Thomson, on the Mississippi River, 9 of 11 young banded, also seven eggs.
18 nests in colony, and 17 adults seen. P.P.Jr.**Cattle Egret** — June 27, Highwood. Mr. and Mrs. B.P.B.Sr.**Black-crowned Night Heron** — March 31, Lake Renwick at Plainfield, 6 birds. April 12, 146 birds; May 2, 165 birds. M.G.**Yellow-crowned Night Heron** — April 16, Chicago. G.K.

July 9, Barrington. J.S.

Nested at New Boston (see next issue of the BULLETIN). E.F.

August 7, Long John Slough. J.W.

Common Egret — April 18, Lake Renwick (early date for area). E.H.

April 12, 3 birds. April 21, 25 birds, and May 2, 65 birds. M.G.

Canada Goose — May 26, East Moline, 2 flying side by side. Appeared small when compared to **Nighthawk** flying close by. Most, if not all, late spring records here seem to be of the small sub-species. E.F.**Black Duck** — July 9, Barrington, 2 J.S. & I.S.**Wood Duck** — August 1, Milan. 200 in three flocks. J.F.**Redhead** — June 5, Palos. J.S., I.S. & C.S.**Red-tailed Hawk** — August 6, first hawk of fall migration. A.R.**Red-shouldered Hawk** — Rock Island County. Nest used last year, not in use this year, although one adult flushed from it late in May. J.P. Jr.**Peregrine Falcon** — May 1, Chicago. G.K.**Yellow Rail** — May 8, Saganashkee Slough. P.D.

July 3, Chicago. A.R.

Ringed Plover — July 9, Glencoe. J.S., I.S. & D.S.**American Woodcock** — July 9, Chicago. A.R.**Upland Plover** — June 18, Glen Ellyn, 4 adults and 3 young. H.W., M.L. & J.M.**Willet** — April 30, Northwestern University. C.C., E.H., F.H. & H.W.**Baird's Sandpiper** — May 8, Calumet Flats. E.H. & F.H.

July 16, Glencoe. J.S. & I.S.

July 23, Glencoe. J.S. & I.S.

July 30, Glencoe. J.S., I.S. & B.B.

Dowitcher — July 30, Glencoe. 2 Long-billed and 7 Short-billed. J.S. & I.S.**Western Sandpiper** — July 16, Glencoe. J.S. & I.S.

July 30, Glencoe. B.B.

Marbled Godwit — April 30, Northwestern University. C.C. & C.W.**American Avocet** — April 30, Northwestern University. C.C. & C.W.**Wilson's Phalarope** — May 1 and on, nesting. Calumet Flats. E.H. & F.H.**Jaeger** (sp. ?) May 8, Belmont Harbor. B.B.**Parasitic Jaeger** reported in June issue of the BULLETIN was seen May 5.**Ring-billed Gull** — June 18, late. Rock Island County. P.P.Jr.**Common Tern** — June 18, late. Rock Island County. J.P.Jr.**Caspian Tern** — July 30. Wolf Lake, an adult and immature with two Forster's Terns.

Also earlier spring record, April 28, Jackson Park. A.B. & G.S.

Burrowing Owl — April 18 & 19, Fairbury. Observed from a distance of about 20 feet, sitting at the entrance of a woodchuck den. R.O.P. (No other details given. E.F.)**Chuck-will's-widow** — July 14 & 15, Kniman, Ind., near Jasper-Pulaski Preserve. R.D.P.**Pileated Woodpecker** — July 9, Rock Island County Heronry. P.P.Jr.

- Black-backed Woodpecker** (Arctic). Hammond-Munster, Ind., all winter through April. E.P.
April 8, Des Plaines. P.M.S.
- Kingbird** — May 5, Camp Sagawau, earliest date. P.D.
- Western Kingbird** — April 26 & May 22, 1965, Fairbury. R.O.P.
- Bank Swallow** — Rock River Colony, Milan, Ill., down from last year, about 250 pairs. Last year, about 300 pairs. 303 banded June 7. P.P.Jr. (In the 1920-30's this might have been the nation's largest colony. It contained several thousand nesting holes. E.F.)
- Purple Martin** — continue to nest in holes in stumps near Cormorant colony. P.P.Jr.
- Brown Creeper** — New Boston, nested. Look for story in future issue of BULLETIN. R.G.
- Bewick's Wren** — June 18, Half Day. J.S.
- Marsh Wren Sp.** — April 5, Indiana Dunes, M.L.
- Marsh Wren Sp.** — May 8, Sand Ridge Forest Preserve. A.R.
- Mockingbird** — May 5, Blue Island. A.B.
May 19 & 20, Lincoln Park. B.B.Jr. & party.
July 10, Wyand, P.P.Jr.
- Swainson's Thrush** — August 14, Chicago. A.R.
- Veery** — All of June and July, singing, possibly nesting. Chicago. A.R.
- Sprague's Pipit** — May 1, Montrose Harbor. F.B.
- White-eyed Vireo** — June 19. In Iowa on island in Mississippi River near Cordova, Ill. P.P.Jr.
- Bell's Vireo** — June 5, Goodings Grove. J.S., I.S., C.S. & J.W.
- Black-and-white Warbler** — June 18, Half Day. J.S. & I.S.
- Worm-eating Warbler** — May 8, Skokie, B.B.Jr.
- Tennessee Warbler** — June 11, Barrington. J.S., I.S., D.H. & S.R.
- Parula Warbler** — May 5, Lincoln Park. B.B.Jr.
- Cerulean Warbler** — May 23, 24 & 25, Lincoln Park. C.S., I.S. & M.B.
- Mourning Warbler** — June 18, Half Day. J.S. & I.S.
- Hooded Warbler** — April 23, Sand Ridge Forest Preserve. A.R.
June 4, Winnetka. J.S. & I.S.
June 28, Half Day. D.H. & S.R.
- Kentucky Warbler** — June 18, Half Day. J.S. & I.S.
June 19, trapped on Mississippi River island near Cordova. P.P.Jr.
- Northern Waterthrush** — August 13. Chicago. A.R.
- Yellow-breasted Chat** — June 18, 19, 26, July 3 & 10, Chicago. A.R.
- Orchard Oriole** — May 7, Morton Arboretum. H.W.
- Brewer's Blackbird** — July 23, Glencoe. J.S. & I.S.
- Blue Grosbeak** — June 4, Winnetka. J.S. & I.S.
- Clay-colored Sparrow** — May 18, Navy Pier, Chicago; none May 20.
May 21, Montrose Harbor, Chicago. B.B.Jr.
- Harris' Sparrow** — May 20, Lincoln Park. B.B.Jr. and party.
- Gambel's Sparrow (sub-species)** — May 13, Palos Park. K.B.

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I. A. S. Chapter Sponsors Exhibit

For the second year, the McHenry County Chapter of the I. A. S. joined with the McHenry County Soil and Water Conservation District in sponsoring an exhibit at the County Junior Fair, held August 4-7.

This year's display featured S.W.C.S. soil maps used in county planning, and the I. A. S. chapter's Bluebird Trail, which has 48 participants and 130 houses. The display attracted a good deal of interest and some new members. Kenneth Fiske is Chairman of the McHenry County S.W.C.D., and Mrs. Kenneth Fiske, I. A. S. vice-president, is President of the McHenry County Chapter.



New Members Since May 20, 1966

We give the new members who have recently joined us a hearty welcome. Attend our Annual Meetings and Camp-Outs. Take part in a Christmas Bird Census with your local club. If you live near Chicago during the winter months, attend our Audubon Wildlife Films presented at the Field Museum. Share with us your unusual bird observations by sending your reports to Elton Fawks, our Field Notes Editor. Your participation is the keystone in making the Illinois Audubon Society a vital and growing organization. As always, one star * denotes a contributing member or affiliated club; two stars ** a sustaining member. The life members are named in a separate article. All are from Illinois unless otherwise noted.

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ANOTHER NEW LIFE MEMBER

It is our special pleasure and privilege to welcome a new Life Member: **Mr. Albert C. Droste** of Chicago. Mr. Droste is a great contributor to our knowledge of bird finding in the Chicago region. Mr. Droste is also a new member of our society.



LETTERS TO EDITORS

By R. M. Barron

My experience suggests that the easiest way to get our stories into Big City Dailies is through letters to editors **by individuals**.

It is my belief that if a considerable number of our members would write two letters each month, about one or another of the projects that I. A. S. supports, to daily newspapers in their sections of the State — Chicago, Peoria, Rockford, East St. Louis, Springfield and other large centers — the total impact on readers in these urban areas would be much greater than any number of formal press releases.

To be readily accepted, letters should be as brief as possible to tell the story; the shorter, the better. They may or may not mention I. A. S., but most important, there must be no indication of any organized "letter writing campaign." Editors can detect such stereotyped letters a long way off; they will reject them. The following are just a few I. A. S. current interests for which more publicity is imperative:

1. **Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.** (It is now or never; see "URGENT" release of Save-the-Dunes-Council, July 5, 1966.)
2. **The Grand Canyon Dams** "Power Company Steal" project (hot as a firecracker right now.)
3. **Lewis and Clark Trail State Park** (powerful opposition: state authorities, including Department of Conservation, dragging their feet.)
4. **Sale by State of I & M Canal Property** (See Raymond Mostek's letter to affiliates, July 15, 1966.)
5. **Local Tree Demolition Proposals.**
6. **Arbor and Bird Day** (next March or April).

Also many others that we have battled for through the years, and must still battle for: Sensible and Safe Use of Pesticides; Prairie Chicken Sanctuaries; Hawk and Owl Protection Law Enforcement; Bald and Golden Eagle Preservation; Lakes and Streams Pollution Legislation, State and National; Air Pollution; Saving the California Redwoods.

LET OUR THOUSAND VOICES BE HEARD!

826 So. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60605



A Day with The Sandpipers

By Ira and Jeffrey Sanders

The following plovers and sandpipers were found at Dundee Mud Flats, Glencoe, Illinois on August 6, 1966:

Species	Numbers	Species	Numbers
Killdeer	5	Least Sandpiper	5
Spotted Sandpiper	1	Short-billed Dowitcher	7
Solitary Sandpiper	1	Long-billed Dowitcher	1
Greater Yellowlegs	48	Semipalmated Sandpiper	10
Lesser Yellowlegs	47	Western Sandpiper	2
Pectoral Sandpiper	8	Sanderling	8
Baird's Sandpiper	2		
		Total	145

Also found were 2 Black Ducks, 12 Blue-winged Teal, and one Wilson's Warbler. On the same day at Summit, Illinois the escaped Flamingo was sighted. On June 11, also at Glencoe, a Dunlin was found.

3126 W. Jarlath, Chicago, Ill. 60645

BOOK REVIEWS

BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA: A Guide to Field Identification, by Chandler S. Robbins, Bertel Brunn, and Herbert S. Zim. Illustrated by Arthur Singer. The Golden Press, New York City, 1966. Paper-back; $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 340 pages; about 160 color plates, with innumerable range maps in color, line drawings, and sonograms. \$2.95.

Any field guide for birds must stand or fall on the basis of comparison with the well-known Peterson's guides. This one does not fare badly; it represents much that is new and experimental in the publishing field, and only time will tell whether this type of book will indeed be easier to use and more practical for field studies. It has some good points:

Almost every right-hand page is a colored plate of a small group of birds (usually six to ten) in A.O.U. order, facing a page of text giving a ten-or-twelve-line description of each species — appearance, habitat, behavior, migratory status, etc. The paintings are very well done. A small map of North America, next to the description, shows the range as a colored area. Above may be a sonogram (a spectrogram graph of the recorded bird song) to indicate the voice. The book is extremely compact and may well prove more convenient than the Peterson pair of volumes.

Now the disadvantages: there are almost too many birds on a given page, and the descriptions are too sketchy. If you are a new birdwatcher, starting with this book, you may do well; I found the pages confusing, as eastern and western species are side by side, often with poor differentiation between the maps that apply. I've worked with scientific instruments all my life, and yet I found the sonograms virtually meaningless. Nevertheless, the book has some fine original techniques, and is a start in an interesting new direction.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

Death of the Sweet Waters by Donald E. Carr. W. W. Norton Co. 257 pages, 1966. \$5.95.

A research chemist, Donald Carr tells the American people that they must change their way of living and revise values and standards. For centuries, Americans have treated their streams, beaches, and lakes with undue carelessness. We are paying the penalty now as beaches are closed in many cities, and as hepatitis, ugliness, and disease have increased.

The author is rightly indignant over ill-advised schemes by the U.S. Corps of Engineers — that most profligate of government agencies. He is impatient and disgusted with private industries which say to sportsmen who demand river clean-ups — “All right, boys — what do you want — fishing or jobs?”

He points out that real estate developments in the Washington, D.C. area have helped to contribute 2.5 million tons of silt to the Potomac River each year. He suggests that the practice of connecting drainage systems for sewage and rain water, was one of the most disastrous decisions ever made in the social history of the Western World.

Carr expresses the hope that rapidly mounting public indignation and awareness of the water pollution problem will force stronger legislation and greater appropriations to help cure some of the ills. Congress has just passed a \$6 billion water pollution control program — a mere drop in the lake — but a good start.

Raymond Mostek, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill. 60148



Night Comes to the Cumberlands: A Biography of a Depressed Area, by Harry M. Caudill. Little, Brown and Co. 392 pages. Paperback. \$2.45. 1966.

Possibly no book in recent years has told the sorry plight of the Kentucky Cumberland area better than this popular one by a former state senator. It made a wide impact when published in hard cover several years ago. The book has now been reissued in paperback and is available through the I. A. S. bookstore.

This volume holds great significance for conservationists, as it describes the impact upon soil and humans of the notorious practices of strip mining. Absentee landlords, fraud, lack of schools, greed, and ignorance have contributed to the nightmare that has become Appalachia. Some of the Cumberland counties have the highest birth rate and the lowest income of any area in the U.S.A. Much of the population dwells on government doles and hand-outs.

Caudill, a native Kentuckian, whose family has strong roots in the hill-country, blames much of the present problem on the T.V.A. and the coal-mining interests. His valuable suggestions for improvement and a cure offer a serious challenge to those who look with doubt upon a huge Federal road-building program as an easy answer to the ills of the Cumberland. Some voices have suggested that Appalachia be restored through a national forest or national park program, making it a huge playground for the over-populated East and Midwest.

Raymond Mostek, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill. 60148

BOOK REVIEWS

THE ROSEATE SPOONBILL, by Robert Porter Allen. Reprint (paper-back, July 1966) of the 1942 edition; xviii plus 142 pages, 20 plates (now black and white), 44 maps and figures. \$2.00.

THE IVORY-BILLED WOODPECKER, by James T. Tanner. Reprint (paper-back, July 1966) of the 1942 edition; xii plus 111 pages, 20 plates, 22 maps and figures. \$2.00.

THE CALIFORNIA CONDOR, by Carl B. Koford. Reprint (paper-back, July 1966) of the 1953 edition; xiii plus 154 pages, 31 plates, 15 maps and figures. \$2.00.

Each book $6\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. All original published by The National Audubon Society, now re-issued by Dover Publications, Inc., 180 Varick St., New York, N.Y. 10014.

Bird lovers will welcome the reappearance of these three noted monographs — until recently quite scarce — on our rare American birds. Since the first editions were published, these three species have had varying fortunes. The Roseate Spoonbill, thanks to energetic conservation measures and protection of breeding grounds, has made a successful comeback in both Florida and Texas. The Ivory-bill is now thought to be extinct, with not even a sight record reported for many years. The Condor, reduced to less than 50, is threatened by a proposal to build a road through its isolated, mountainous breeding grounds.

Each book is interesting reading, crammed as it is with details about every aspect of the bird's natural history — description, habitat, former range, nesting, plumage, current status, recommended protection measures, and so on. The authors, each a noted ornithologist, were originally commissioned by the national society to gather and present all the facts they could learn about each bird as a means of publicizing its plight. They spent as much as three years on location, often camping in the breeding grounds, spending days and nights of patient observation, interviewing local inhabitants, etc. The results were worth the effort.

It is apparent from these three books that the chief danger to a threatened species lies not so much in hunting and nest-robbing as the encroachment of man, the advancement of civilization on breeding and feeding areas, the deforestation, pollution, and habitat alteration that goes on remorselessly. Birds like the California Condor and the Ivory-billed Woodpecker have not been able to adapt themselves to changing conditions. The success of the Roseate Spoonbill in great measure is due to restoration of natural habitat through maintenance of sanctuaries.

The extensive field research and energetic publicity sponsored by The National Audubon Society has not been enough to protect the first two species, but has reaped a welcome reward in the recovery of the spoonbill. Let us all hope that the present massive efforts to salvage the Whooping Crane and the Bald Eagle will prove to be equally successful.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137

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The Society was organized over sixty years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas that birds need for their survival. In many cases the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws has not guaranteed their enforcement. We invite you to join us in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation and in cooperating with all other organizations which work for the protection of our natural resources.

Headquarters of the Society are at the Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

*Patrons	\$1,000.00
*Benefactors	\$500.00
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New or renewal memberships in the Society, as well as change of address notices, should be sent to **Mr. Paul Schulze, Treasurer**, 622 S. Wisconsin Ave., Villa Park, Illinois.

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

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December 1966

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

By Raymond Mostek

Protection for Birds of Prey — Exactly ten years ago, alerted by the National Audubon Society over the decline of our birds of prey, the Illinois Audubon Society sought support from state officials and conservation groups to obtain stronger legislation to protect hawks and owls. This effort resulted in amendments to the Illinois Game Code by the General Assembly in 1957 and 1959.

Although Congress adopted the Bald Eagle as our national emblem in the early days of the Republic, the bird received no legal protection for over 150 years. Not until 1940 did it become illegal to shoot the Bald Eagle in the United States, and only recently was the eagle bounty ended in Alaska. A vigorous effort by conservation forces now has given modest protection to the Golden Eagle. Hunting eagles from airplanes has finally been made illegal. However, an appeasement amendment permits a state governor to request the Secretary of the Interior to allow hunting of Golden Eagles from the ground. This amendment was offered by Sen. John Tower of Texas in behalf of western cattlemen and ranchers, and was adopted by Congress.

The Illinois Audubon Society has sought to publicize the new state game code amendments. We have asked the governor for proclamations to advertise the new protection for our birds of prey; Terrence Ingram, Chairman of the Hawk and Owl Protection Committee, has sent notices to all law enforcement officers in 102 counties, asking for stronger observance of the law. The next step is to educate members of the judiciary, who have often been much too lax with offenders. I.A.S. members who hear of such lenient judges should notify our office.

Education must follow agitation and legislation. The Board of Directors has recently embarked upon a strong educational program in the Mississippi River area, where great numbers of eagles are found in the winter. Elton Fawks of Moline and others will be placing new posters along the river, advising visitors that Bald Eagles are in a serious decline, that they are our national emblem, and that they are protected by federal and state laws.

Our Press Secretary, Mr. R. M. Barron, has mailed a press release to 200 Illinois communities describing the value and plight of our birds of prey. Thousands of publicity sheets will be distributed at the Flower Show at the Amphitheatre in Chicago in March, 1967. Several thousand post-

cards urging protection for birds of prey now will be distributed free in bulk to our members. The campaign to enlist more people in the American Bald Eagle Club will be intensified. Each I.A.S. Affiliate and Chapter has received a folder designed by the North Central Audubon Council. These folders, describing the "future" of our hawks and owls, are available through the Chairman, Mr. Paul Romig, 201 West Whitney St., Green Bay, Wis. 54301 at a price of \$1.50 per 100, postpaid.

Renewed efforts will be made with the Illinois Conservation Department at Springfield to give more attention to the protection problem. In the past, the department has been unenthusiastic about providing more aid for hawks, eagles and owls. Officials are receiving reports constantly of indiscriminate shooting of songbirds and waterfowl, and they have refused to single out hawks and owls for any special consideration, publicity, or educational efforts. We hope to obtain more cooperation from the Conservation Department in the future by publicizing the enormity of the problem.

The situation is much the same as it was a generation or two ago: how do we reach the uneducated and the uninformed? How do we reach the arrogant gunner who is just looking for a target? You can help by reporting any violations to the Illinois Department of Conservation at the State Office Building in Springfield, or to your local police chief. If hunters do not develop a respect for our birds of prey, we shall have to seek protection for them through amendments to the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty. Perhaps our national conservation leaders have already waited too long.

Why not make protection of the birds of prey an educational project in your county or community? You can do so through the press, schools, a library display, and by a local effort to educate your police chief and local judges. It is a challenge worthy of acceptance.



Notes from the Nest — Yosemite National Park has become so crowded that the National Park Service has issued rules limiting the number of days an individual or group may camp within Yosemite Valley — now 7 days. Camping in other areas of the park has been reduced to 14 days. Another sign of our "population explosion." . . . The National Park Service is celebrating its 50th Anniversary this year. It administers nearly 26 million acres in 226 units. The Service was created by Act of Congress on Aug. 25, 1916.

Some Vermillion County Audubon Society members have helped to establish a local museum in Danville at 116 N. Gilbert Street. A room on the second floor is marked "natural history museum," and often birds or mammals are on display. The site of Danville was a former Indian village. . . . Over 11,150,000 fish were reported killed by pollution in U.S. waters last year, according to the **DuPage Conservationist**. Half were killed by municipal wastes, industry was responsible for one-third, and agricultural operations, primarily pesticide run-offs, were next.

Trustees of the 1,400-acre Morton Arboretum at Lisle, Ill., have announced the appointment of Dr. Marion H. Hall as the new Director, succeeding Clarence E. Godshalk who has become "emeritus director." Dr. Hall is a member of the Ecological Society of America . . .

Land in the Chicago area continues to fall to industry and housing. The famed Tam O'Shanter Country Club in Niles was sold and an 80-acre industrial development will rise on the 120-acre tract. Niles voters voted down a referendum to allow the local park district to purchase the area . . . The Edgewater Country Club in the heart of the city will soon become a residential tract, as well as the Evergreen Country Club in Evergreen Park. The Mohawk Country Club near Bensenville may be turned into an industrial site.

While some Indiana politicians and a few citizens are moaning about the creation of the new Indiana Sand Dunes National Lakeshore, North Carolina has donated several thousand acres to help create the new and magnificent Cape Lookout National Seashore. It extends for 58 miles along the coast where pirates were once known to roam. Meanwhile, in Oregon, Senator Maurine Neuberger has been working to obtain establishment of the Oregon Dunes National Seashore. Proposed in 1959, the park would preserve 35 miles of spectacular coastline . . . In signing the Assateague National Seashore bill last year, President Johnson said that it was first proposed in 1935, and added: "We must move faster. Our population is growing, but our shoreline is not. Of the more than 3,700 miles of shoreline along our Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, only 105 miles, or less than 3%, is available to the public."

The Sage Grouse is sometimes called the "Thunderbird" of the West. It cannot live without the sagebrush which it uses for food and shelter. However, the bird also uses meadows, alfalfa and wheat fields for feeding. The Bureau of Land Management is seeking to avoid clearing large areas of sagebrush. The Sage Grouse population has remained steady since 1940.

The Illinois Audubon Society reprint, "Food and Shelter for Birds," continues to be popular. It was compiled from material written by William Lyon and Dr. Ralph Yeatter. The folder is available by mail for ten cents in coin . . . Charles Lindbergh, the "Lone Eagle" of the 1927 flight across the Atlantic Ocean, is working with the World Wildlife Fund of Washington, D.C. to save Prairie Chickens, elephants, rhinos, grizzly bears, and ocelots. One of his projects is the preservation of some Texas brushlands along the Rio Grande Valley which have been a paradise for the White-winged Dove. The area is now being converted to the growing of cotton, vegetables, and citrus crops.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill. 60148



Landfill Threatens Indiana Dunes

By the Save-the-Dunes Council

The permit recently granted to the Bethlehem Steel Company to fill a long arm of land into Lake Michigan adjoining the new Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore poses a serious threat to the development of the park even before it is dedicated. The one person who can require re-examination of this threat is the President of the United States. We are grateful to **President Lyndon B. Johnson** for his support of the dunes

park bill, which guaranteed its passage. To be consistent, the President must now be concerned with the incompatible industrial development, which is sure to blight the recreational areas along the beaches. He may well be unaware of the serious nature of the landfill permit. The President must take steps immediately to prevent the desecration of this precious park land.

We ask you to write or wire the President at once, thanking him for his support of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Urge him to suspend the permit granted by the Army Engineers until further studies have been made and a conference has been held by the engineers and the Interior Department. Get all your friends and acquaintances to write also. A flood of letters and telegrams will bring this matter up for attention. Address your message to: President Lyndon B. Johnson, The White House, Washington, D.C. Use the salutation: "Dear Mr. President". Keep your letter short — it's more effective.



OUR THIRD CHAPTER: KANE COUNTY

By Darlene Fiske

Our third I.A.S. Chapter's history began when **Mrs. Les Dralle** of Elgin asked Extension Director **Darlene Fiske** how to start a local club that would emphasize field trips to study birds in their natural habitat. Mrs. Fiske contacted **Mrs. Earl Fohrman** of Dundee and **Mrs. William Redeker** of Elgin, who helped set up a meeting to determine Kane County interest in Audubon aims.

Over 40 people responded to publicity articles and phone calls, and 20 attended the first organizational meeting, held at Mrs. Fohrman's home. Temporary officers elected at that time were: Chairman — **Mrs. Earl Fohrman**, 122 Sharon Drive, Dundee; Vice-chairman — **Dr. Charles Jarvis**, 1475 Maple Lane, Elgin; Treasurer — **Mrs. William Redeker**, Rt. 3, Box 89A, Elgin; Secretary — **Miss Letty Lamp**, 1000 Prospect, Elgin; Publicity Chairman — **Mrs. Les Dralle**, 221 S. Edison Ave., Elgin; Newsletter Editor — **Mrs. James Hobby**, 14 McCabe Drive, Streamwood.

A total of 33 persons attended the first field trip, held September 24th at the McGraw Wildlife Refuge, with **Dr. George Burger** as leader. The October field trip was held at the Morton Arboretum, and the November trip at Crabtree Farm Nature Center. By November, membership stood at 45 and was rapidly increasing.

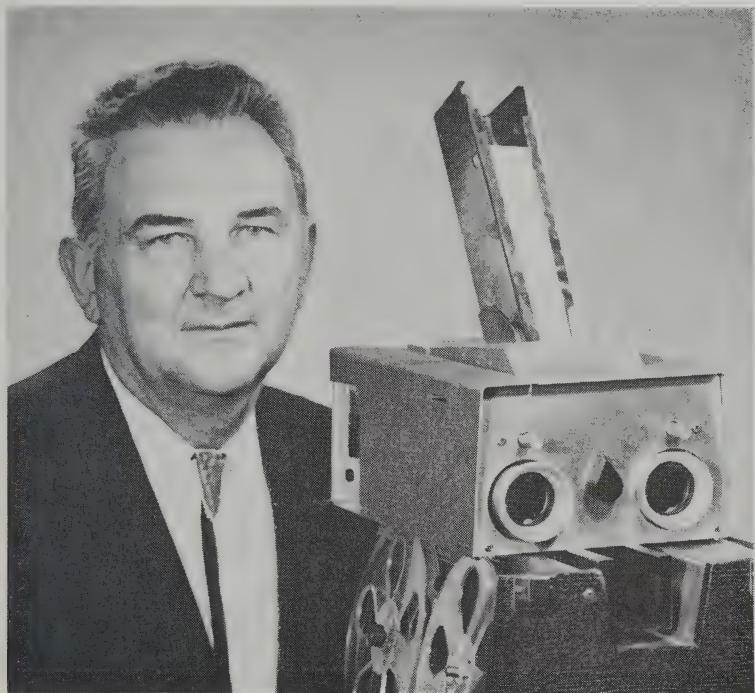
Present plans call for evening meetings during the winter months and Saturday morning field trips throughout the year. However, during this formative period other possibilities are being considered, such as additional Wednesday morning field trips, evening study sessions, and active committee projects.

I.A.S. members living in Kane county are eligible for membership and are urged to join now so that they can participate in the important program planning that will decide the future program of this enthusiastic and energetic Chapter.

9313 Bull Valley Road, Woodstock, Illinois



LECTURER FOR I. A. S. 70th ANNUAL MEETING



Joseph Antos of Big Rock, Illinois, will be the featured speaker at the banquet of the Illinois Audubon Society on Saturday, May 13, 1967, at the Leaning Tower Y.M.C.A. in Niles, Illinois. A noted nature photographer and outdoorsman, Mr. Antos has developed the Color-Blend sound projection system, in which twin projectors, working alternately, project and blend color slides for dramatic effects.

At the Annual Meeting, his subject will be "The Rockies," a new series of color slides compiled during camping expeditions into out-of-the-way mountain valleys. His pictures have been featured at national meetings of the Photographic Society of America and at many other meetings of outdoor groups.

Other naturalist-photographers at the 70th anniversary meeting of the Society will be **James Weaver** of Rockford, who will show color slides on hawks and owls; and **Charles Westcott**, Director of the Crabtree Farm Nature Center near Barrington, who will present an illustrated talk on the new wildlife preserve. The Annual Meeting will be held on May 12-14 at the Leaning Tower YMCA, 6300 West Touhy Avenue in Niles (just north of the Chicago city limits); full details and reservation forms will be mailed to all Illinois Audubon Society members in March.



FIELD NOTES — DECEMBER 1966

By Elton Fawks

Many records are coming in, but from too few people. It has been necessary to use only the unusual dates and birds and latest dates seen. As more records come in from more people, we will have to make plans for additional space in the BULLETIN. It has been brought to my attention that I have made several errors in crediting sightings to the wrong people. More care will be used in the future. It would be helpful if records were submitted in field list order.

Yellow-crowned Night Heron — various sightings during the summer, both north and south of Peoria. E.M.K., V.H., M.W.

Whistling Swan — six shot on Peoria Lake, Nov. 2 and 4, by four hunters who were arrested and prosecuted.

Bufflehead — Nov. 6, many observers, Peoria.

Surf Scoter — Nov. 10, Peoria. Female shot and positively identified. Two seen.

Hooded Merganser — Nov. 6, Peoria, at least 20, many observers. Nov. 13, Glencoe. J.R.

Turkey Vulture — Oct. 15, Barrington. Evanston Bird Club.

Golden Eagle — Sept. through Oct., Illinois Beach State Park, reported by many birders. Nov. 13, Barrington. J.R. First report received from A.B. & P.D.

Bald Eagle — Sept. through Oct., Illinois Beach State Park, R.D.G. Nov. 13, Cook County, immature bird. A.R.

Gyr Falcon — Oct. 28, Illinois Beach State Park. R.D.G. (No comment submitted).

Sandhill Crane — Oct. 10, 11, & 24. Illinois Beach State Park. R.D.G.

Golden Plover — Oct. 7. Evanston. B.B.

Black-bellied Plover — Sept. 2 & 3, Illinois Beach State Park, six seen by A.B. & P.D. Oct. 7, Evanston. B.B.

American Woodcock — Aug. 27, Peoria. One seen by several observers.

White-rumped Sandpiper — Aug. 21. Chicago. J.S. & B.B.

Dowitcher — Peoria, several flocks seen during fall. Various observers.

Stilt Sandpiper — Aug. 21, Chicago. J.S., B.B. & B.A.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper — Aug. 21, Chicago. J.S. & B.B.

Hudsonian Godwit — Aug. 21, Chicago. J.S., B.B. & B.A.

Marbled Godwit — Sept. 15, Glencoe. I.A.S.

Glaucous Gull — Aug. 19, Skokie. J.S.

Iceland Gull — Aug. 19, Skokie. J.S.

Caspian Tern — Aug. 21, total of 33, Chicago. J.S. & B.B.

Barn Owl — June 4, Peoria. Dead specimen, killed by car.

Short-eared Owl — Nov. 26, Chicago Cinder Flats. Sand Ridge Audubon Society.

Saw-whet Owl — Oct. 9 & 10. Seen at dusk perched on or near feeder in back yard. Positively identified by flashlight. Perhaps attracted by suet feeder or by mice feeding on spilled bird seed. Last seen Nov. 15, Glen Ellyn. P.H.L.

Chimney Swift — Last seen Oct. 16. Morrisonville. D.V.

Pileated Woodpecker — Seen regularly throughout spring, summer and fall, both north and south of Peoria.

Traill's Flycatcher — Last seen Aug. 13, Morrisonville. D.V.

Least Flycatcher — Last banded Sept. 10, Morrisonville. D.V.

House Wren — Last banded Sept. 10, Morrisonville. D.V.

Catbird — Last banded Sept. 25, Morrisonville. D.V.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet — Last seen Oct. 30, Morrisonville. D.V.

- Bell's Vireo** — Three sightings between Aug. 27 and Sept. 5, Peoria. R.G. Sept. 11, last banded, Morrisonville. D.V.
- Tennessee Warbler** — First banded Sept. 25; last banded Oct. 8, Morrisonville. D.V.
- Orange-crowned Warbler** — Oct. 15, Chicago. A.R.
- Nashville Warbler** — First banded Sept. 10; last banded Sept. 25, Morrisonville. D.V. Nov. 6, 11 & 12, Chicago, A.R.
- Parula Warbler** — Many sightings during fall migration at Peoria by several observers. Not common in other years.
- Yellow Warbler** — Last banded Sept. 10, Morrisonville. D.V.
- Cape May Warbler** — Peoria. Great numbers during spring migration. Only a few seen in other years.
- Black-throated Blue Warbler** — Oct. 8, Chicago. A.R.
- Myrtle Warbler** — First banded Sept. 23; last seen Nov. 11, Morrisonville, D.V. Nov. 6, only one, Chicago. A.R.
- Black-throated Green Warbler** — Banded immature female Sept. 25, Morrisonville. D.V.
- Prairie Warbler** — July 23, immature banded, Morrisonville. D.V.
- Ovenbird** — Many banded Sept. 24 & 25, Morrisonville. D.V. Nov. 23, Chicago. A.R.
- Northern Waterthrush** — First banded Aug. 17, Morrisville. D.V.
- Louisiana Waterthrush** — Last banded Sept. 25, Morrisonville. D.V.
- Connecticut Warbler** — Banded Sept. 10 & 11, Morrisonville. D.V.
- Mourning Warbler** — Sept. 17, Peoria. R.G.
- Yellowthroat** — Last banded Sept. 24, Morrisonville. D.V.
- Wilson's Warbler** — Many banded Sept. 10 & 11, Morrisonville. D.V.
- Yellow-headed Blackbird** — Three on Aug. 27, McHenry. E.M.K., W.S. & N.T.
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak** — Last banded Sept. 25, Morrisonville. D.V.
- Blue Grosbeak** — Spring record, May 28, Mason State Forest. R.H.P.
- Pine Siskin** — First seen Nov. 12, Morrisonville. D.V.
- Henslow's Sparrow** — Sept. 5 and Oct. 5, Eureka. L.H.P.
- State-colored Junco** — Oct. 22, very late and low in numbers, Morrisonville. D.V.
- Oregon Junco** — One at feeder irregularly since Oct. 5, Peoria. L.H.P.
- Tree Sparrow** — Late and fewer in numbers — Oct. 30, Morrisonville. D.V.
- Clay-colored Sparrow** — Spring dates, four on May 17. Other sightings in summer, Peoria. L.H.P., M.W. & V.H.
- Lincoln's Sparrow** — First banded Sept. 23. Morrisonville. D.V.
- Harris's Sparrow** — Sept., Chicago. A.R. Oct. 15, Evanston. C.S. Same date, Metamora, by many observers. L.H.P. First banded in three years, Morrisonville. Banded first on Oct. 9 and caught each week-end since. Along multiflora hedges they are abundant. D.V.
- Lapland Longspur** — Many at Peoria this fall. R.G. Oct. 15, Evanston. B.B.

See the separate article by Bedford P. Brown, Jr., covering the Chicago Lake Front. Chicago area data was submitted by Ira Allen Sanders. Peoria data was submitted by L. H. Princen. Other reports came from individual contributors, as listed at the end of this article.

REPORTS FROM ILLINOIS BEACH STATE PARK

Because of a very strong west wind on Oct. 9, 10 and 11, a great many birds were blown to the Illinois Beach area. Fully 230 **Sandhill Cranes** were observed flying over on the tenth; 115 stayed overnight and left about 10:30 A.M. on the eleventh. Also, many hawks were present: Over 250 **harriers**, 2 **Ospreys**, and at least 200 **accipiters**, including 70 **Sharp-shinned Hawks**, 15 **Cooper's** and 3 **Goshawks**. One **Turkey Vulture** was also observed,

as well as 15 to 20 **Short-eared Owls**. Three **Golden** and 4 **Bald Eagles** were observed during the last three months. (Dated Nov. 7).

A possible **Whooping Crane** was observed Sunday, Nov. 6. I must note that this is not a positive identification. The bird was observed at a distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, flying by itself, although another seemed to be in the distance. It was observed by myself and **Chester Ryndek** (Cook County Naturalist). The bird had most of the check points for a Whooping Crane, but it was not observed long or clearly enough to define the red area of the head. Hence the hesitation to make a positive identification. If anyone else observed this bird, I would like to know about it. — R. D. Gustafson, Naturalist, Illinois Beach State Park, Zion, Ill.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Robert Anderson, Eleanor Bilandic, Arnold Bock, Bedford Brown, Preston Davies, R. D. Gustafson, Robert Guth, Mrs. V. Humphreys, Miss Esther M. Kasper, Paul H. Lobik, L. H. Princen, Al Reuss, Jerry Rosenband, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Runde, Jeffrey Sanders, Catherine Schaffer, Phil Steffen, W. Stround, N. W. Taylor, Don Varner and Mrs. M. Welty.

2309 Fifth Ave., Moline, Ill.



RESULTS OF 32 YEARS OF BANDING

By Karl E. Bartel

On February 11, 1933, I banded my first bird and by February, 1967, I will have banded 33 years. The results are not too astounding as far as returns and recoveries are concerned, considering the total birds banded. The table below gives the results:

164 Species of birds banded.

44,793 Total individuals banded.

808 Returns I have recaptured alive.

78 Returns I have found dead.

75 Alive, recovered within 5 miles of station by other persons.

264 Dead, recovered within 5 miles of station by other persons.

10 Alive, recovered over 5 miles from station by other persons.

109 Dead, recovered over 5 miles from station by other persons.

11 Alive, recovered outside Illinois by other persons.

91 Dead, recovered outside Illinois by other persons.

9 Recovered south of the United States.

—

569 Total birds reported by other persons.

2528 Collins Ave., Blue Island, Ill.



THE FALL CAMP-OUT - 1966

By Alice and Leta Clark



Mrs. George Skinkle of Crystal Lake, Treasurer of McHenry County Chapter of the I. A. S., won the Hyde Bird Feeder door prize at the Camp-Out.



Warren Vetter (left), President of The Vermilion County Audubon Society, and Vernon Greening, Springfield, former I. A. S. Director, visit with Arnold Bock.

Audubon members and guests from all over the state — and from Indiana, Iowa, and Wisconsin as well — convened at Camp Hastings near Lake Villa on September 17-18 for the annual I.A.S. Camp-Out. The host club was the Lake-Cook Chapter of the I.A.S., with Arnold Bock and Preston Davies in charge. Of the 137 persons who registered, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schafermeyer from Cobden, Illinois, are thought to have journeyed the farthest.

Field trips to three different areas were conducted on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. The local tour covered part of the 110 acres owned by the Irving Park Y.M.C.A. Over 40 hikers arose for the 6:30 field trip on Sunday. Arnold Bock led the group down to the lake (where the mist was just starting to rise), through the orchard, busy with migrating warblers, and into the woods, where the trail was bordered with flaming sumac.

While the trip to the Chain-O-Lakes State Park was interesting, with its opportunity to hike through wooded areas and into a flowerdecked swamp, it was the trip to Illinois Beach State Park which proved to be the highlight of the weekend. Here, the desert-like terrain is unique, with creeping juniper, prickly pear cacti, fringed gentians, and other rare plants. A Golden Eagle had been sighted in the area a few days previously; we watched for it in vain. However, we enjoyed the amusing antics of some sanderlings as we walked back along the shore of Lake Michigan. Mr. Davies, who led this tour, also took the group to observe bird banding by members of the William I. Lyon Bird Banders Association.

After a delicious dinner on Saturday evening, President Raymond Mostek welcomed I.A.S. members and special guests. He gave deserved recognition to the many bird club presidents and ex-presidents in attendance. Mr. Mostek then introduced Senator Robert Coulson of Waukegan, who described how the individual citizen can best approach his legislator when seeking the passage of certain bills. He stressed that good citizens should be interested in all types of bills, not just those closest to their own interests. Senator Coulson urged conservationists to contact their legislators more often; bird-watchers are not as vocal as other groups.

Two fine films were enjoyed — **Tentflaps and Flapjacks** and **Patterns of the Wild**. The latter was a prize-winning film showing rare scenes of the mating dance of the red fox. (Both films are available through the U. S. Forest Service Office, 710 N. Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.) Arnold Bock was in charge of the annual slide-fest, presenting slides of birds, wildflowers, and previous meetings, with commentaries by their owners. While it is impossible to describe all, perhaps the most outstanding pictures were those of Peacock Prairie which were explained by Mrs. Franklin Popelka, who spearheads the movement which seeks to preserve this five and one-half acre plot of virgin black prairie soil in Glenview.

Walter Vogl, Vice-President for Education, supervised the drawing for the door prizes. Mrs. Leona Skinkle of Crystal Lake was the winner of the Covered Bridge Bird Feeder, contributed by the Hyde Bird Feeder Co. of Waltham, Mass. Fifty-pound bags of wild bird seed were won by LeRoy Tunstall, Wheaton, and David Seidenzal, Wauconda. The seed was donated by the Ryde Feed Company of Chicago.

Peter Petersen compiled the number of bird species seen during the hikes — 98 on Sunday morning, with eleven additional species sighted on Saturday, making a total of 109 for the two days!

Chairman Ted Greer and his committee should be congratulated for another successful Fall Camp-Out. While it is impossible to thank everyone who helped to make the weekend a success, much credit belongs to Arnold Bock and Preston Davies. John Rohleder was the other capable field trip leader. Florence Winship was responsible for the name tags and the helpful I.A.S. signs along the road. Helen Engstrom, Jo Allstrow, and Marion Cole greeted us at the registration desk. Ruth Barnow's committee was in charge of table decorations.

In summing up the weekend, we're sure everyone would agree with the woman who commented, "I've never had so much fun for so little money!" The 1967 Fall Camp-Out is scheduled for New Salem State Park near Springfield.

8815 Route 120, Woodstock, Illinois



Chicago Lake Front Migration – Fall 1966

By Bedford P. Brown, Jr.

SUMMARY — The autumn migration was by far the best that this reporter has seen in the last five years. No remarkably large waves of warblers or other song birds were noted, but the migration produced almost daily invasions of various species in numbers that occasionally far exceeded the normal.

Major hawk flights occurred during the periods of gales on Sept. 14, Oct. 10 and 23. The songbird migration seemed to peak on the week-end of Sept. 24 and 25, when many birders were afield. Shorebirds generally were early and up in numbers, with Black-bellied Plovers noted the second week of July and sandpipers peaking during mid-August.

Almost all songbirds were up in numbers this autumn, as well as many other species. I would consider the following species to be 500% or more above their usual numbers: Red-throated Loon, Double-crested Cormorant, Greater Scaup, Wood Duck, Broad-winged Hawk, Marsh Hawk, Black-bellied Plover, Lesser Yellow-legs, Dowitcher, Western Sandpiper, Stilt Sandpiper, Buff-breasted Sandpiper, Red Phalarope, jaegers (mostly unidentified), Caspian Tern, Golden-winged Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Pine Warbler, Ovenbird, Dickcissel, Sharp-tailed Sparrow, Harris's Sparrow and Lapland Longspur.

WEATHER — July was the fourth warmest on record and the warmest since 1955, with temperatures averaging 2.7 degrees above normal. August, September and October, on the other hand, were cooler than normal, with departures of 2.5 and 1.1 degrees, respectively. A period of heavy summer thundershower activity ended with a five-inch deluge on July 27. This was followed by a period of unusual dryness that continued until the middle of October, when substantial rains finally broke the drought.

There was so little discontinuity across many of the cold fronts that southward migrating birds tended to overfly the area of northerly winds and continued to migrate through areas of southerly winds south of the cold fronts. This is unusual along the lake front, as normally migrants almost always arrive with tail winds. A major overflight of this nature occurred on September 11, when scores of songbirds alighted along the lake front after flying some two hundred miles through an area of southerly (head) winds. (I might insert here, however, the fact that the pressure gradient was much weaker on the south side of the cold front than on the north side.)

East and northeast winds were more prevalent than usual during September across Canada, possibly contributing to the westward displacement of some migrants in the Great Lakes region. It was thought that several of the Sharp-tailed Sparrows that appeared along the lake front could have been of the James Bay race.

NOTES ON VARIOUS SPECIES

LOONS — Two unidentified loons were observed off Howard Street (7800 North) on Oct. 12, and a flight of nine Red-throated Loons was seen the same day at Miller Beach, Indiana. (CS, RV and BB). Sixteen Red-throated Loons were observed off the Adler Planetarium on Oct. 16 (IS and BB).

DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT — Unusually abundant along the Chicago lake front; observed almost daily from Sept. 20 through Oct. 12. (CS, IS, EB, JW and BB). One of the largest flights was observed on Oct. 10, when 23 were seen near Navy Pier Park (BB).

HERONS, IBIS — A Glossy Ibis was believed to be seen flying over Powderhorn Marsh in extreme northwest Indiana on Aug. 21. (LB and HB). Since separation of glossy and white-faced ibises by sight alone in autumn is impossible, the exact identity of this bird will never be known. Larry is very familiar with the ibises and has photographed them, so that there is no doubt that he saw either one or the other.

SWANS, GEESE and DUCKS — The Chicago Weather Bureau radar mentioned a large flight of waterfowl on Oct. 29. The observer described the flight as enormous and numbering thousands upon thousands. Pilots on the same day reported seeing large flocks of geese throughout the Chicago area, up to northern Lower Michigan. (I was working at the Weather Bureau's downtown office that day, with access to all of these reports.)

WHISTLING SWANS — Flight of fourteen observed Oct. 10 near Navy Pier Park. (BB)

CANADA GOOSE — Large flights observed Oct. 10 (BB) and Oct. 29 (pilots in the area).

EUROPEAN WIDGEON — A female seen at the Northwestern University fill on Oct. 7. (IS and BB).

GREATER SCAUP — First noted on Lake Michigan Sept. 25. (BB). Other observers had reported Lesser Scaups as early as the last week in August on interior ponds. Large concentrations of scaup, mostly greater, were observed on Lake Michigan from Oct. 12 through the end of the month. Various estimates include 7,000-8,000 off Howard Street (7800 North) on Oct. 12 (CS, RV and BB). More than 10,000 off Belmont Avenue (3300 North) Oct. 27 (VS, RV and BB). More than 25,000 were estimated by offshore observers on Oct. 29. (Sanitary District employees). Catherine Schaffer (also on Oct. 29) stated that the scaup were so thick on the lake that an estimate was impossible.

SCOTERS — A probable Surf Scoter was observed at Miller Beach, Indiana, Oct. 12 (CS, RV and BB). We did not see the head markings on this bird, but the dark wings indicated a Surf Scoter as opposed to the much rarer Common Scoter. The first White-winged Scoters along the Chicago lake front were noted Oct. 16 (BB).

HAWKS — The hawk flight of Sept. 14 consisted of more than 200 broadwings and several each of the common buteos. The flights of Oct. 10 produced 31 Marsh Hawks, one Osprey, and a few each of the Cooper's and Sharp-shinned Hawks.

MARSH HAWKS — Unusually plentiful along the lake front; observed from Sept. 14 through Oct. 24, with a peak of 31 on Oct. 10 (BB).

PEREGRINE FALCONS — Observed Oct. 8 (CS and RV), Oct. 16 (CS and EB) and Oct. 23 (RV). The latter observation was at Northwestern University, the other two near Belmont Avenue on the Chicago lake front.

SORA RAIL — A rather late immature sora flew against my apartment building at 33 East Cedar (1100 North, half block from Lake Michigan) Oct. 18.

BLACK-BELLIED PLOVERS — Unusually abundant in area during September and first three weeks of October.

WOODCOCK and SANDPIPERS

AMERICAN WOODCOCK — A late woodcock was noted in Lincoln Park Oct. 20 (RV and CS).

WHIMBREL — Observed at the Northwestern University fill on Sept. 10-11 (numerous observers, including the Chicago Ornithological Society).

LESSER YELLOWLEGS — Unusually abundant in August.

HUDSONIAN GODWIT — Two carefully studied at the mudflats at 103rd and Doty in Chicago on Aug. 21 (RA, JS, IS and BB - C.O.S. field trip).

CURLEW SANDPIPER — A bird that appeared to be a rare Curlew Sandpiper in winter-fall plumage was observed at the Northwestern University fill on Oct. 9 (EB, JW, BB and others). We flushed the bird twice and got a white rump in contrast to the Red-backed Sandpipers with which the Curlew Sandpiper seemed to be associating. We first considered the curlew identification when we noticed a pronounced color difference between this bird and a Red-backed Sandpiper that was standing next to it.

KNOT — Three observed about 10 miles southwest of Chicago on Aug. 7 (JW and BB), and another reported near 103rd and Doty in Chicago on Aug. 21 (LB and HB).

RUFF — A ruff in fall plumage was observed at 103rd and Doty on Aug. 21 (RA, IS and BB - C.O.S. field trip). All identification marks were carefully checked. The tail pattern also was confirmed, as the bird put on quite a display in flight overhead. Strangely enough, a ruff was observed in exactly the same spot on the same date in 1965. Another ruff was noted there Aug. 14, 1966 (RA).

RED PHALAROPE—A flock of approximately 35 was observed at the Northwestern University fill on Oct. 7 (IS and BB). The birds alighted only momentarily in shallow water just off the beach, and several of them were spinning. Although I depend mainly on head markings in identifying Red Phalaropes, the bill color and comparative stubbiness, and the wing stripe also were carefully checked. I have had considerable experience with the Red Phalarope at sea off the coast of Central America in winter plumage.

JAEGERS — A Pomarine Jaeger, an adult in light phase, was observed for an hour and a half harrassing gulls along the outer breakwater at about

900 North on Oct. 10 (BB). I have had considerable experience with Pomarine Jaegers at sea. Seven unidentified jaegers were observed off Navy Pier on Oct. 15 (BB), and three unidentified jaegers were observed off Adler Planetarium on Oct. 16 (IS and BB). At least one on each date appeared to be parasitic, but the distance involved was too great to be positive.

GULLS and TERNS

CASPIAN TERNS were noticeably up in numbers and were present along the lake front almost daily from Aug. 3 to Sept. 12, with a peak of 33 noted by the C.O.S. at Wolf Lake, Illinois, on Aug. 21. Most of the other gulls and terns seemed to be down somewhat in numbers. The Bonaparte's Gulls mostly remained offshore during migration.

LITTLE GULL — observed at Northwestern University fill on Oct. 9 (IS and BB).

ROSEATE TERN — One carefully studied at Wolf Lake on a C.O.S. field trip on Aug. 21 (RA, IS and BB). I first noticed the bird when I saw that the tail feathers protruded well beyond the wing-tips by three inches or more. We also had the advantage of seeing the bird perched on a sandbar between a Caspian Tern and Common Tern. After it was flushed, the Roseate Tern flew directly over us, putting on quite a display with its flight and immaculate underparts. The bill was not entirely black, as has been the case with most roseates that I have observed, but was approximately 60% red.

CUCKOOS — Both species seemed to be down somewhat during the autumn migration.

COMMON Nighthawk — Extremely abundant during migration. The peak seemed to come on Sept. 27, when hundreds were seen (CS and JW). The latest report was on Oct. 11 (RV).

EASTERN PHOEBE — An extremely late Phoebe was seen in Lincoln Park on Oct. 29 (CS).

BARN SWALLOW — A late swallow was observed in Lincoln Park on Oct. 8 (EB and CS).

BLUE JAY — A large southward movement of Blue Jays, 50 or more, was noted near Petersburg, in west central Illinois, on Sept. 22 (BB).

WRENS — The wren migration generally was quite late, with the last Long-billed Marsh Wren reported on Oct. 16 (IS and BB); the last Short-billed Marsh Wren on Oct. 20 (CS and RV).

WARBLERS — Some rather late warblers included the Mourning, Oct. 8 (BB), the Connecticut, Oct. 11 (BB), the Kentucky, Oct. 12 (RV, CS and BB) and the Yellow-throat, Oct. 12-15 (IS and BB). All of these observations were at Navy Pier Park.

SPARROWS and FINCHES

DICKCISSEL — Late and up in numbers. Nine were observed at the Northwestern University fill on Sept. 11 (JW and BB).

EUROPEAN GOLDFINCH — A flock of four was seen at the Northwestern University fill on Oct. 2 (JW and BB). One of the birds was a beautiful adult; two were immature and the fourth was not clearly seen. They did not appear to be escapes.

A list of the observers and initials used:

BB	Bedford P. Brown, Jr.	JS	Jeffrey Sanders
CS	Miss Catherine Schaffer	EB	Miss Eleanore Bilandik
RV	Robert Vobornik	RA	Robert Anderson
JW	Mrs. Jean Wattlely	LB	Lawrence Balch
IS	Ira Sanders	HB	Howard Bloom

33 East Cedar St., Chicago, Ill. 60611



BIRD HAVEN WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Bird Haven is a natural area of over 102 acres located two miles north of Olney, Illinois. The tract was owned and developed by Dr. Robert Ridgway, who for over 50 years was Curator of Birds at the Smithsonian Institution. Before his death in 1929, Dr. Ridgway arranged to have Bird Haven taken over by the University of Chicago. Ornithological friends provided a substantial endowment. The University of Chicago is now the supervisor and, among other things, provides a caretaker who gives guide service. The Ridgway Bird Club of Olney will provide, preferably by appointment, guide service for groups and individuals who wish to cover the area more extensively.

The varied topography of Bird Haven supports three types of vegetation: upland mesophytic forest, dominated by oak species; bottomland forest, primarily of sycamore and black birch; and shrubby field area with heavy tree growth along the stream banks. A stream meanders across the area, providing water from underground springs for wildlife even during severe droughts. Here many birds have been known to breed, among them the Green Heron, Louisiana Waterthrush, White-eyed Vireo, Acadian Flycatcher, Ovenbird and Prothonotary Warbler. On the flood plains grow the Closed Gentians, and in the somewhat rolling part of the shrubby field can be found Ladies' Tresses Orchids, where the Bell's Vireo and Prairie Warbler have reared their young. In the upland forest, the Whip-poor-will and Yellow-throated Vireo nest. The entire area is in its natural state, with undergrowth and tangles of vines providing excellent cover for wildlife.

Bird Haven is well worth visiting, since here is preserved a great variety of the native flora and fauna of the Lower Wabash Valley Region, unmolested by the mechanisms of the modern-day world. The city of Olney is seeking to flood almost all of Bird Haven and use the site as a water reservoir. The Ridgway Bird Club is seeking the recall of Mayor Frank Bower and the Olney City Council.



Elton Fawks Receives Conservation Award



Elton Fawks of East Moline, Field Notes Editor and a former Director of the Illinois Audubon Society, was named "Illinois Wildlife Conservationist of the Year" at the second annual Conservation Achievement Award Dinner on Oct. 29, 1966 at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago. In the picture above, Elton Fawks (at right) is receiving the bison trophy from **Ralph Smith** of the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs.

The Illinois Federation and the Sears-Roebuck Foundation co-sponsored the state awards. State Conservationists of the Year automatically become eligible for consideration as National Conservationist of the Year. The state winners are invited to attend the Second Annual National Conservation Achievement Program Dinner in Washington, D. C. in January, 1967, under co-sponsorship of the National Wildlife Federation and the Sears-Roebuck Foundation.

Other state awards presented at the dinner in the Conrad Hilton Hotel were: **Michael J. Janiszewski**, Lisle, Youth Conservationist of the Year; **Capt. John T. Kelly**, Deputy Chief, the Chicago Police Department, Conservationist of the Year; **Harvey Duck** of the **Chicago Daily News**, Conservation Communicator; **Lyman K. Shawler**, West Union, Land Conservationist of the Year; the late **Walter Sherry**, Joliet, Water Conservationist of the Year; **Max H. Lane**, Benton, Forest Conservationist of the Year; **Mrs. Hallie McCormick**, Genoa, Conservation Educator of the Year; **C. R. Ratcliffe**, Beardstown, Conservation Legislator of the Year; and the Illinois Women's Club, Conservation Organization of the Year.

Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois

By Judith Joy

The Annual Board Meeting of the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois was held at the State Museum in Springfield on July 9, 1966. The status of the Prairie Chicken was summarized as follows:

During the spring of 1966, 104 Prairie Chicken cocks were counted in the ten areas which have been censused annually since 1963. This is 30 percent fewer than in 1965, and 54 percent fewer than the number of cocks counted two years ago.

Throughout the state, the total number of cocks counted was 182. Seventy-three of the cocks were counted along a 20-mile strip of prairie near Farina in Marion County. Ronald Westemeier of the Illinois Natural History Survey recommended that the P.C.F.I. begin a land acquisition and management program in this area; the grouse population around Farina has held up quite well, in contrast with that in the Bogota area. As an initial step, the Natural History Survey and the Department of Conservation will seed 30 acres in Forbes State Park (near Omega in Marion County) to grassy nesting cover for Prairie Grouse.

In the Bogota area, 41 cocks were counted this spring, as compared to 47 in the previous year. However, more hens were seen in the Bogota area than in any of the three previous years. This spring the booming grounds were located in only two sections, as compared to five in 1965. We have an unhealthy concentration of the Bogota flock. In 1966, about 62 additional acres were leased for nesting cover, at an average cost of \$13 per acre. This year was very favorable for nesting and brood-rearing. Eleven broods were observed — the greatest number in recent years.

Dr. Hurst Shoemaker of the University of Illinois will spend the spring of 1967 at the Cook County Forest Preserve, supervising the artificial stocking of Prairie Chickens. Last summer, 50 birds were released in the preserve. So far, none of these has been sighted; it is not known whether any survived. The Prairie Chicken eggs are incubated under Jungle Fowl. After hatching, the young birds are released. Dr. Shoemaker said that no one has yet succeeded in artificial stocking of an area. If the program does succeed, it will be used to establish Prairie Grouse in other areas with a suitable habitat.

Joe Galbreath, Chairman of the P.C.F.I., reported that a new contract has been drawn with the Nature Conservancy for the management of sanctuary number four. This 80-acre sanctuary was donated to the P.C.F.I. by **Jamerson McCormack** of Sulphur Springs, Missouri. It has now been officially named, "The McCormack Sanctuary". Under the terms of the new agreement, the preserve will be transferred to the Nature Conservancy, who will act as custodians. Upon the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. McCormack, the property and the annual lease money of \$750 will revert to the P.C.F.I. The Foundation is now negotiating for a 40-acre sanctuary number five. We are making progress, and our goal of five hundred acres is now in sight.

Dr. Glen Sanderson of the Natural History Survey said that the Illinois Chapter of the Nature Conservancy has launched a fund-raising campaign for the protection of the Prairie Chicken, with a goal of \$125,000. So far the committee has purchased 257 acres of land in the Bogota area and plans to buy more. This area, plus the 237 acres owned or leased by the

P.C.F.I., amounts to 494 acres in the Bogota area devoted to the preservation of Prairie Grouse. A continued land acquisition program will be necessary to insure the survival of Prairie Chickens in Illinois. Since the price of farmland is increasing and the number of chickens is decreasing, it is essential that this program proceed with all possible haste. Those wishing to assist the land acquisition program may mail their contributions to: **Paul Parmalee**, Treasurer, P.C.F.I., c/o Illinois State Museum, Springfield.

P.O. Box #3, Centralia, Illinois



Dr. T. E. Musselman Named Technical Director

By Betty Groth

Dr. T. E. Musselman, nationally-known bluebird and martin expert of Quincy, Illinois, was appointed a Technical Consultant of The Illinois Audubon Society by the Board of Directors at their November meeting in Chicago. Winner of the "Audubon-Man-of-the-Year" award two years ago, Dr. Musselman has earned wide recognition as a nature writer and lecturer. By appointing him to this new post of honor, the Board expressed the belief that his advice and technical knowledge would serve to improve and enrich the many conservation and ornithology activities now being conducted by the Society.

A few years ago a feature article in *READER'S DIGEST* recounted Dr. Musselman's adventures while cleaning and checking bluebird houses along country roads on cold, windy spring days. One story vividly described how he found four baby bluebirds gasping with necks upstretched, drowning in their nest box because the drain holes in the bottom had become plugged and rainwater was rising in the nest. Rescuing the birds in his cap, Dr. Musselman cleaned out the drain holes, pulled out the soggy nest, and repacked the box with clean, dry grass which he carried for emergencies. Then he tucked the nestlings back into the safe, dry box and went on his route. Dr. Musselman is best known as an expert on scientific bird house construction; he is a master in attracting birds to nest boxes.

The Technical Consultants of the I.A.S. serve as expert advisers on any problems that may arise regarding the work of the Society and its directors. Two recent appointees to this group of specialists are **Floyd Swink**, Taxonomist of The Morton Arboretum in Lisle, and **George Fell** of The Natural Land Institute in Rockford. Others who contribute to this valuable reservoir of scientific and legal talent are: **Philip DuMont**, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.; **Dr. William Beecher**, Director, The Chicago Academy of Sciences; **Oliver Heywood**, Attorney-at-Law, Hinsdale; **Dr. Thomas G. Scott** of Oregon State University; and **Milton D. Thompson**, Director of The Illinois State Museum, Springfield.

179 Villa Road, Addison, Ill. 60101



Our Vice-President of Extension

Darlene Fiske joined the Illinois Audubon Society in 1955 and served as a Regional Secretary for two years before being elected to the Board of Directors in 1964. In her two years as Vice-President of Extension she has prepared the groundwork for the development of our Chapter System, setting up the rules and guidelines that will help local clubs to organize I.A.S. Chapters. "It is easier to start a local club with the advice and aid of I.A.S. personnel," Mrs. Fiske declares. "I hope that our members and affiliate officers will learn that we want to help, and can, if they will let us."

In 1961 Darlene started the McHenry County Bird Club, which has become the second I.A.S. Chapter. She is serving her second year as its President. She is also a member of the National Audubon Society and the National Wildlife Federation, and is a Founding Director of the North Central Audubon Council.

In addition to her Audubon work, Darlene is active in the Woodstock Fine Arts Association, the Fine Arts Chorale, and the Methodist Church. She serves on the County Board of the American Cancer Society. Darlene is in demand as a speaker on birds and conservation. Her hobby of collecting folk music has led her into the performing field, although she admits: "My family's busy schedule curtails this activity."

Directors and members who know this hard worker agree that her charm, effervescence and vitality have done much to further the cause of Audubon and conservation. Talk to her at meetings; she wants to know you!

Her husband, Ken Fiske, a Research Farm Director, is very active in the Illinois Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts. The Fiskes, with three charming daughters, aged 10, 7 and 3, live in a hundred-year-old schoolhouse outside of Woodstock.



New Members Since Aug. 20, 1966

The Illinois Audubon Society continues to enjoy a steady, healthy growth, as shown by the long list of new members below. Many of these joined as chapter members; our new I.A.S. chapter in Kane County has accounted for more than 40 new members alone. We are especially happy to welcome

another new **Life Member: Mrs. Yvonne Cabor** of Rock Island, who has been a member of our Society since 1963. She is the widow of a former director, **Adolph Cabor**, who died suddenly last summer.

In welcoming our new members, we extend a special invitation to them to participate in the activities of the Society, such as the 70th Annual Meeting in Niles, Illinois in May. As before, one star * denotes a contributing member or affiliated club; two stars ** denote a sustaining member. All are from Illinois.

Arthur Baker, Crystal Lake
 Mrs. Wilson Barrett, Chicago
 Mrs. Marion Bennett, Chicago
 Mrs. Philipp O. Bergan, Centralia
 Miss Edna Binger, Elgin
 Miss Evelyn M. Bowles, Edwardsville
 Calvin R. Breden, La Grange
 Maurice L. Bristol, Elgin
 *Mrs. H. Wheeler Brittain, Dundee
 Kent Brodie, Woodstock
 Mr. and Mrs. W. James Burnidge, Elgin
 Miss Elaine Burstatte, Evanston
 Vern Carlson, Park Ridge
 Mrs. Ruth Carswell, Elgin
 Harold W. Case, Deerfield
 *Don W. Coats, D.V.M., Springfield
 Mrs. Bernard Cohen, Centralia
 Mrs. Russell G. Crawford, St. Charles
 Miss Ruth Ecklund, Elgin
 William A. Ehlers, Chicago
 Miss Bertha R. Ellingson, Elgin
 Pastor Marshall Esty, St. Charles
 Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Falese, Dundee
 Mrs. Mabel Fauer, Pekin
 Virgil Fauer, Pekin
 Miss Jeanette Fox, Park Ridge
 Peter Frank, Centralia
 Miss Esther Gienap, Elgin
 Garland Grace, Rochelle
 Mrs. Mary Gray, Elgin
 William Greenhouse, Chicago
 Miss Ina Gurley, Elgin
 Robert W. Guth, Eureka
 Mrs. F.E. Hagelin, Geneva
 *James E. Hampson, Mendota
 John Dudley Harris, Elmhurst
 Myron Hexter, Highland Park
 Miss Charlotte R. Hobby, Streamwood
 Mr. & Mrs. Alfred W. Johnson, Chicago

Miss Evelyn M. Katz, Chicago
 Mrs. Garma Kinhofer, Peoria
 Miss LaVergne H. Klingstedt, Morton Grove
 Clifford E. Knapp, Makanda
 *Mrs. Lina Knapp, Chicago
 Mrs. Jenelle M. Kochin, Evanston
 Miss Letitia Lamp, Elgin
 Miss Cecelia Lohbauer, Elgin
 Mr. and Mrs. Bruce MacDonald, Cary
 William Mahan, Oak Park
 Mrs. Charles M. Martin, Dundee
 *Mr. and Mrs. W.A. McKnight, Glen Ellyn
 Mrs. James K. McNeill, Elgin
 **Mrs. John T. Mickes, Chicago
 Mr. & Mrs. Thomas E. Moore, Elgin
 Mrs. Marge Mullins, Carpentersville
 Mrs. David Oatman, Dundee
 Mrs. Carl B. O'Connor, Elgin
 Leslie M. Osterman, Morton
 Shirley J. Peterson, M.D., Barrington
 *Mrs. Lorne Pennock, Oak Park
 Helen M. Plum Memorial Library, Lombard
 Mrs. Bernice B. Popelka, Glenview
 Frank Reichelderfer, Winnetka
 Miss Helen Reid, Hampshire
 Mrs. Arthur C. Rooney, Lake Forest
 Miss Hazel E. Rust, East Dundee
 *Sand Ridge Audubon Society, South Holland
 Miss Mildred E. Schaefer, Alton
 Mrs. Eugene Schmidt, Edwardsville
 Thomas J. Schoenbaum, Oak Park
 Miss Regina Selinger, Chicago
 *Mrs. Joseph R. Shaughnessy, Chicago
 Mrs. Laura Soderstrom, Elgin
 Lawrence Stein, Downers Grove
 Miss Nancy Stockholm, River Forest
 Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Titus, Crystal Lake

A Half-Century of Service

*By Stewart L. Udall,
Secretary of the Interior*

In 1916, the **National Park Service** was organized to administer some 31 national parks and monuments. Today 231 areas, encompassing some 27 million acres of land, comprise the National Park System. This panorama of America offers the inspiration of scenic wonderlands, such as the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, Yosemite and Big Bend National Parks; opportunities to see wildlife in a natural environment, to hike in unspoiled wilderness, to meditate upon the unseen powers of nature.

Each area in the National Park System has its own story to tell. It is a Glacier National Park in Montana, a land of magnificent beauty and the home of the grizzly bear. It is the cliff dwellings of Mesa Verde National Park and the story of how man has lived in America. It is the bursting surf and the rolling sands of Cape Cod National Seashore in Massachusetts. It is a brief moment before the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, or beneath the towering marble statue of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial in the Nation's Capital. These are but a few of the highlights that have enriched and will continue to enrich the lives of young and old alike in this great nation.

I ask my fellow Americans to join with me in saluting the National Park Service by using and enjoying the many facilities in the National Park System. In this way, we can acknowledge the wisdom of those who have gone before us and have set a pattern for preserving the rich and wonderful treasures found in the national parks and monuments.



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The brown Bobwhite sings from a hummock against a pale blue sky.



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Look! A Long-billed Curlew!

By Mrs. Emma B. Pitcher

In several articles, Roger Tory Peterson and Edwin Way Teale have written of the incredible variety of birds around Rockport, Texas, an unprepossessing coastal resort and oil center just north of Corpus Christi. Greatly intrigued, my husband, Al, and I went to see too. It was a cold, wet and windy second week in February, 1966, but we drove hundreds of miles along the shore and neighboring countryside with our binoculars always in action!

The big shorebirds were the most exciting for me. The first Long-billed Curlew was unbelievable (even to a long-term student of the Calumet Dumps), but he soon became a familiar sight. Curlews could be found in the short grass or along the water's edge, always probing and sweeping with graceful bills, and always on the move. When the big willets flew, they flashed a handsome, bold wing stripe. There were thousands of them. Marbled Godwits were also plentiful; I once saw 37 together in the cove, and had seven in my glasses at once. Another spectacle was 35 or 40 avocets sitting close together on one spit; their wing pattern was dramatic.

We saw, at some distance, 31 of the 44 living Whooping Cranes. Their winter home is an isolated, windswept, almost barren, marshy shoreland. The Aransas Refuge peninsula contains 47,000 acres, protecting the miles of secluded coastal feeding area which the whoopers need. They were most impressive when flying because of their huge wing-spread. The boat trip to see them was cold and windy, but easily worth the fee because there were views of other good birds all along the way.

Oystercatchers and Black Skimmers became familiar friends, along with Caspian and Royal Terns. Sometimes 35 or 40 skimmers sat very close to each other on a sandbar, all faced into the wind at exactly the same angle. Herring, Ring-billed and Laughing Gulls were everywhere.

One large tidal flat was so crowded with dowitchers (we estimated over 1,000) as to seem like an anthill. About 150-200 Dunlin ran with them. We saw a flock of 15 White Ibis wheeling lazily high in the sky, just as Peterson described them, and later saw four feeding close to us in the marsh.

One day we drove for several hours down the hard sand beach on the gulf side of Padre Island, the 100-mile long barrier reef. There was driving rain, a sharp, cold wind and a heavy surf, but diving into the tumbling breakers were flocks of 12 to 15 Eared Grebes, whether fishing or playing we did not know. They'd come up only to dive again immediately. With such stamina, no wonder their order has survived some 80,000,000 years. Herons, egrets, gulls, plovers and sandpipers fed as if it were a warm summer day, seemingly unaware of the penetrating wind and heavy rain.

Rafts and rafts of Redhead and Pintail Ducks were everywhere. Redheads lie low in the water and do not seem to feed actively, but the pintails are tipped up, with sprig tails flying all the time. We saw one lone, resplendent Wood Duck, occasionally a bufflehead and gadwall, and many baldpates and shovelers.

Snowy and American Egrets were common. One flock of 15 Snowy Egrets was feeding right beside the highway. Reddish and Cattle Egrets

were added to our list. Double-crested Cormorants were alone or in flocks of as many as 150. Sometimes they stood in statuesque armies guarding a White Pelican or two, far out on an ocean spit. We saw one flock of 50 White Pelicans, but no browns.

One morning we got up before sunrise and spent a long hour searching for Greater Prairie Chickens. Sandhill Cranes and geese were noisy and plentiful, picturesquely silhouetted against the glowing sunrise. Finally Al said calmly: "There are some chickens." We watched a dozen of them, mostly males, for forty minutes. They blow up the air sacs on their throats into big, bright oranges, and the drooping feathers on their necks stand straight up like the ears of a Great Horned Owl. Meanwhile, the males make a drumming sound (like blowing over an empty bottle). The males pursue the females with prissy little dancing steps, and the females coyly walk away or, if pursued too closely, fly 15 to 30 feet ahead.

Great Blue Herons in Northern Indiana, where I do most of my summer birding, are getting scarce, but our hearts were warmed to see them in profusion in Rockport, so common that we finally stopped paying attention to them. Once a group of 11 was fishing closely together.

There were a few English Sparrows in town, but the common roadside birds were all charming: Eastern Meadowlarks in abundance, Horned Larks, Loggerhead Shrikes, little Sparrow Hawks, Cardinals, and Inca Doves. We saw mice impaled on barbed-wire fences, stored by the shrikes.

All of Chicago's early bird arrivals were found in great numbers waiting for the northbound traffic "Go" signal: Mourning Dove, phoebe, goldfinch, robin, gnatcatcher, kinglets, and seemingly enough Myrtle Warblers for all corners of the earth. Neighbors at the "Rockport Cottages" were all birders, ready with maps and suggestions of exactly where to go to find ibis, Prairie Chickens or pipits. With their help we identified 110 species, 30 of them new to us, in eight days.

What were other highlights? Roadrunners, very funny, as funny as their caricatures. Bohemian Waxwings and Blue Grosbeaks were long-sought rarities. We saw female and immature Vermilion Flycatchers, but never a male. We also missed the Roseate Spoonbills. We have to go back!

5626 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637



Franklin McVey Retires from Board

After many years of service to The Illinois Audubon Society, **Franklin McVey** recently announced his immediate retirement. He has worked on a number of major committees during his long tenure as a Director. Franklin McVey was responsible for the design of both versions (old and new) of the I.A.S. arm patch. A former teacher in the public school system of Chicago, he retired from his profession about five years ago. He is an avid bird photographer and his excellent movies have been viewed by many audiences. Mr. McVey plans to continue the pursuit of his hobbies at a more leisurely pace. In accepting his retirement, the Board wishes him well for the future.

The Brown Creeper in Illinois

By Richard M. Greer



Brown Creeper at Nest

My brother and I live in the great valley of the Mississippi, less than ten miles from the river. This area is one of the important flyways for migrating birds. Many species breed here; we spend many hours in the bottom lands along the river in bird study and nature photography. Here, also, we find many song birds and water-loving species nesting. Last summer one colony of over six hundred nests included Great Blue Herons (*Ardea herodias*), Common Egrets (*Casmerodius albus*), an occasional Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) and rarely a Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*). A few hundred yards from the main colony we located a nesting pair of Yellow-crowned Night Herons (*Nyctanassa violacea*). We had often noticed them

in the same vicinity, but this was our lucky year, as we found them nesting, and photographed them.

Last spring a friend and I spent several hours canoeing among the many ponds and sloughs in the Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge, at the Keithsburg, Illinois, unit. We counted 22 singing males of the Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*), and found more than half of their nests.

On Saturday, June 14, 1966, my brother Theodore and I conducted a nature hike for a group of young people. We hoped to show them the Prothonotary Warbler, as many of them had never seen one. A levee separates the refuge from the river, providing the most likely place to see prothonotaries. As we followed the levee, we could hear, down-river, the pulsating throb of a tow-boat pushing a long line of barges up-river to some port. Much nearer we heard the familiar rattle of a Belted Kingfisher (*Megasceryle alcyon*), and listened to the sweetly nostalgic song of a Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*). Near by we heard a Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*) as he noisily searched for grubs in the dead trees. Redwinged Blackbirds (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) were everywhere. Tree Swallows (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) were hunting for insects — but no Prothonotary Warblers.

Reaching the limit of our planned hike, we stopped to rest before returning to the cars. Reluctant to admit defeat, I followed the levee about two hundred yards farther, and saw a small bird fly from the base of a dead tree. Through the binoculars I identified it as a Brown Creeper (*Certhia familiaris*). Knowing it was unusual to see one in our area at this time of

year, I told Ted of the sighting. He rather dismissed the incident with an attitude of "You must be seeing things." I was sure of what I had seen, but was also sure it meant nothing. I too, dismissed the incident from my mind, well — almost.

During the ensuing week, however, the question: "What IS that creeper doing here at this time of year?" aroused my curiosity. I decided to investigate further. Returning to the spot, I immediately saw not one, but two creepers, and they were carrying food (see illustration). There are many dead elms in the refuge, and in one of these I found the nest. It was eight feet from the ground, and the tree diameter at this point was fourteen inches. To get to the nest, it was necessary to cross a narrow channel. Stripping off my clothing, I waded across. Although there was only about a foot of water, there was at least that much gooey mud underneath. I knew by the frequency of the visits that the young were nearly fledged. The nest was in the traditional site, between loose bark and the tree trunk. Ted and I wanted to photograph the birds at the nest, and as we had no equipment with us, we had to return home. We wasted no time.

Along the levee were thousands of small millers, or moths, and the creepers were feeding these to the young. It was a beautiful, clear day, with a barely perceptible breeze from the south. I placed a blind in position and entered with the camera. I had not long to wait, as the Creepers were feeding the young every few minutes. So active were they that it was almost impossible to keep them in view long enough to snap the shutter. By pre-determining the probable alighting place, I finally achieved success. We also hoped to get pictures of the young in the nest, but a short ladder was needed. Early the next day we found the young still in the nest. To get pictures of them, it would be necessary to open the entrance a little. Trying to do this, we learned that we were too late. As soon as we disturbed the nest only slightly, the young crawled out of the nest and hid between more loose bark. Some passable camera records were obtained with the flashgun.

We searched available literature for references regarding the Brown Creeper in Illinois. From Bent's **Life Histories of North American Nuthatches, Wrens, Thrashers and Their Allies**, page 61, we read: "In addition to such fortuitous nesting sites as those mentioned above, there are other stations far to the south of the creeper's normal breeding range where the bird finds surroundings adapted to its nesting requirements . . ."

In the "Field Museum of Natural History: Zoology," Vol. IX, quoting from **Birds of Illinois and Wisconsin**, page 694, Cory says: "A record of a pair breeding on an island in the Mississippi river below Davenport, Iowa." (**Wilson Bull.**, 1906, page 10). This report, of course, from Iowa.

In **Birds of the Chicago Region**, Edward R. Ford, page 63, stated: "The Brown Creeper, a common migrant . . . known to nest in Cook county . . ." this apparently is not documented. Finally, in the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, **Bulletin #4**, page 173, Ridgway says: "Chiefly transient . . . possibly breeding northward."

We are not claiming this as a "first" in Illinois, but in view of the preceding references, we would like more information.

Joy, Illinois 61620



NATURE PRESERVES IN ILLINOIS

By Margery C. Carlson

Member, Illinois Nature Preserves Commission

Man's capacity to alter the world of nature is truly awesome. If you have ever watched an enormous bulldozer pushing through a woods, destroying everything in its path, to prepare the land for a subdivision, you have surely caught your breath in amazement. Natural lands, places of wild beauty, open spaces, and even swamps are diminishing at an astounding rate.

In addition to the disappearance of natural areas, those now in public ownership in our State Parks and County Forest Preserves are being endangered by over use. As the population grows and leisure time, mobility, and wealth increase, people flock to our public lands for camping and picnicking, and the very features for which these areas were established are being destroyed. Places for such activities must be found in areas other than in a woods carpeted with wildflowers.

New approaches to the problems of the preservation of natural areas are necessary, and fortunately they are appearing as we become more and more conscious of what is happening to the natural landscape.

In 1963, the Illinois legislature passed the Nature Preserves Law, which provides for the creation of a system of Nature Preserves in the State, and for the establishment of the Nature Preserves Commission whose work is to choose the areas to be preserved and to formulate rules for their preservation. The Commission consists of nine persons, appointed by the Governor and chosen from "persons with an interest in the preservation of natural lands," representing all parts of the state, and serving without pay. It meets four times a year in different parts of the state.

The Commission has defined a Nature Preserve as "a tract of land formally dedicated to be protected in its natural state, under the supervision of the State Department of Conservation and the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission." The preserves are acquired and maintained "as areas of scientific, educational, and esthetic interest. Visits by the public are permitted only in such manner and to such degree as will not modify natural conditions." Thus, they differ from state parks and forest preserves, which are maintained primarily for public recreational use.

Rules for the management of Illinois Nature Preserves have been drawn up by the Commission. Land management practices and management of visitors and use have been spelled out in detail. For example, "There shall be no cutting of grass, brush, or other vegetation, thinning of trees, removal of dead wood, opening of scenic vistas, or planting, except as provided in the master plan for the preserve. There shall be no removal or consumptive use of a material, product, or object from a Nature Preserve. Prohibited activities include grazing by domestic animals, farming, gathering of firewood or other plant products, mining or quarrying, harvesting of fish, furbearers, or game animals, and dumping, burying, or spreading of garbage, trash or other material."

Copies of the Nature Preserve Law, the Rules for Management of Illinois Nature Preserves, and a pamphlet on what the Nature Preserves System is and how it operates are obtainable from the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission, 819 North Main Street, Rockford, Illinois 61103.

Fifteen Nature Preserves have already been dedicated by the Commission. The first is the 768-acre **Illinois Beach Nature Preserve** in the southern part of Illinois Beach State Park, near Zion. This is a unique area of beach, sand dunes, and swales which has been largely undisturbed since the last glacial period, some 12,000 years ago. The dunes near the beach are covered with sandbinding grasses, bearberry, and Waukegan juniper, and those farther inland support black oaks, sand cherry, willows, Jersey tea, shrubby cinquefoil and cactus. Farther to the west are extensive areas of sand prairie and marsh. The whole Preserve is a mass of color when the more than 250 species of flowers come into bloom throughout the season.

Eleven Nature Preserves are in remote, undisturbed parts of the Cook County Forest Preserves. **Black Partridge Woods**, on the north side of Bluff Road, across the DesPlaines River Valley from Lemont, is an area of hills and ravines with forested slopes and a spring-fed stream. Skunk cabbage and marsh marigold are abundant, along with a wide variety of early spring wildflowers. **Cap Sauers Holding**, west of 104th Avenue, south of Route 83 to Ford Road and McCarthy Road (123rd Street), is a large (1,520 acres) undeveloped tract of native landscape, constituting a miniature "wilderness area" on the outskirts of Chicago. It has rugged, hilly terrain, oak-hickory woodlands, thickets of haws and crab apples, open meadows, and a few intermittent ponds.

Busse Forest, 440 acres, is located north of Higgins Road (Route 72), between Salt Creek and the forest preserve entrance drive. It is an excellent hardwood forest, with large hard maple, bur oak, and red elm trees, and an abundance of spring wildflowers, including such rare species as the nodding trillium. There is also a cattail swamp and an unusual abundance and diversity of wildlife. **Spring Lake** is bounded by Dundee Road, Cook-Lake County Line Road, Bateman Road, and Sutton Road. It is a broad valley with a winding creek, two lakes, marshes and wet meadows. It includes 560 acres of fine wildlife refuge of unusual scenic beauty. **Shoe Factory Road Nature Preserve** is adjacent to Shoe Factory Road, midway between Sutton Road and the EJ&ERR in Hanover Township. This is a rare remnant of gravel hill prairie, with little bluestem grass and an assemblage of other plants typical of dry upland prairie. This type of vegetation is nearly extinct in the region. **Cranberry Slough**, 400 acres west of Mannheim Road and south of 95th Street, includes the only remnant in Cook County of a post-glacial quaking bog. It is notable for its sphagnum moss, cranberry, royal fern, and purple chokeberry. The slough is inhabited by beavers.

Paw Paw Woods, 105 acres, extends on both sides of Archer Avenue from 95th Street to the GM&ORR west of Fairmont Cemetery. It includes both bluff and floodplain woodland habitats, with three uncommon species — paw paw, shingle oak and chinquapin oak — along with spice bush and an abundance of wild flowers. **Zander Woods**, 440 acres, lies north of 183rd Street and Thorn Creek Road, south of Thornton-Lansing Road, and west of Calumet Expressway. This area contains both open sandy ridges and swales and heavy oak-hickory forest. It has sweet fern, several orchids, lupine, sassafras, sour gum, and other unusual species. **Jurgenson Woods** is south of 183rd Street, north of North Creek, east of the forest preserve entrance drive and west of Calumet Expressway. It includes a fine woodland of large trees, quantities of blueberry, some sassafras and sour gum, and many other plants that are locally rare. **Sand Ridge Preserve** is east of Torrence Avenue, west of the Pennsylvania

RR, north of Michigan City Road, and south of Pulaski Road (154th Street). It consists of a series of parallel ridges and marshy swales. The ridges have excellent sand prairie vegetation. **Salt Creek Woods**, 245 acres, south of 31st Street, east of Wolf Road, and north and west of Salt Creek, has deciduous forest and open areas with a diversity of habitat types for wildlife.

Forest Park Nature Preserve, 90 acres of rugged wild hills and ravines with mature hardwood forest, between Routes 29 and 88, north of Peoria, was dedicated by the Forest Park Foundation of Peoria. This was the first privately owned land to be dedicated by the Commission.

Kankakee River Nature Preserve is a 24-acre island in the Kankakee River, known as Langman or Altorf Island, located 6 miles northwest of Kankakee. It has the only known natural population of the rare Kankakee Mallow, *Iliamna remota*. The Preserve is part of Kankakee River State Park, and will now be protected.

Beall Woods, a virgin forest, the last remnant of the original forest which stretched from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, was brought to the attention of Governor Kerner and the State Department of Conservation by the Nature Conservancy, and after two years of negotiations, was bought by the State. There are 70 species of trees, some an impressive 15 feet in circumference and 170 feet tall. There are 11 kinds of oaks and six of hickory. It is difficult to believe that this forest has been undisturbed for thousands of years. It occupies 190 acres on the Wabash River, south of Mt. Carmel. The woods have been dedicated as a Nature Preserve by the Commission. The adjoining unforested land will be used as a State Park.

Several additional areas are being considered for dedication by the Commission. One of these is part of an area called **Castle Rock**, on Highway 2, 4 miles south of Oregon, owned by the Natural Land Institute of Rockford. It is densely wooded and much dissected by ravines and ridges, with springs, swamps and meadows. Some of the ridge tops support hill prairies. A white pine grove is reproducing in one of the valleys. This wilderness has a most unusual assemblage of plants: for example, 23 kinds of ferns and 4 kinds of clubmosses (out of 5 which grow in Illinois, all of them rare).

The Commission is much interested in the preservation of strips of original prairie which lie along the rights of way of the railroads in Illinois. Dr. Robert Evers of the Illinois Natural History Survey is making an inventory of native prairie remnant along the tracks, those which are dominated by turkey foot and Indian grass, and the many showy flowering plants of virgin prairie. Upon locating these areas, the Commission hopes to draw up agreements with the railroad companies, which will then protect the strips from mowing, burning, plowing, and spraying with weed killers. The Commission hopes to convince the railroad companies that the presence of prairie gardens along the trackways are enjoyed by the passengers and are a definite asset to the company.

Dr. Robert Betz of the Department of Biology, Chicago Teachers College, North, has been actively engaged in the preservation and management of native prairie vegetation in pioneer cemeteries. He locates abandoned cemeteries which are reverting to prairie and receives permission from persons concerned with their custody to remove weed trees, brambles, and cultivated plants, and to reintroduce certain prairie species which are presumed to have been in the region originally.

Another topic of discussion by the members of the Commission deals with the problem of how areas owned by the Federal Government—the Forest Service, Agriculture Department, and the Army Corps of Engineers—

can be protected as Nature Preserves. Certain areas in the Shawnee National Forest and along the Mississippi River have been investigated and found worthy of being preserved in their natural condition. Practices in these areas, such as hunting, lumbering, camping and picnicking, could conceivably destroy their natural features. Therefore, conversations are being held with the Federal agencies to find some means of protecting these areas as nature preserves.

Since the article by Blanch P. Young on the The Nature Conservancy appeared in the August, 1965 number of "OUTDOOR ILLINOIS," nine areas in addition to the six described have been, or are about to be, donated to the Illinois Chapter of The Nature Conservancy.

Harris Tract was the generous gift of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Harris of Winnetka. It is located one mile west of Wisconsin Highway 45 on County K. An extensive cattail march dominates two-thirds of this 228-acre tract. A peninsula of high ground with several huge bur oaks extends into the marsh. The rest of the area is upland, consisting of oak-hickory woods, bluegrass turf, a sedge meadow and three small ponds fed by springs. Since this area is located in Wisconsin, the Illinois Chapter has transferred it to the Wisconsin Chapter for management by the Kenosha Center of the University of Wisconsin with assistance and advice of the University Aboretum staff in Milwaukee and Madison.

Carpenter Woods was donated by Mrs. Arthur Dixon of Lake Forest. These nine and one-half acres of DesPlaines River flood plain and upland forest have a variety of trees — red and American elm, hackberry, soft maple, ironwood, blue beech — and a carpet of wild flowers abloom in the spring. The area is located at the west end of Old School Road, Libertyville, west of Lake Forest. It is used by the Biology Department of Lake Forest College for field trips and research.

Holmboe Nature Preserve of 32 acres on the Pelican River, Rhineland, Wisconsin, came to the Illinois Chapter through the efforts of the author, a friend of the Holmboe family (who now live in Mill Valley, California). On the densely wooded ridges of the Preserve are 28 species of native northern trees, such as red and white pine, hemlock, balsam, arbor vitae, white and yellow birch, and maple. In the intervening bog and swamp areas are Indian-pipe, clematis, pyrolas, pitcher plant, sundew, 20 species of native orchids, and some 40 species of fungi.

Ica Marks, a retired biology teacher at Eastern Illinois University, has presented 40 acres in Edwards County, 5 miles southwest of Parkersburg. This area has two creeks and a river, bluffs, clay hills, upland and flood plain remnants. River birches reach unusually large size, and native catalpas are present. It was originally a farm, but all traces of buildings have disappeared, and the previous cultivated pieces are reverting to natural landscape. The area is ideally suited for research of old field succession; it is now being studied by the biologists of Eastern Illinois University.

Another 40 acres, **Big Creek Preserve**, 2½ miles south of Olney, will come to the Illinois Chapter as soon as an estate is settled. It is being given by Dr. Frances Cline of Rhineland, Wisconsin. She read an account of the gift of the Holmboe Preserve in the Rhineland newspaper, and immediately offered a gift of the land near Olney, which had come to her by inheritance. Big Creek runs through this property. There are north-facing bluffs and outcrops of rock, a flood plain with sycamore, sweet gum and river birch, and an upland woodland with oaks, hickories, tulip trees, hard maple, black gum, wahoo, and other shrubs. It is a favorite locality for bird study by the members of the Ridgway Bird Club of Olney.

Bartlett Woods, 6 miles northwest of Mendota, is being presented to The Nature Conservancy by Mr. Watson Bartlett of Mendota. This tract of timber has been in the Bartlett family since it was acquired in 1854 and 1859, and has been largely undisturbed since then. Some of the larger trees are hard maple, red and bur oak, basswood, white, black and blue ash, and bitternut hickory. Mr. Bartlett, an amateur botanist, has found a number of rare herbaceous plants, as well as the usual forest floor plants of an oak-hickory forest. Mr. Bartlett's gift includes 22 acres of a somewhat larger forested tract. The Nature Conservancy hopes to acquire the rest

The Quincey Foundation, of which Mr. George M. Irwin is Chairman of the Board, has offered to the Illinois Chapter 78 acres of interesting woodland, 8 miles east of Quincy. The special feature of this area is **Burton Cave**, a hibernacula for bats. A stream with rocky outcrops traverses the forest, and prairie remnants are present on the upper tableland. The area is being studied by scientists of the Illinois Natural History Survey and of Western Illinois University, Macomb. Negotiations are in progress for two more priceless areas, but is too early to report on them.

Another project of the Illinois Chapter of Nature Conservancy is the acquisition of land for the breeding of the Prairie Chicken, which is in danger of becoming extinct in Illinois. These birds require grassland for their nesting and brood-rearing. As more and more farmland has been taken over for cultivation of crops, the Prairie Grouse have lost more and more of their habitat and are decreasing in numbers at a deplorable rate. A Project Committee of Nature Conservancy began early in 1965 to raise money for the acquisition of land which can be seeded to red top grass, the preferred cover for these birds. To date, 270 acres have been bought. This committee is cooperating with the Prairie Chicken Foundation, which has acquired 240 acres. Most of these pieces of land are in Jasper County, where the greatest concentration of Prairie Chickens is found.

The Nature Conservancy is a national, member-supported organization whose main purpose is the acquisition and protection of pieces of land which have been undisturbed by man. It has over 9,000 members and has saved 60,000 acres of land in 32 states. It operates through state chapters and project committees. The Illinois Chapter now has about 1,200 members. This number is shamefully small in our rich state, with a population of about 10,000,000. To be effective in saving some of our choicest wild spots, the Illinois Chapter must reach more people who are interested in its important work. For further information, write to the Secretary:

Dr. Margery C. Carlson, 2308 Hartzell Street, Evanston, Illinois 60201

Your Nesting Records Are Due Now

Contributors to the "North American Nest-Record Card Program" are reminded to complete and return their cards to the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology. Last year over 25,000 cards were returned from all over the United States, and it is hoped that the 1966 total will exceed that figure. Papers based upon data learned from the cards were presented at the meeting of The Wilson Society at Pennsylvania State University. It is hoped that use of the card program by field workers will increase. Reports should be sent to the North American Nest-Record Card Program, Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, 33 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850. These records are in addition to the "Illinois Breeding Bird Census" conducted by The Illinois State Museum in Springfield.

New AUDUBON BULLETIN Editor Appointed

By vote of the Board of Directors at their January meeting, **D. William Bennett** was elected a director of The Illinois Audubon Society and was appointed Editor of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN. With many years of advertising experience, Mr. Bennett is well qualified to assume his task. He will begin his duties with the March, 1967 issue. **Paul H. Lobik** will continue to serve the Society as an associate editor and consultant.

Contributions to forthcoming issues of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN should be sent to **D. William Bennett, 49 Valley Road, Highland Park, Ill.**



A California Bird Census

By John Helmer

It's about time that the Helmers gave an account of their doings in sunny California during the past two years. Here are a few notes of interest to bird-watchers. When I read THE AUDUBON BULLETIN and the I.A.S. NEWSLETTER, I am continually amazed at what goes on "back home". I don't know whether to feel like something of a slacker or to be content with having escaped just in time. But Dorothy and I have not been loafing. Ours is pretty much of a pioneer bulldozing community, with much to be done about preserving the landscape. We are caught up in the work of civic clubs, the L.W.V., and our two local Audubon clubs.

For bird-watching, we are fortunate to have the Buena Vista Lagoon of The Nature Conservancy just six miles to the north. This is the best fresh-water refuge in the San Diego area, and our local people have been working to preserve the territory not owned by the Conservancy by declaring the rest a state park. We hope to have the money appropriated next month.

Twice a month, from December through April, we shall be making a count of waterfowl and shore birds for the State Fish and Game Department as part of a project covering all of the lagoons and salt marshes in this area. At Buena Vista Lagoons we have been averaging about 3,000 individuals and 40 species per census. Half are ruddies and shovellers. The ducks seem like old friends, here seen at closer range. I've never seen such gorgeous pintails, and even the scaup look handsome in their spring plumage. The following report will give you an idea of what we find regularly:

BUENA VISTA LAGOON — DEC. 14, 1966

Canada Geese 115 (an unusually high count); Grebes — Horned 1, Pied-billed 57, Eared 40, Western 6; Double-crested Cormorant 67; Gadwall 1; American Widgeon (Baldpate) 7; Pintail 106; Cinnamon Teal 20; Green-winged Teal 23; Shoveler Duck 800; Ring-necked Duck 4; Bufflehead 20;

Ruddy Duck 500; Common Merganser 1; Gallinule 2; American Coot 234; Gulls: California 73, Ring-billed 101, Bonaparte's 23, Western 1; Forster's Tern 14; Herons: Great Blue 4, Black-crowned Night 8, Green 3; American Egret 9; Snowy Egret 3; Dowitcher 38; American Avocet 2; Black-bellied Plover 1; Godwit 1; Dunlin 1; Killdeer 6; Greater Yellow-legs 4; Willet 2; Stilt Sandpiper 2; Least Sandpiper 4; Western Sandpiper 1; Spotted Sandpiper 3; other sandpipers 50.

907 Neptune Ave., Encinitas, California 92024



Winter Birding Along the Mississippi

By Elton Fawks

Some of the best winter birding is available along the 583 miles of the mighty Mississippi River that forms our western border. The Great River Road of Illinois is 557 miles long and touches the river in many places. From Galena on the north to Cairo on the south, the road is often scenic and everywhere exciting to the winter birder, especially where open water can be found. For additional road information, write: Illinois Information Service, 406 State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois. Many new access areas to the river have recently been completed by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. Additional data can be obtained by writing to them at Rock Island, Illinois.

The major birding features of the river are the Locks and Dams, which create open water below and above. These locks and dams were built in the 1930's and were completed in 1939. They have caused some major changes in bird populations, notably the winter concentrations of Bald Eagles. The number of eagles has increased until now Illinois has a greater winter population of Bald Eagles than any other state except Alaska. The open water also attracts many gulls and ducks, such as Common Goldeneyes and Common Mergansers. In the spring of the year, Lesser Scaups and Mallards are the predominant species. Almost all ducks and geese can be found in season. Perhaps the rarest ducks on the river are Oldsquaws, eiders and scoters.

The advent of the mechanical corn picker, which leaves waste corn in the fields, has increased the numbers of wintering pond ducks. These ducks loaf and stay in the open water when not feeding. The Mallards and Black Ducks many times are bunched together so that their body heat will keep the water from freezing.

Between the Savanna Ordnance Depot and Alton are 14 of the 26 government locks. In addition, there are 16 highway bridges and 11 railroad bridges spanning the Mississippi. Also, there are 298 islands large enough to have a name or number. Along the 370 miles of locks, the water level descends from 600 feet at East Dubuque to 395 feet at Alton.

First one should locate the locks and dams by means of a new official state map. These are obtainable from the Secretary of State's office in Springfield, or from any Chamber of Commerce. However, to highlight the best features of the locks, a detailed route follows, giving directions from the nearest town or village. The official mailing address of each Lockmaster is also given.

Going downstream, the first Lock and Dam is number 12. (Address: Lockmaster, Bellevue, Iowa.) These locks should be viewed from Iowa

Routes 52 and 67. In Illinois, the locks can be seen from the Savanna Ordnance Depot, which is a restricted area; permission to enter is not freely given. From here, in mid-February, can be seen the largest numbers of Bald Eagles. The population builds up just before the major spring migration. Mid-February usually shows a northern movement of eagles all along the river. Usually, on the Iowa side, only a few eagles can be found. The high count here is 84, but often only 3 or 4 can be seen.

Lock and Dam 13. (Lockmaster, Fulton, Ill.) From Fulton, drive north on State Route 84 about four miles to a sign on the left directing you to Government Lock and Dam. Turn left on gravel road and continue for about 2½ miles to the dam. This road provides excellent birding at all seasons. Very few eagles are found here, as they have better feeding and protection at the nearby Savanna Ordnance Depot.

Lock and Dam 14. (Lockmaster, R. R. #1, Box 290, Bettendorf, Iowa.) This dam can best be viewed from the Illinois side. From the north edge of East Moline, on State Route 84, go upriver 2.9 miles. Can be viewed from the Public Use Area, where there is ample parking. This area normally has a good number of wintering eagles, especially in early winter.

Lock and Dam 15. (Lockmaster, Rock Island, Ill.) This dam runs between the cities of Rock Island, Illinois, and Davenport, Iowa. From the downtown parking levees of either city, eagles can often be seen. Credit Island, a city park of Davenport, is an excellent place to see eagles close by, and another good place in Rock Island is the west end of 18th Avenue. From here, looking toward the small island next to Credit Island, eagles can nearly always be found.

Lock and Dam 16. (Lockmaster, Muscatine, Iowa.) Eagles can best be viewed from the Illinois side, where the Lockmaster's quarters are. If approaching from Iowa, turn left sharply on the gravel road as you leave the bridge. From Illinois, go 7.8 miles on State Route 92 from the fire station in Illinois City and turn right onto the gravel road at the approach to the bridge. The dike road extends past the locks for a total of 4.4 miles. This is a good birding area. In dry weather, leave the dike road and circle back to the highway.

Lock and Dam 17. (Lockmaster, New Boston, Illinois.) From the New Boston Post Office, take State Route 17 upstream to the edge of town. At the roadside park, leave Route 17 and go to the right on County Road. The turn-off to the river is 2.1 miles away; from this turn, go 1.5 miles to the river. If approaching from Lock 16, leave Route 92 and turn right on County Road A toward New Boston, 17 miles away. Before reaching the town, look for the Lock and Dam 17 sign. This is an excellent spot to see eagles, as is the river front at New Boston itself.

Lock and Dam 18. (Lockmaster, Gladstone, Illinois.) The best birding route would be from New Boston. Follow Route 17 for 4.7 miles to Keithsburg. From there, proceed about 8 miles toward Illinois Route 164. You will pass Henderson State Forest and Delabar State Park, and then enter Oquawka. Next go 5 miles south to Gladstone. One mile from Oquawka as you leave town is a roadside park with a beautiful covered bridge. This bridge, 104 feet long, was built in 1845. In 1935 it was purchased by the state and converted into a picnic area by the Division of Highways. The lock and dam is 4 miles beyond Gladstone. Go east from town; when the road comes to a T, go right to the locks. These can best be viewed from the Henderson Creek Access area. Turn off just before reaching the lockmaster's residence.

Lock and Dam 19. (Lockmaster, Keokuk, Iowa.) The locks and dam can be seen from the towns of Keokuk, Iowa, or Hamilton, Illinois on U. S. Route 136. This is one of the best places to find wintering eagles.

Lock and Dam 20. (Lockmaster, Canton, Missouri.) Can be viewed from Meyer, Illinois, from top of dike at the river edge of town. However, the best view is that from Canton. The river can be crossed on the ferry between the two towns. The car ferry runs from March 15 to December 15, daily from the hours of 7:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. The charge is \$1.00 per car one way, or \$1.50 for a round trip. A city park furnishes ample parking next to the ferry landing.

Lock and Dam 21. (Lockmaster, Quincy, Illinois.) From the south edge of town on Route 57, turn right towards the river, 2.3 miles away. Look for shore birds in season as you travel towards the river.

Lock and Dam 22. (Lockmaster, Route 2, Box 102, New London, Missouri.) The locks run from Saverton, Missouri to the Illinois side. Should be viewed from Missouri. From Hannibal, go south on Highway 79 to Saverton. This can be reached from the river road; in bad weather, stay on Route 79 until a sign shows the way to the locks. The locks are 1 mile east of Saverton.

Lock and Dam 24. (there is no Lock 23.) Address: Lockmaster, Clarksville, Missouri. Can be conveniently viewed from Missouri only. Park in town and walk a short distance to the locks. The open water along the business district should be studied for eagles flying low or perching in trees across the river on the midstream islands.

Lock and Dam 25. (Lockmaster, Winfield, Missouri.) Best viewed from Winfield on Highway 79. From the Illinois side, the area can be reached by crossing the Mississippi on the West Point Auto Ferry. This ferry is below Batchtown, on an unmarked road. The locks can be seen from the Illinois side, but it would be best to make local inquiry, as all the roads are unmarked. From Missouri, the locks are east of the intersections of State Routes 79 and 47. Go 3 miles on Missouri Road N to the shore. The river below the locks and dam is usually free of ice. The ferry runs the year around from 6:00 A.M. to 7:30 P.M. daily, except when floating ice is a hazard. The fare is \$1.00. Ample parking, as well as modern restrooms, are on the Public Access Area by the locks.

Lock and Dam 26. (Lockmaster, Alton, Illinois.) The locks are west of the intersection of U. S. Routes 67 and State Route 3 in Alton. The river can be seen from the business section of town. There is ample parking at Riverside Park, scene of one of the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

Dam 27, Granite City. This is a rock dam which has no roller locks. It can be observed at the end of West 29th Street in Granite City.

2309 Fifth Ave., Moline, Ill.



BOOK REVIEWS

DISASTER BY DEFAULT: Politics and Water Pollution, by Frank Graham, Jr. Evans Publishing Co., Inc., New York, N.Y. 1966. 256 pages. \$4.95

Water pollution is the most important natural resource problem facing the United States. The most affluent nation in the world has refused so far to face this urgent problem. It would take at least 40 billions to make a serious dent on the pollution problem, and about 95 billions (according to water resources experts) to restore the health of our streams and lakes.

If this seems like a gigantic figure, conservationists should remember that the Pentagon spends \$53,000,000,000 every year, and that the debatable war in Southeast Asia now costs over \$25,000,000,000 a year. It is ridiculous for us to accept a statement by any Congressman or other authority that America "cannot afford" to clean up its polluted rivers.

Much of Mr. Graham's book is concerned with government hearings on the pollution of Lake Michigan by steel firms; the notorious Mississippi River fish kill, and the smelly shellfish beds off Raritan Bay in New Jersey. Do-nothing "state's righters", private industry, and an apathetic public all come under attack by the author. The appendix contains a summary of federal water pollution control legislation and a list of state agencies concerned with pollution problems.

Raymond Mostek, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois 60148



BIRDS IN OUR LIVES, edited by Alfred Stefferud and Arnold L. Nelson, with drawings by Bob Hines. Published by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of the U. S. Department of the Interior, and printed by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Cloth bound, 8½ X 11 inches, 561 plus xiii pages, with 80 wash drawings and 372 halftone illustrations. 1966. \$9.00. (Available through the I.A.S. bookstore.)

Here is a potpourri of stories and articles on birds and their effect on the world of man. This volume is not meant to be a serious scientific text, but rather a popular, easy-going reader's guide to the many ways in which birds may be seen, studied, understood and enjoyed. This is the second in a series of books on American wildlife resources planned for publication by the Bureau; the first volume, **Waterfowl Tomorrow**, was also full of pleasant and informative reading, and has wide acceptance. The present book is just as readable, with a wealth of eye-catching illustrations; Bob Hines has created many outstanding drawings, and his full-color frontispiece, a portrait of a Bald Eagle, is magnificent.

The book surveys man's relationship with birds in 54 chapters grouped into nine major sections: "In Perspective" reviews the role of birds in our lives, how man uses them, and their importance in research; "Literature and Arts" covers the influence of birds on literature, painting, music, folklore, geographic names, even design (as on stamps and coins); "Sports and Recreation" discusses bird watching, photography, the Christmas bird counts, aviaries, falconry, and bird rearing for profit, as well as the obvious aspect of hunting; "Nature's Scheme" portrays the great value of hawks and owls, carrion feeders, and insect-eating birds in controlling the balance of nature; "Science and Husbandry" explains the economic importance of birds — in the poultry industry, medical investigation, the production of pharmaceuticals, and the contribution that study of birds has made to the development of aviation and navigation; "The Hand of Man" contains critical and controversial chapters on pesticides, game management, conservation, pollution, and the effects of birds on our use of natural resources.

In other sections, "For Better or Worse" considers proposed solutions to problems caused by unwanted intrusion of birds into man's activities, as in airports, power systems and agriculture; "Answers to Conflicts" reports the damage and the efforts to overcome losses caused by the overabundance of a few pest species; and finally "Working for Their Survival"

tells of the laws and treaties regarding migratory birds, the many organizations (public and private) now working to protect birds, the growth of reservations and sanctuaries, and the many efforts under way to preserve threatened species of birds and to make the future of all birds more secure.

The list of authors is a veritable "Who's Who in Ornithology and Conservation," including Roger Tory Peterson, Olin S. Pettingill, Jr., John Kieran, Shirley A. Briggs (Editor of **The Atlantic Naturalist**), Allan D. Cruickshank, Chandler S. Robbins of the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, William G. Conway of New York Zoological Park, Joseph J. Hickey of The University of Wisconsin, President Carl W. Buchheister and Roland C. Clement of The National Audubon Society, Durward L. Allen of Purdue University, William H. Drury, Jr. of The Massachusetts Audubon Society, Clarence Cottam of The Welder Wildlife Foundation, Ernest Swift of The National Wildlife Federation, Ira N. Gabrielson of The Wildlife Management Institute, and our own Philip A. DuMont of The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

A major conclusion of this book is that: "... if we are to continue to have birds in abundance and variety, their future must be considered in land-use planning at all levels of government — local, state, national and international." It is hoped that this view will be kept clearly in mind by all of the public officials concerned with such planning. I also hope that many of you who will read and enjoy this book will feel even more inclined than ever to remind those officials of their grave responsibility for the welfare of our wildlife.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137



In Memoriam: Virginia S. Eifert

Mrs. Virginia S. Eifert, who served as Editor of THE LIVING MUSEUM from its inception in 1939, died suddenly of a heart attack on June 16, 1966, while enroute to Memorial Hospital in Springfield. In addition to her duties as a housewife and editor, she found time to write 18 books on natural history, biography, Illinois history, and the outdoor sciences. She took many of the pictures and drew most of the pen-and-ink illustrations for her books and articles.

Since 1957 Mrs. Eifert had taught three one-week classes each year at "The Clearing", a natural history school for adults in Door County, Wisconsin which had been founded according to principles laid down by the late Jens Jensen, noted landscape architect and park planner. Contributions to a Memorial Fund for Virginia Eifert may be sent to The Illinois State Museum Society, c/o The Illinois State Museum, Springfield.

I. A. S. — Affiliated Societies: A through I

- Algonquin Garden Club**, Mrs. L. Wilbrandt, President
302 Washington Street, Algonquin, Illinois 60102
- Audubon Society of Greater E. St. Louis**, J. W. Galbreath, Secretary
9405 Richfield Road, East St. Louis, Illinois
- Audubon Society of Park Ridge**, c/o Walter Vogl, President
997 Lee Street, Des Plaines, Illinois
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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

The Society was organized over sixty years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas that birds need for their survival. In many cases the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws has not guaranteed their enforcement. We invite you to join us in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation and in cooperating with all other organizations which work for the protection of our natural resources.

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

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THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

By **RAYMOND MOSTEK**

Americans have a great capacity for creating organizations and committees to deal with almost any problem or situation or condition. New groups are formed almost daily to deal with some hobby or some interest. That has been true of our nation and its people since the colonial era.

The field of outdoor conservation is no different than any other. In this respect, I discussed the problem with Michael Nader of The Wilderness Society while on a pack trip into the wilderness country of

Montana. The Wilderness Society was founded in 1936 by the famed forester and wilderness advocate, Robert Marshall. It was created to emphasize a need — and to call more attention to the urgency of legislative protection for fragile wilderness in our national parks and our national forests. Nader explained that certain values are lost, and there is a diminution of activity and pressure and influence in certain spheres, if a large organization is called upon to handle too many chores.

Even national conservation organizations are never adequately financed. Many state and local groups must depend largely upon volunteers for assistance. With the needs so great, it becomes obvious that certain areas of interest and concern would fall by the wayside if some organization did not exist to point out the problems and seek solutions.

Thus, Americans created the National Audubon Society in 1905 to protect wild birds; the National Parks Association in 1919 to protect our national park values; the Izaak Walton League of America in 1922 to protect soil, water, and forest resources of the nation; the National Wildlife Federation in 1936, and the Nature Conservancy in 1946 to help purchase and preserve small natural areas.

The membership dues, purposes and objectives of one organization — which may appeal to one person — may not appeal to another. One advantage we gain by the existence of many organizations, especially on the local level, is the great opportunity to rally more citizens to certain situations.

Here in Illinois we have worked towards cooperation among outdoor conservation groups, creating new "coordinating councils" where the task was simply too great for one group to handle. We have recently seen creation of such cooperating groups as the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois which helps purchase sanctuary land for the prairie grouse in south

central Illinois. Three state organizations formed the Illinois Pesticide Control Committee which worked for more sensible control laws in the state, and we've also seen establishment of the Illinois Clean Streams Committee to coordinate the separate efforts of the single clean stream committees of the Illinois Audubon Society, Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, and Illinois Div. of the Izaak Walton League. When it became apparent that Illinois needed a Nature Preserves Commission to help preserve — by laws — small natural areas, the Citizens Committee for Nature Conservation was created for that specific task and to lobby a bill in Springfield.

The Federation for an Open Lakefront was lately created by thirty groups to oppose the expansion of McCormick Place on the Chicago lakefront. The new Illinois Prairie Path Committee helped establish a rural walkway in DuPage and Kane Counties. G-A-I-N (Green Areas for Illinois Now) was created to push for a vaster state recreation and park program. The Committee for Chicago Parks was recently established to focus attention on the declining quality of that city's parks and the continued threats to them caused by poor administration.

While it is true that one cannot possibly support all of them through dues and/or donations, or attend all their meetings, each group has its adherents and its leaders. The mere existence of so many groups insures a larger conservation army. If we were to rely on only two or three citizen groups to help guard our natural resources, we might want to "let George do it." And he might get tired.

The famed writer, Norman Cousins, once wrote that there is only one organization that really counts. It has no dues, no officers, holds no meetings, and publishes no pamphlets or newsletters. It is called SIR — the Society for Individual Responsibility. It never has enough members.

NOTES FROM THE NEST: Gov. Kerner's office advises that the Governor's Traffic Safety Coordinating Committee has long considered the matter of requiring exhaust devices on motor vehicles to aid in reducing air pollution. This will be required by federal standards by Jan. 1, 1968 . . . **Chicago's air pollution office** has branded the steel and utility firms as among the worst offenders, but the Chicago ordinance is so weak and exempts so many firms over so long a period that it is almost ineffective. Complaints about laxness in city governments could well be directed to heavy industry and business which often has a way of writing these laws, with many loopholes for their benefit . . . **IAS member Maurice Warner** is leaving the DuPage County Forest Preserve in September. He recently gave a talk on the danger of keeping wild animals as pets . . . **Texas is planning a huge park expansion program** which will increase its holdings from 60,200 acres to over 150,960 scenic acres. It will be financed by a bond issue to be retired via a \$1 per car entrance fee to state parks. Some of the parks would range in size from 1,000 to 5,000 acres and coordinated with water reservoir sites. Texas now has 59 parks but no money has been spent for acquisition since 1943. Federal matching funds will also be used.

The Illinois Audubon Society recently received a generous check for \$500 for the new Sanctuary Fund from a member in a downstate city. The Sanctuary Fund was recently established to help purchase land for wildlife . . . **The Chicago Conservation Council**, led by Dr. William Beecher,

meets on the third Thursday of each month at the YMCA, 59 East Monroe St., Chicago, at noon. Current topics on conservation are discussed . . . **The National Park Service** has announced purchase of 1,567 acre tract of land for the new Point Reyes National Seashore near California. About 3500 feet of ocean front was obtained. The park was dedicated by Mrs. Lyndon Johnson in 1966. This investment in America's future totaled over \$1,500,000 — paid to a single land-owner.

The December issue of Living Museum, published by Illinois State Museum in Springfield, Ill., carries a story by Barbara Parmalee on the hazards which tall TV towers present to migratory birds. In the past, Audubon members and scientists were concerned about tall buildings, lighthouses and monuments, but these structures present much less a menace than do the TV towers. Some structures are responsible for losses as high as 300 to 500 birds in a single night. Interested scientists are urged to continue to collect data on the subject . . . **The Bob White Quail** has decreased 50% over population figures in 1963. The Illinois Natural History Survey is conducting field investigations into the matter . . . **Speaker Ralph Smith of Alton** has appointed State Rep. Carl Klein of Chicago as Chairman of the House Water Resource Committee in the General Assembly . . . **Sam Parr**, long-time administrative aid in the Illinois Conservation Department died recently of a heart attack . . . **IAS Board Member Mrs. Lee Jens**, who is chairman of the IAS Pesticide Committee, was honored as Citizen of the Week recently by the Press Publications of DuPage county. Mrs. Jens also serves on the Board of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois. **Secretary of Interior Udall** announced that a three-man team of specialists from the NPS will go to Tanzania in East Africa to study the national park potential of Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain system. The team study will be financed by a grant from a private foundation. The Kilimanjaro wildlife area is host to elephants, leopards and lions. The increasing human population of Africa is having an adverse effect on some of the world's great animals. Poachers and agriculture practices pose serious threats to their very survival. Many new African governments are not yet educated to the needs of preservation of wildlife and wild areas.

— 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill. 60148

GRUB CONTROL THAT'S FREE

Mr. and Mrs. Del Kamin of Des Plaines were much concerned last summer when a dozen or two robins converged on their back yard daily for more than two months. The flock made small holes over the entire lawn. Brown patches showed.

Damage from robins? Not at all. It was an infestation of grubs! The robins were keeping them under control. At times, Kamin says, the robins "listened" — standing stock still for five to ten minutes — and then they "attacked."

"Our Last Cardinal"

By JAMES A. BAILEY

Mornings in early spring, I like to leave the house a few minutes earlier on my way to the office. I snoop around our small yard, noting the swelling of buds on forsythia bushes, locating the first pale spears of crocus and tulips as they emerge from the cold damp soil, and listening for the songs of birds. I particularly like the cardinal who sings from the tallest branch of the tallest osage in the hedge at the end of our street. He seems to sing because he loves the spring and we love the spring more because he does.

One evening in late April I played a game with our cardinal. I teased him by imitating his own song as best I could. He responded by flitting from perch to perch and singing, it seemed to me, more often than before. I continued with my imitation and he continued to flit about and answer until finally — perhaps in desperation — he flew off to the top of a more distant telephone pole and out of reach of my whistling. I wondered if mere singing could drive a bird from its territory and decided to test my hypothesis with a tape recorder some day. What better way to spend a few April evenings? (I hope we still have cardinals in our neighborhood whenever I feel rich enough to purchase a tape recorder.)

But Urbana is a fast-growing city in central Illinois. The field along the osage hedge at the end of our street produced a crop of beans two years ago. The following spring we heard killdeers calling from its stubble — for the last time. The bulldozers and graders came, streets were laid, foundations set, and houses appeared one by one from out of big red trucks. Urbana grew larger by forty acres.

It seems almost inevitable that the osage hedge soon will have to go — and with it our cardinal. The chain saw will whine, a tractor will growl, and men will sweat and curse the thorny branches. The men will have nothing against cardinals; they merely will dislike the thorny row of osage. Soon the soil will be level, grass will be planted and someone will have to keep it mowed. Our cardinals will be gone, leaving us with houses and television antennas, all in a row, with

well-manicured lawns and neat foundation plantings, and starlings, and house sparrows. Perhaps someone besides me will miss the red bird, but few will link his disappearance with the passing of the thorny osage hedge. Maybe a neighbor's cat will take the blame.

I'm not sure why we have this passion for neatness. It must stem from the feelings of our forebears who labored to create some orderly productivity from a wilderness whose orderliness and productivity they did not understand. There is a great striving for neatness in our land. Roadsides must be kept like golf courses, interstate rights-of-way must look like parks, stream beds must be straight, and neighborhoods must be free of unsightly hedges. I'd prefer some tall grass on the roadsides and some hedges in the neighborhoods. So would dickcissels, meadowlarks, brown thrashers — and our cardinal.

I've planted a few small trees in our yard in hopes that some day we might have winter breakfasts with chickadees, titmice, and cardinals at our window feeder. But these few trees, as many as our bit of yard can take, will amount to little without the osage hedge at the end of the street.

I've been told by an avid bird-lover that I only need to put out feed to attract these birds. By such reasoning I could attract herring gulls to our suburbs if I put out smelt. Our cardinal enjoys proffered sunflower seeds, but he needs the osage hedge more than anything else in our neighborhood. If it goes, he goes with it. Too few people realize this fact.

My youngsters and my neighbors' children need to learn that there are values in wild things like our cardinal. But more, they need to learn that evolution has proceeded by specialization and that the resulting animals require specialized places in which to live. We must make provision for their special needs by creating and maintaining the habitats they require. Otherwise they cannot exist. And our lives will not be enriched by the values possessed in wild things. In our neighborhood our cardinal will be gone.

(The author, James A. Bailey, Ph.D., is a wildlife research associate with the Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Ill. 61801.)

This Decade's Great 'Grass Roots' Movement: THE COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

The Conservation District Act was approved in August, 1963. It is similar in many respects to the old Forest Preserve District law passed by the Illinois General Assembly more than a half century ago. Less than a dozen counties have established a local forest preserve district. The Conservation District Act is far more comprehensive, and is not applicable in counties already having a Forest Preserve District. Copies of this article now are available for free distribution to conservation and civic clubs in order to stimulate more interest in the 1963 Act.

—Raymond Mostek, President, Illinois Audubon Society

by O.T. BANTON

A "green areas" development program that is being hailed by some Audubon leaders as the greatest grass roots conservation movement in several generations is just starting to take hold in Illinois. It spilled over from the neighboring state of Iowa.

In the November 8th election, three Illinois counties — Macon, LaSalle and Putnam — voted to form County Conservation Districts. Vermilion county voters approved such a referendum nearly a year ago, and Boone county was the first in 1964. Ninety-one of Iowa's 99 counties have such districts; in 83, the programs are in operation, some dating back to 1957. In eight Iowa counties the referenda were approved in the September and November elections of last year.

The Illinois law authorizing creation of such districts, passed by the legislature in 1963 and patterned almost identically after an Iowa law passed in 1955, provides for public acquisition of scenic and historic sites and their development for recreational and educational uses.

A quick understanding of what this legislation makes possible can be had by taking a glance at what Iowa has done. More than 400 parks and recreation areas, comprising nearly 25,000 acres, have been acquired through gift or purchase by the county conservation boards, and a management program set up that will preserve these historic and natural beauty areas for public use for all time.

The sites include 162 county parks — ranging in size from a few acres to 2,000 acres — 121 river access points where fishing and other water sports are made possible to the public; 78 wildlife areas; 52 roadside parks or rest areas; 12 historical areas, 17 forest areas; 9 fishing lakes; 9 recreational areas; 6 outdoor classrooms, and 2 botanical preserves.

Many of the sites are being used to some extent as outdoor classrooms, and this is said to be growing as more teachers recognize the possibilities for taking their students direct to animal and plant life to augment what they can teach from textbooks. Children also are being brought into the conservation program through use of Boy and Girl Scouts to do much of the tree planting in reforestation work at many of the open space areas.

The conservation districts are administered by five-member boards appointed on a staggered basis to five-year terms by the chairmen of the county boards of supervisors. In Illinois these boards have direct taxing powers, with a limit of one mill, or 10 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The Iowa districts operate under the same one mill limit, but the district boards have to get county board approval before their levies can be placed on the tax lists.

Under both the Illinois and Iowa laws, the state conservation authorities — in Iowa the Conservation Commission, and in Illinois the Department of Conservation — have been given supervisory controls over conservation district programs. The state agencies' approval is required for any major land acquisition or development project. This is intended to assure that the district programs will harmonize with the state's over-all parks and recreational facilities program.

It is anticipated, according to William T. Lodge, director of the Illinois Department of Conservation, that some small parks and historic site areas now owned and operated by the state will be turned over to the conservation districts. The state is trying to hold to a policy of not accepting any site for a state park that is less than 1,000 acres in size. Some of those it now administers are much smaller than this.

There are two big reasons why development — as the conservation district law makes possible — is urgent. One, which Conservation Director Lodge points out at every public opportunity, is that Illinois has the lowest acreage of public recreation lands of any state. Its total is 565,178 acres for more than 10 million residents, and nearly half of this is in federal forest preserves in the southern part of the state.

The second reason is that with the population explosion, animal and plant life are rapidly being pushed aside and crowded out. That is particularly true in Macon and other grain-belt counties, where wooded tracts and green open spaces are fast being encroached on by the subdivider in urban areas and the grain-farm plow in rural regions.

Although Iowa is far ahead of Illinois in the new movement to conserve its scenic and historic areas for public use in perpetuity, its recreation and conservation leaders recognize their state got a slow start on the program.

Asked if with nearly all of their counties in the act, Iowa is not in position to acquire and preserve for public use "almost every desirable historic and scenic area in the state," H.W. Freed, Iowa Conservation Commission staff member who has been close to the whole Iowa development, said:

"Yes, our program will preserve most of the wooded areas that now exist in Iowa. We are getting into this just in time, for those areas are being encroached on fast. It would have been better if we had started 40 years ago, for much that we should have had is gone — gone forever."

Freed, as director of County Conservation District activities for the Iowa Conservation Commission, has been in general charge of aiding the counties in promoting formation of the districts. He spends most of his time in the field helping the district boards plan and execute development of parks, wildlife areas and other facilities.

Izaak Walton League leaders in many of the counties are credited by Freed with Iowa's impressive progress in organizing the conservation districts.

"Any interested group — Sportsmen's Club, Audubon Society, or the Jaycees — could serve as sponsoring agency for the formation of a district," Freed pointed out. "When the advantages are shown, and the modest cost in comparison to the advantages, it isn't difficult to win a favorable vote in a referendum."

"Some of the counties," he said, "have shown great imagination, and have developed projects that are novel as well as educational and recrea-

tional. Linn county (of which Cedar Rapids is the largest city) has developed a school museum by buying, reconditioning and refurnishing a one-room brick school as it operated 50 years ago.

"A few districts have included an old windmill or a covered bridge in tracts they are developing. Not only will the flora and fauna of wooded areas be preserved in these conservation districts, but rural life as it was lived in Iowa in the early days will be available for school children to study."

Programs vary greatly in the counties, Freed pointed out, and the annual budgets vary accordingly. For example Polk county (of which Des Moines is the center) in the last few years has had a budget of about \$425,000. Delaware county, one of the smallest and poorest, has had a budget of only \$13,000.

Iowa's county conservation district boards have been conservative in exercising their taxing authority. Everett Speaker, director of the state's Conservation Commission, reports that the average tax for the districts is still only about a half mill, or 5 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation, and this is one-half of their allowable limit. A few of the counties, he said, have gone to or near the full mill limit, but a number of smaller ones have operated on a fourth of a mill; this has kept the average at about a half mill.

Linn county, with its extensive development in the Cedar Rapids area and with the million dollars in bonds to pay off in 10 years, is one of the counties that has gone to the full mill levy. Polk county operated for the first five years at a fourth mill rate, went up in 1962 to five-eighths of a mill, to three-fourths of a mill in 1964 and 1965, and dropped down to two-thirds of a mill in 1966 and 1967.

In Macon county — the most industrialized and heavily populated among the five Illinois counties that have voted to form conservation districts — the question was raised in the referendum campaign as to how well Iowa's county conservation district boards are getting along with city park district boards in their counties. Inquiry at the Iowa Conservation offices in Des Moines, the best clearinghouse for information on all the county programs in that state, brought this response from William C. Brabham, chief planner for the commission:

"Our conservation district and city park boards have done no feuding that has come to our attention. The two types of boards complement each other and work together to give the people more facilities."

At Cedar Rapids this writer found that the city and Linn county have joined efforts in developing a 127-acre lake in the Squaw Creek area at the edge of town. The city park board had 304 acres, and the county conservation board is buying 700 acres to add, with the village of Marion a few miles east of the city providing another 30 acres.

When all facilities are developed, the park — whose lake will be partly within the Cedar Rapids corporate limits but mostly outside in the county — will provide a wide variety of activities. The conservation district board will operate most of these, according to Elmer Delaney, city park superintendent.

Kenneth Marsh, a Cedar Rapids school teacher and member of Linn county's conservation district board, described relations between the two boards as "excellent." The city wanted a golf course and "we wanted a lake, and this prompted the joint Squaw Creek project," he said.

Might not a county conservation district board get too interested in developing golf courses and other recreational facilities for the bourgeoisie and neglect the common people? This is another question that was asked in Macon county's referendum campaign. Iowa's experience was turned to for an answer to this.

The Iowa Conservation District Board directory lists only two golf courses in the 502 recreational areas in the 83 counties that have conservation districts operating. John Wymore, director of the Polk county conservation district, defends development of golf courses where they are needed.

"We should meet the recreational needs of all the people, and while golf has little interest for me, it is an avid sport for many. Our Des Moines park district courses and the city's private courses are so crowded that a considerable number drive 40 miles to Ames and some as much as 100 miles to Waterloo to play on weekends."

Iowa's experience with the conservation districts has shown that much land is given by private donors who have tracts they would like to see perpetuated as open space areas, and know of no other way to insure this kind of use. Much of the land most desirable for parks and other recreational or nature preserve use is rough terrain, and productive of little or no income to the owner. By gift disposal to the conservation district he is relieved of paying further taxes on it.

Director Lodge of the Illinois Conservation Department believes the conservation district idea will spread faster in this state now that a few key counties have undertaken such programs.

"An added value of such development," Lodge pointed out, "would be attractiveness to industries looking for sites to locate branch plants. Industrial management likes to pick places where employees and their families will have easy access to recreational facilities."

Lodge also sees a great opportunity in the new Land and Water Conservation Act passed by the last Congress. It sets up funds for 50-50 federal matching of money for purchase of land and development of recreation and conservation projects.

"This is too good to pass up. We ought to have a conservation district in every county," Lodge believes.

Illinois counties setting up conservation districts are under a financing handicap during the approximately 18 months they have to wait for their first tax money that the Iowa counties didn't face. Under Iowa's law, the county boards of supervisors could provide funds for a survey or inventory or desirable sites to acquire and projects to develop, along with a program listing priority of projects. Under the Illinois law county boards may find it difficult to do this; in such case, use of anticipation tax warrants may be the only alternative to waiting out the 18 months before starting operations.

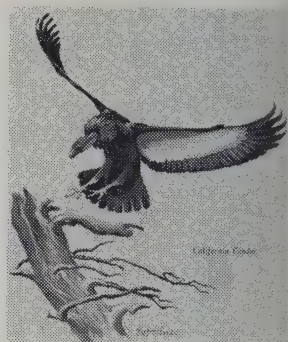
It is interesting to note that Vermilion county has employed Ron Pennock, Winnebago County Forest Preserve manager, as its conservation district director. He is to be paid \$10,000 a year, and his first job will be to prepare a plan for district development.

— 531 So. Dennis Ave., Decatur, Ill.

Editor's Note: More information on this subject can be obtained by writing to the Illinois Conservation Department, State Office Building, Springfield, Ill., or to George B. Fell, Director, Natural Land Institute, 819 No. Main St., Rockford, Ill.

"For me, the heart of California lies in the Condor country. And for me the heart of mystery, of wonder, and of desire lies with the California Condor — that majestic and almost legendary figure which still haunts the fastnesses of our lessening wilderness. The Condor is monarch of the air. We cannot say that there are not swifter birds or more agile birds, but there are none among land birds in whom powers of endurance have been more fully developed, or who have achieved a mastery more unquestioned. There is no more majestic spectacle in the bird world than that afforded by the Condor's glide. It is as rigid, as inexorable, as fundamental as the law of gravitation itself."

—William Leon Dawson
 "The Birds of California," 1923



Your Delegate's Report:

THE NATIONAL AUDUBON CONVENTION November 1966

By DR. WALLACE W. KIRKLAND, JR.

Off to California with the "backing" of the Illinois Audubon Society for our fifth — and the National Audubon Society's 62nd — annual convention in Sacramento, Calif.

Birding through the southwest, we crossed the dry Colorado River at Yuma on November 4. Here we were met by our friend and ornithological guide, Jim Lane ("Birding in Southern California") for a delightful week of padding our life list: Through the Imperial Valley, **Abertis Towhee**; around the Salton Sea, 235 feet below sea level, **Violet-Green Swallow**; down to the Tia Juana River flats, **White-tailed Kite**, **Elegant Tern**; and up to San Diego's Point Loma for the **Wanderling Tattler** and **Black Turnstone**.

Two days in Condor country from 9,000-foot Mt. Abel to the San Juanquin Valley brought **Golden Eagles**, **Red-tailed Hawks** and **LeContes Thrashers** but none of the 52 **California Condors** officially counted two weeks earlier.

At Monterey, **Surf Birds**, **Chestnut-sided Chickadees** and **Black Oystercatchers** were found along the shore. On a story pelagic trip 10 miles out into the Pacific, with gale warnings and rain, **Auklets**, **Murres**, **Guillemots**, **Sooty Shearwaters** and a **Pomerine Jaeger** were sighted.

Finally, on to Sacramento to learn of California's resurging population with a finite resource cultivating deserts and pocketbooks. President (now Dr.) Carl Buchheister announced the "Silver Linings" for conservation theme of this year. Warden John Borneman introduced us to California's oldest citizen, the **Condor**. Senator Gaylord Nelson (Wis.) developed

his ethical concept of nature and pointed out that by the year 2,000 all available water will have to be used twice daily (the Ohio River water is now being used $3\frac{1}{2}$ times). Assistant Secretary of the Interior Cain defined ecology: "Who eats whom — nothing but togetherness."

North American migrant birds from 7,000,000 square miles were shown to concentrate in 1,000,000 square miles in Latin America where they are unprotected and more vulnerable to insecticides and hunting.

Sandy Sprunt's Bald Eagle Survey reported a slow decline in the national population, with especially sharp declines along the sea and lake shores. Human pressures, loss of big tree habitat, shooting (73 dead — 44 of known cause, 33 of these shot!), and environmental pollution were said to be the causes.

"Man vs. His Environment" was dramatized by architect-planner Nat Owings who toured concentrated cities, leaving wild areas to his sensitive, conservationist wife, Margaret Owings. The problem was brilliantly briefed by State Representative Z'berg and U. S. Representative Cohelan. Wild Life Films — "New Zealand Spring," by Dr. Olin S. Pettigill, and "Galapagos — Wild Eden," presented by R. T. Peterson, colored the evenings.

Field trips were taken to the Sacramento River Delta by houseboat: **Whistling Swans**, the **Sierras**, **3 Dippers** and **Whiteheaded Woodpecker**, and the Giant Calaveras Redwoods.

Before we could return we were drawn back to the center of **Condor** country and Grapevine Pass where soaring above three **Golden Eagles** we saw our biggest ($9\frac{1}{2}$ foot) thrill, the **California Condor**.

Back in Grand Marias State Park near East St. Louis, Ill., we hunted down the non-transient **European Tree Swallow**. For the trip: **208 species with 46 lifers**. And when we say the Illinois Audubon Society was "behind us" for this convention, we refer to the orange and black bumper sticker which followed us for 7,000 miles and proclaimed IAS to man and bird through the entire southeast.

← EUR
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A New Address for Editorial Material

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN's veteran editorial director, Paul Lobik, of Glen Ellyn, successfully located a candidate for the editing and production of 1967's issues. Beginning with this issue, the new BULLETIN editor is D. William Bennett, and the editorial address is **49 Valley Road, Highland Park, Ill. 60035**.

Major manuscripts — and, certainly, short features and significant photographs — are welcomed from members and non-members alike. (But, the editor warns, material must be typewritten and double-spaced, and none can be returned, if not used, unless a self-addressed, stamped envelope is included.)

Members and others also are encouraged to submit "Letters To The Editor" on IAS affairs, on birding, and upon any other subject within the BULLETIN's scope. All will be considered for publication.

FIELD NOTES — MARCH 1967

by ELTON FAWKS

Common Loon—one (see below). Also daily, Nov. 16 until end of month, B.B.

Arctic Loon—Nov. 25, 1966, Chicago. Compared with Red-Throated and Common Loons seen at same time. B.B. & J.S. (This specie not listed in A DISTRIBUTIONAL CHECK LIST OF BIRDS IN ILLINOIS, E.F.).

Red-Throated Loon—see above.

Red-Necked Grebe—Nov. 24 & 25. J.S., I.S., B.B.

White Pelican—Nov. 15, Ill. Beach State Park. J.O., C.W. by M.C.

White-Fronted Goose—Feb. 25, Credit Island, Davenport, Ia., in Mississippi. H.C. & P.P.; also by others until at least March 4.

Snow Goose; also **Hybrid Snow & Canada**—five, Jan. 7, Morton Arboretum. F.E., T.E., G.C., V.C.

Wood Duck—two, Dec. 22, Chicago. J.S. & B.B.

Barrow's Goldeneye—Nov. 24 & 25, Chicago. J.S., I.S., B.B.

Bufflehead—Nov. 16, Chicago; 200 with 4,000 Scapus. B.B.

Oldsquaw—Nov. 24, Lock 14, Hampton, I.D. All winter, E.F.

White-Winged Scoter—Nov. 25, two, Chicago, B.B. & J.S. Feb. 18, Credit Island, P.P. Feb. 25-26, seven; March 4, five; Chicago; R.E.

Common Scoter—Nov. 20, Chicago, I.S. & B.B. Nov. 24, three, J.S., I.S. B.B.

Hooded Merganser—four, Nov. 26, Evanston, J.S. & B.B.; one all winter, Hampton, E.F.

Golden Eagles—several reports each of past few winters at various places along the Mississippi River. Seen at least half the winters in Tri-City area. E.F.

Bald Eagles—see separate report.

Osprey—Oct. 13 & 15, Geneva, L.E.P. All winter Tri-City area. E.F.

Goshawk—Dec. 31, adult male, Techny, J.S., I.S. & N.W. Jan 8, immature, Northbrook, R.V. C.S. & B.B.

Swainson's Hawk—Dec. 23, Chicago. J.S.

Greater Prairie Chicken—Dec. 31, Northbrook, probably released by Charles Westcott at old Eustine Estate. All marking seen; was with female pheasant. I.S.

Common Snipe—Nov. 26, five, Glencoe. I.S. Several winter sightings, Tri-City area. (This bird can often be found at open creeks or drainage water coming from field tiles all winter. E.F.)

Purple Sandpiper—Nov. 25. three, Chicago, B.B. & J.S.

Red Phalarope—Nov. 24, six, Chicago, J.S. & B.B.

Glaucous Gull—Dec. 20, Chicago, B.B.; Dec. 25, J.S. & B.B.

Little Gull—Dec. 20, Chillicothe. J.S.

Ivory Gull—Jan. 3, Chicago, immature, black bill, black legs and pigeon-like flight, B.B.

Snowy Owl—Dec. 8, Chicago. B.B. January 8, Evanston. F.E. & G.C.

Hawk Owl—Chicago lakefront (1000 to 4000 North), January 7 through 29. Seen on several occasions. J.W., J.R. & B.B.

Saw-whet Owl—Dec. 22, Chicago, S.A. Dec. 26, Lisle, J.S., I.S., B.B. & C.S.

Red-Shafted Flicker—winter, Quincy, first for 50 years. T.E.M.

Carolina Chickadee—Dec. 26, Lisle. J.S., I.S., B.B., C.S.

Carolina Wren—all winter, Credit Island; back after absence of several years. E.F.

Mockingbird—Jan. 2, Dixon, B.S. & H.S.

Varied Thrush—Jan. 11, Dixon, adult. B.S. & H.S.

Ruby-Crowned Kinglet—Dec. 31, Techny. J.S., I.S., N.W.

Northern Shrike—Dec. 31, Forest River. J.S., I.S., & N.W.

Solitary Vireo—Nov. 26, Glencoe. J.S.

Myrtle Warbler—Nov. 26, seven. Glencoe. J.S.

Palm Warbler—Nov. 26, Glencoe. J.S.

Spotted Towhee—Feb. 12, near Pecatonica. F.B. & J.B.

Evening Grosbeak—Nov. 27, Chicago. J.S. I.S. & B.B.; December 31, Wheeling; January 7, three, Chicago. J.S.

European Goldfinch—Nov. 25, Chicago. J.S. & B.B.

Vesper Sparrow—Dec. 31, Northbrook. J.S., I.S. & N.W.

Red Crossbill—Nov. 26, two, Glencoe. J.S.; Dec. 31, Wheeling. J.S. & B.B.

White Winged Crossbill—Dec. 31, Wheeling. J.S. & B.B.

Lapland Longspur—Nov. 26, four, Chicago. J.S. & B.B.

Snow Bunting—Oct. 29 & Nov. 12, small flocks; Nov. 9, forty-plus, La Fox, L.E.P.; Nov. 13, 35—50, Evanston, F.E. & G.C.; Dec. 31, Techny, J.S., I.S. & N.W.

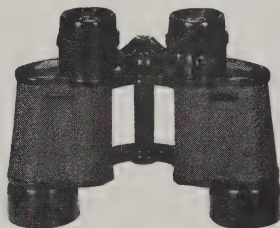
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THE CHRISTMAS 1966 BIRD CENSUS

By Mrs. Ross R. Norton and Mrs. Harry C. Spitzer

It's that time again—when our local groups go out to count birds as part of the great National Christmas Census, and we have quite a showing this time: 131 species, and just under 335,000 individuals. About **one-fourth** of these birds were reported by a new group of observers in Jersey and Calhoun counties, who covered Pere Marquette State Park and the Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge. There are some interesting additions to the list, one of a kind, while several of last year's "rare birds" were not seen in '66. Because of several new reporting groups, it is difficult to judge whether any one species is decreasing or increasing in number.

You will notice that we have changed the direction of the chart, thus allowing space for more counties. Therefore, every report received (26 in all) has been included in the table this year so that none of your cold noses and cold hands and feet were in vain. Supporting data were provided for nearly all of the unusual sightings, such as the Whistling Swan, Black-legged Kittiwake, Virginia Rail, Swainson's Hawk, Broad-winged Hawk, Bobwhite, Catbird and Field Sparrows.

Now, if next year's compilers could just heed the admonition to **MAIL EARLY**, we will truly be able to say that we enjoyed every minute we put in at this end. Some reports lack descriptions of area and the weather; this data is essential. Thanks to all of you.

Mrs. Ross R. Norton, 1509 Sequoia Trail, Glenview, Ill.

Mrs. Harry C. Spitzer, 1776 Roger Avenue, Glenview, Ill.

STATION DATA

Bureau County, PRINCETOWN. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Bureau Junction; town 10%, fields 20%, woods 25%, roadways 20%, creeks and rivers 25%). **Dec. 27:** 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; sunny in a.m., cloudy in p.m.; temp. 10° to 35°; wind SSW 12 m.p.h.; 17 observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours 50 (38 by car, 12 on foot); total party-miles 278 (250 by car, 28 on foot) — Alfred Behrens, Hazel Boyle, Walter Drennen, Alfred Dyke, Vinnie Dyke, Donnabelle Fry, James Hampston, Gynetha Hawks, Daisy Henky, Virgil Kasbeer, Carl H. Kramer (compiler), Peggy Kramer, Fern Nelson, Richard Nye, Marjorie Powell, Harry Thomas, and Fred Warnecke. (In the area during count period: 10,000 ducks, 500 geese, 75 turkeys, a few partridge; seen during count week: **Mockingbird, Purple Finch, Eagles, Great Horned Owl, Quail.**)

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Carroll and Whiteside Counties, SAVANNA, FULTON, CLINTON. (All points within a 7½-mile radius circle centered one-half mile south of Elk River Junction, Iowa). **Dec. 28:** 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; overcast, snow and snow flurries; temp. 15° to 23°; wind NW 12 to 20 m.p.h.; river 90% ice-covered; 7 to 8" drifted snow; 8 observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours 19½ (4 on foot, 15½ by car), total party-miles 215 (5 on foot, 210 by car). — Fred and Maurice Leshner, John and W.M. Lonacker, Peter Petersen, Jr. (compiler), Paul Van Nieuwenhuyse, and Phillip Vaughan.

Station Data continues on page 19

THE CHRISTMAS 1966 ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY BIRD CENSUS

SPECIES	COUNTIES	Bureau																								TOTALS 1966
		Carroll & Whiteside	Champaign	Cook - Calumet City	Cook - North Shore	Cook - Palos Park	Cook, DuPage	Jersey & Calhoun	Jo Daviess	Kane & Kendall	Lake McHenry	McLean	Mercer - West	Ogle	Peoria	Chillicothe	Richland	Rock Island	Rock Island - Mercer	Sangamon	St. Clair	Will - Joliet	Will & Grundy	Wisconsin - Lake Geneva		
Horned Grebe				1				1												1					2	
Pied-billed Grebe																									3	
Great Blue Heron								5																	5	
Whistling Swan				1																					1	
Canada Goose		42					14	142	1000										3				20		1406	
Snow Goose							1	10	3500																3511	
Blue Goose							1		6500																6501	
Mallard		2305	721	14	119	126	472	605	5000		71	26	12	41	8	1060	9336	3	186	1	1000				82197	
Black Duck		31	9	4	9	9	88	33	121					2	71	125	1	1	1	30			1078	13	743	
Gadwall						1																			4	
American Widgeon				2			1	1	12											1					17	
Pintail			2					1	55							1						1			60	
Green-winged Teal					1			1	1							3									6	
Shoveler					4				2													1			7	
Wood Duck		6			1		3	2								2									14	
Redhead				1					2			1						6		1					11	
Ring-necked Duck		3							1							5		1	1	2					19	
Canvasback				1				1	569			38					76	1							763	
Greater Scaup								3				106													109	
Lesser Scaup									696			3														
Common Goldeneye	5				2000	4												9		2					3118	
Bufflehead	6				38	450	12	285			29	455	2	77	5	2	366	2	477	1	50			89	1000	2977
Oldsquaw					3			3			5				2	2				2			3		31	
White-winged Scoter					425						194					1		1							626	
Ruddy Duck					3																				3	
Hooded Merganser	3				1			1															7	2	12	
Common Merganser																				2					7	
Red-breasted Merganser	7				17			750			1	9	1			1	40	72	252	50			90	100	1396	
Goshawk					2						4							1		1			7	5	27	
Sharp-shinned Hawk					2																				2	
Cooper's Hawk	1																								5	
Red-tailed Hawk	12				1			1																		
Harlan's Hawk																										
Red-shouldered Hawk																										
Broad-winged Hawk																										
Swainson's Hawk																										
Rough-legged Hawk																										
Bald Eagle																										
Marsh Hawk																										
Osprey																										

THE CHRISTMAS 1966 ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY BIRD CENSUS

SPECIES	COUNTIES	Bureau	Carroll & Whiteside	Champaign	Cook - Calumet City	Cook - North Shore	Cook - Palos Park	Cook, DuPage, Kane	DuPage	Jersey & Calhoun	Jo Daviess	Kane & Kendall	Lake	McHenry	McLean	Mercer - West	* Ogle	Peoria	Chillicothe	Rock Island	Rock Island - Mercer	Sangamon	St. Clair	Will - Joliet	Will & Grundy	Wisconsin - Lake Geneva	TOTALS 1966	
Peregrine Falcon		5	2	1	5	9	1		9	20		1	2		1			1		10	42	12	1	7	21		7	177
Sparrow Hawk															6	6	10	10									2	
Greater Prairie Chicken																											2	
Bobwhite		14	68	6	12	1	3			46		1				269	20	124	99	112	12	72	54	3			3	919
Gray Partridge			10														33										43	
Ring-necked Pheasant		9	4	56	10	88	28	60	54			9	23	97	54		31	3	3	52	2			4	34	10	628	
Wild Turkey			14																1								14	
King Rail																											1	
Virginia Rail						1																					1	
American Coot				3									2									9	12				242	
Killdeer		1	4															1	6	2	2			2			18	
Common Snipe			1			1		10							16		3	35	1	1							68	
Glaucous Gull																												
Herring Gull		34	4		6056	1000		2	76	6		36				5	6000	4852		2045	2	2		21	59	110	20,310	
Ring-billed Gull		150			76			2	300	41							12000	5385	69		200		19	1	175	18,418		
Bonaparte's Gull					6														1								11	
Black-legged Kittiwake																											1	
Mourning Dove		30	64	4	3	21		18	105	105	2	48		76	8	229	20	55	63	577	486	79	13	3	12	17	1	2,039
Screech Owl					1			1	4	1				1			1			7	1			1			18	
Great Horned Owl		1	1	2	1	2		2		3						10	1	3		1	10	4					41	
Barred Owl		1	3	2		2		2								3			3	4	6	3	2				31	
Long-eared Owl			2		2	3										5				11	1						25	
Short-eared Owl					1										3	1				3	11						20	
Belted Kingfisher		4	1					1	2	1	3	1		1			4		3	7	1	3					34	
Yellow-shafted Flicker		6	2	34		11		1	3	78		3		5	4	57	5	14	10	51	58	110	12	15			8	498
Pileated Woodpecker										18										1			2				62	
Red-bellied Woodpecker		39	15	29	2	10	3	10	14	89	7	5	1	12	13	61	18	32	55	54	76	37	27	10	1	14	3	637
Red-headed Woodpecker		14	6	31	4	10	4	15	4	5		1	1	1	30	14	2	5	25	38	63	20	13	1	10		332	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker			1							10						4				2		1					18	
Hairy Woodpecker		10	1	4	5	38	3	7	33	11	4	6	8	8	2	14	23	18	8	11	24	5	4	3	9	15	274	
Dowry Woodpecker		69	9	33	28	99	23	20	67	98	2	13	13	30	14	58	75	64	75	64	144	66	34	16	9	26	19	1,168
Horned Lark		17	217	4254	12	44	32	12	51	80	209	15		409	203	365	115	8	216	71	26	59	56	2	30	103	4	2,781
Blue Jay		37	67	31	65	73	6	33	44	58	55	9	9	62	18	201	82	57	54	335	154	138	108	45	8	5	1,762	
Common Crow		90	66	1004	14	436	35	75	270	197	96	228	18	284	92	216	902	105	114	67	669	102	85	108	52	77	48	4,546
Black-capped Chickadee		70	16	76	24	223	20	65	282	191	12	46	45	82	52	100	265	163	87		226	70	66	37	17	63	2,328	
Carolina Chickadee																			104								104	
Tufted Titmouse		81	6	89	16		4	10	134	4				4	30	30	83	121	50	106	74	26	84	49	1	9	1,011	
White-breasted Nuthatch		50	7	21	9	52	11	9	44	15	22	12	6	38	10	27	99	54	46	5	95	32	17	5	4	20	710	
Red-breasted Nuthatch		3	1		9			6	17			8				7	11		1	2	1	2		3			71	
Brown Creeper			2	3	27	1	1	1	6	4		2		2		3	8	4	6	2	14	2	1	1	4	3	96	
Winter Wren																											5	
Bewick's Wren		1																		1							1	

[illegible]



Young Hawk

By Guenter Grote
Oaklawn, Ill.

Courtesy of the Chicago International Exhibition of Nature Photography

Champaign County, URBANA-CHAMPAIGN. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Staley on Route 10, including Sangamon River near White Heath, Lake-of-the-Woods, Trelease Woods, Brownfield Woods, intervening farmland; woods 35%, forest edge 35%, open fields 25%, water 5%). **Dec. 31:** 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.; snowing lightly except during midday; temp. 30° to 33°; wind S, moderate; 21 observers in 6 parties in a.m., 3 parties in p.m. Total party-hours 27 (23 on foot, 4 by car); total party-miles 148 (28 on foot, 120 by car). — Albert Ascoli, Bruce Barnett, Harold Draper, Lois Drury, Jean Graber, Richard Graber, Katie Hamrick, Ralph Hunter, James Karr, Joseph Kastelic, S.C. Kendeigh (compiler), Sharon Lumsden, Lesly Mirabeau, Ray Owen, Noraldean Palecek, Frederick Sargent II, Frederick Sargent III, H.H. Shoemaker, J. Wallace, Albert Willms, Curtis Wilson.



Cook County, CALUMET CITY. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at 154th and Burnham Avenues, Calumet City; 26% deciduous woods and fields, 50% urban, 18% lakes and rivers, 6% industrial, including shores of Lake Michigan from 95th St. to Buffington Harbor; Lakes Calumet, Wolf, Wampum and Powderhorn, and wooded areas and Forest Preserves in Kickapoo, Glenwood and Thornton; Sand Ridge Nature Center, and neighboring areas. **Dec. 31:** 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.; overcast and dark, some fog; temp. 30° to 36°; wind SW, 14 m.p.h.; 20 observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours, 36; total party-miles 163½ (153 by car, 10½ on foot). — Hank Caull, Charles Celander, Hugh Celander, Mildred Gilmore, Ed Hall (compiler), Florence Hall, Bruce Ippel, LeRoy Johnson, Chris Jones, Jean Junge, Harold Krogh, Ed Lace, Mike Neofer, Dave Postma, Al Reuss, Bob Reuss, Mrs. William Schmidke, Bill Schmidke and Richard Teichler. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Ruby-crowned Kinglets.**)



Cook County, CHICAGO NORTH SHORE. (All points within a 15 mile diameter circle centered at Highways 68 and 41 in Glencoe; feeders 20%, lake front 20%, open fields 20%, woods and river bottoms 20%, lagoons 15%, roads 5%). **Dec. 31:** 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; cloudy—very light snow; temp. 25° to 35°; wind SW, 10 m.p.h.; snow cover 3 to 4"; lake open, streams and ponds mostly frozen; 36 observers in 9 parties. Total party-hours, 63 (35 on foot, 28 by car); total party-miles, 285 (100 on foot, 185 by car). — Amy G. Baldwin, James Bateman, Barbara Brown, Bedford P. Brown, Eugene Byrd, Reba S. Campbell, Rheba J. Campbell, Kim Eckert, Charles Easterberg, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Hedeon, Mrs. Bertha Huxford, Richard Horwitz, Len D. Mlodinow, Michael A. Mlodinow, Russell Mannette, Marie O. Nilsson, Louise North, Hazel S. Norton, Barbara J. Nobles, Irving L. Rosen, Bob Russell, Ira A. Sanders, Jeffrey R. Sanders, Philip N. Steffen, Jeanne Sloncen, Tom and Fran Thoresen, Mozelle von Meding, Ed and Ruth Westbrook, Jean Wattley, Nancy Weissman, Albert and Janet Zimmerman; J.R. Ware (compiler). (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Pintail, American Widgeon, Killdeer, Kingfisher, Hermit Thrush.**)



Cook County, PALOS PARK, TINLEY PARK. (Banding stations, fields and farms within a six-mile area; banding stations 45%, plowed fields 20%, oak woods 25%, marsh land 10%). **Jan. 1:** 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; clear; temp. 30° at start, 33° at end; wind NW 3 to 8 m.p.h.; snow cover 1 to 5"; 3 observers in 2 parties. Total party-hours, 16 (4 on foot, 12 by car); total party-miles, 115 (3 on foot, 112 by car). — Karl E. Bartel (compiler), Alfred Reuss and Robert Reuss.



Cook, DuPage, Kane Counties, BARRINGTON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at SW corner Sec. 36, Barrington Township, including Deer Grove, Spring Lake, Trout Park, Mallard Lake and west half of Busse Forest; plowland 50%, grassland 25%, oak-hickory forest 5%, marsh 4%, water 1%, plantings and thickets 5%, towns 10%). **Dec. 28:** 5:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; snow, rain and sleet all day; temp. 27° to 38°; wind E, 25 m.p.h. to SW, 15 m.p.h. in p.m.; 6 to 8" new snow cover, streams flowing, other waters 95% frozen; 18 observers in 5 to 7 parties. Total party-hours, 48½ (39½ by foot, 9 by car); total party-miles, 170 (39½ on foot, 130½ by car). — George Burger, S.T. Dillon, Betty Dralle, Peter Dring, Anna Giese, William Giese, Charles Jarvis, Mary Kirkland, Wallace Kirkland, Mrs. David McConnell, Mrs. David Oatman, R.C. Oldenberg, Shirley Peterson, Carol Redeker, Emily Roberts, Nelle Seise, Lorraine Westcott and Charles Westcott (compiler). (Kane County Chapter of Illinois Audubon Society, Natural History Society of Barrington, and guests.) (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Sparrow Hawk, Gray Partridge, American Coot, Red Crossbill.**)



DuPage County, ARBORETUM, LISLE (same area as in previous years). **Dec. 26:** cloudy; 12° to 20°; wind N 5 m.p.h.; 2" snow on ground; creeks frozen; by Chicago Ornithological Society members and guests, 37 participants. — Robert C. Anderson, Joan R. Anesey, Bertha Bannert, Karl E. Bartel, Harry Bierma, Laurence C. Binford, Bedford Brown, Jr., Albert Campbell, Charles T. Clark, Peter Dring, Alfred Dupree, Alma Greene, Ed Hall, Florence Hall, Richard B. Hoyer, Mike Janis, Margaret C. Lehmann (compiler), Paul H. Lobik, Roberts Mann, Margaret Meyer, Jennie B. Miner, Raymond Mostek, Amanda C. Olson, Helen Otis, Thomas Otis, Clarence M. Peterson, Alfred H. Reuss, Ira Sanders, Catherine Schaffer, Paul Schulze, Marguerite Shawvan, Ruth Smith, Floyd Swink, Isabel Wasson, and Charles A. Westcott.



Jersey & Calhoun Counties, PERE MARQUETTE STATE PARK. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Meppen, including parts of Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge; Missouri side of Mississippi River not included; upland woods and fields 20%, bottomlands 80%). **Dec. 26:** 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; clear, temp. 10° to 34°; wind NW 2 to 3 m.p.h.; lakes mostly frozen, rivers open; 48 observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours, 58 (36 on foot, 22 by car); total party-miles, 300 (30 on foot, 270 by car). — Sam Alfend, Dick Anderson, Chris Arhos, Kathryn Arhos, Paul Bauer, Alberta Bolinger, Andrew Bromet, Bill Brush, Eleanor Brown, Ray Brown, Jack Buese, Donald Davis, Bob Dwyer, Ted Gaddis, John



Gaston, Jack Groppe, Bess Harris, Charles Harris, Earl Hath, Ilona Horn, Chuck Huber, David Huber, O.C.K. Hutchinson, Frank Kime, Henrietta Lammert, Warren Lammert, Barbara Maag, Bertha Massie, Joel Massie, Winifred Meloy, Robert Meyer, William Meyer, Doris Peters, Dr. G.W. Peters, Mark Peters, Rollin Sands, Lynn Schaefer, Alan Schroeder, Bill Simon, Catherine Simon, Fred Springer, Leonard Sturgeon, Dorothea Vogel, Dick Vasse, Sara Vasse (compiler), Irene Weber, and Mary Wiese.



Jo Daviess County, SCHAPVILLE. (Schapville, including Scales, Mount Guilford, Elizabeth; deciduous woods 45%, fields and pastures 40%, farmyards, orchards and gardens 10%, towns 5%). **Jan. 1:** 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., cloudy; temp. 8° to 24°; wind NW, 0 to 5 m.p.h.; snow cover 8", most waters frozen; 2 observers in 1 party. Total party-hours, 9½ (1½ on foot, 8 by car); total party-miles, 240 (3 on foot, 237 by car). — Terrence N. Ingram (compiler), and David Wildes.



Kane and Kendall Counties, AURORA. (Circle with 15-mile diameter centered just west of Aurora, including North Aurora, Montgomery, Oswego, Sugar Grove and Yorkville). **Dec. 26:** 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., bright and sunny; temp. 8° to 20°; 13 observers in 5 parties — Bill Aylesworth, Maryann Gossman (compiler), Ethyl Hawbecker, Rupert Hawbecker, Jerry Hennen, Florence Kent, Carol McCurdy, Tom Schiltz, Kay Siewert, Jane Steele, Dale Vawter, Frances Vawter, and Esther Wallingford. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Common Merganser, Red-head, Black Duck, Baldpate, Coot, Canada Goose, Grackle, Herring Gull.**)



Lake County, WAUKEGAN (same area as in previous years). **Jan. 1:** by Chicago Ornithological Society members and guests, 10 participants — Robert Anderson, Joan Anesey, Laurence Binford, Charles Clark, Elton Dessain, Margaret C. Lehmann (compiler), Harry M. Lodge, Paul Schulze, Helen A. Wilson, and Janet Zimmermann.



McHenry County, WOODSTOCK. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered ¼ mile west of junction of Bull Valley and Fleming Roads, 3 miles east of Woodstock; roadsides 40%, open country and farmlands 35% woodlands 20%, water area 5%). **Dec. 30:** 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; temp. 12° to 25°; wind SW, 5 to 10 m.p.h.; partly sunny; water frozen; 6" of snow; 24 observers in 8 parties. Total party-hours, 32 (10 on foot, 22 by car); total party-miles 222 (20 on foot, 202 by car); 13 observers at feeders — Bertha Anderson, Robert Bird, Kent Brodie, Mrs. Helumt Bruchmann, Jay Bruhnke, Anne Carroll, Peter Carroll, Darlene Fiske, Rosemary Fosse, Anne Hecht (compiler), Dena Kiefer, Brenda Lisle, Lois McDonald, Ralph Oleson, Myrtle Oleson, Grace Peacock, James Pearson, Stanley Perry, Vera Perry, Leona Skinkle, Clarence Sparks, Barbara Stam, Gloria Sunderlage, and Dorothy Weers.



McLean County, BLOOMINGTON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at Mr. and Mrs. LaRue Fairchild's residence — Lake Bloomington — Money Creek — Mackinaw River; 40% wooded area, 30%

cultivated land, 20% pasture, 10% shore area). **Jan. 2;** 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. partly cloudy; temp. 25° to 43°; wind mild, 15 m.p.h.; 16 observers in 9 parties. Total party-hours, 8½; total party-miles, 132 (32 on foot, 100 by car). — Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. Bosworth (compiler), Mr. and Mrs. LaRue Fairchild, Denise Gaddis, Jennifer Keene, Larry Kline, Maryellin Ryan, Marjorie Staibus, Dorin Spaid, Mabel Spaid, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Webster, Elizabeth Weir, and Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Winterroth.

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Mercer County, WESTERN PORTION. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered 4 miles due east of New Boston, Illinois). **Jan. 1;** 6:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.; clear, then cloudy; temp. 25° to 30°; wind W 5 to 15 m.p.h.; 5" of snow cover, most waters frozen; 11 observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 35½ (11½ on foot, 24 by car); total party-miles, 317 (15 on foot, 302 by car). — Bruce Bergstrom, Wendell Bergstrom, Allen Carlson, Elton Fawks, Theodore Greer, Richard Greer (compiler), Danny Marsh, Peter Petersen, Jr., Phillip Vaughan, Norman Ward, Jr., and John White.

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Ogle County, OREGON. (Same area as last year.) **Jan. 1;** cloudy, partly cloudy, light snow in a.m.; wind W, 15 m.p.h.; 21 observers; total party-hours, 49½ (total party-miles, 165 (104 by car, 61 on foot)). — White Pines Audubon Club, T.E. Troughton (compiler).

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Peoria County, PEORIA. (Same area as in previous years.) **Dec. 26;** 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; sunny; temp. 10° to 28°; wind N, 5 to 10 m.p.h.; ground bare, no snow cover. Illinois River and small streams open, small lakes covered with thin ice; 42 observers in 8 parties. — Dr. R.G. Bjorklund, Mrs. E. Bogan, Mrs. B. Brophy, Dr. J.R. Canterbury, B.A. Canterbury, A.D. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. J.C. Cowan, Dr. F.R. Dintzis, Dr. C.D. Evans, J. Findlay III, Mr. and Mrs. M. Foster, Mrs. R. Grob, Miss V. Grob, R. Guth, E. Heffner, Miss A. Heffner, Mrs. P. Humphreys, W.H. Johnson, Miss E.M. Kaspar, O.M. Lowry, Jr., M. Mahoney, Mrs. D. Manshardt, J. Manshardt, P. Mumm, Dr. A.J. Novotny, Mrs. E. Pearson, Dr. and Mrs. L.H. Princen (compilers), C.E. Rist, Mrs. E.H. Runde, J.H. Sedgewick, S. Stodola, W. Stroud, J.W. Swanstrom, Miss E. Tjaden, Mr. and Mrs. R.W. Webster, B.A. Weiner, Mrs. F. Welty and Mrs. D.E. West. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Cooper's Hawk, Glaucous Gull, Bonaparte's Gull, Barred Owl, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Robin.**

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Peoria and Other Counties, CHILLICOTHE. (Same area as in previous years.) **Jan. 2;** 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; partially cloudy; temp. 22° to 40°; wind S, 0 to 13 m.p.h.; 2" snow on ground; river partially frozen; small streams open; 45 observers in 7 parties — F. Adams, W. Bartlett, Mrs. J. Baumgartner, Miss L. Baumgartner, E. Billings, Mrs. E. Bogan, B.A. Canterbury, R.M. Canterbury, Mr. and Mrs. R.F. Collins, R.H. Collins, A.D. Clark, C.B. Cooper, J. Deters, W. Downey, Dr. R.S. Easton, Dr. C.D. Evans, J. Findlay III, W. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. M. Foster, Mrs. M. Foster, Mrs. R. Getz, P. Getz, Dr. F. Green, R. Guth, J. Hampson, E. Heffner, Miss C. Heffner, Mrs. P. Humphreys, Miss E.M. Kaspar, O.M. Lowry, Jr., M. Mahoney, C.A. McCumber, P. Mumm, Dr. A.J. Novotny, Dr. L.H. Princen

(compiler), Mr. and Mrs. R. Scott, W. Stroud, Mrs. C. Voeste, J. Voeste, B.A. Weiner, Mrs. F. Welty, and L. Wright. (Seen in area during period, but not on count day: **Red-shouldered Hawk, Golden-crowned Kinglet.**)



Richland County, BIRD HAVEN SANCTUARY, OLNEY. Dec. 26; 16 observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours: 41 hours, 10 minutes (29 hours, 15 minutes by car, 11 hours, 55 minutes on foot); total party-miles, 469 (447 by car, 22 on foot). — Arnold Anderson, Yvonne Anderson, Ruth Blackford, Mike Bridges, Vivian Bridges, W.R. Bridges, Albert Gertsch, Minnie Hundley, Chester Scherer, Violet Scherer, Linda Shaw, Susie Shaw, Vera Shaw, Richard H. Thom, Richard Thom (compiler), and John Wilkins.



Rock Island County, DAVENPORT, ROCK ISLAND, MOLINE. (All points within a $7\frac{1}{2}$ -mile radius of the toll house on Memorial Bridge. **Dec. 26;** 2:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; clear; temp. 8° to 24° ; wind 0 to 8 m.p.h. from NE; ground bare, river 90% ice-covered; 52 observers in 18 parties. Total party-hours 126 (35 on foot, 73 by car, 18 miscellaneous); total party-miles 1012 (51 on foot, 961 by car). — Mr. and Mrs. Fred Adams, Mr. and Mrs. William Atwood, Steve Aupperle, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Blevins, Harry Carl, Allen Carlson, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Cox, Dale Dickinson, Larry Dau, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dau, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dau, Elton Fawks, Lois Fawks, Carol Frink, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frink, Mrs. Frank Gordon, Richard and Ted Greer, Mr. and Mrs. C.C. Hazard, James Hodges, Sr., James Hodges, Jr., Frances Johnson, Lee Krueger, David, Frank and Howard Larson, John and Mike Lonacker, Mr. and Mrs. W.M. Lonacker, Katherine Love, Mrs. Frank Marquis, Mr. and Mrs. Pete Petersen, Sr., Mary Lou Petersen and Pete Petersen, Jr. (compiler), Don Price, Urban Stratman, Joe Tracy, Chris and Phillip Vaughan, Norman Ward, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Warren Wickstrom. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Ruddy Duck, Hooded Merganser, Marsh Hawk, Rufous-sided Towhee, Lapland Longspur.**)



Rock Island and Mercer Counties, ILLINOIS CITY and MUSCATINE, IOWA. Circle with $7\frac{1}{2}$ -mile radius, centered at Lock and Dam 16. **Dec. 31;** 6:30 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.; overcast; temp. 32° to 38° ; wind SW, 0 to 8 m.p.h.; ground covered by 5" snow, river 75% ice-covered; 8 observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours, 28 (9 on foot, 19 by car); total party-miles, 323 (10 on foot, 313 by car). — Allen Carlson, Elton Fawks, Mike and W.M. Lonacker, Mary Lou Petersen, Peter Petersen, Jr. (compiler), Phillip Vaughan, and Norman Ward, Jr.



Sangamon County, SPRINGFIELD. (All points within a $7\frac{1}{2}$ -mile radius centering on city square, including Lake Springfield, Clear Lake, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Carpenter's Park, Winch's Lane, Chatham Flats, Sangamon River; water 5%, river bottom 15%, river bluffs 5%, pastures 20%, plowland 40%, city parks 15%). **Jan. 2;** 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.; partly cloudy; temp. 27° to 44° ; wind S, 15 m.p.h.; ground bare, water open; 19 observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 31 (21 on foot, 10 by car);

total party-miles, 211 (12 on foot, 199 by car). — Dr. Richard Allyn, Maurice Cook, Mr. and Mrs. S. Engez, Beatrice Foster, Vernon Greening, Ellen Hopkins, Ruby Howell, Emma Leonhard, William V. O'Brien, Opel M. Rippey, Stuart J. Ruch, Edith Sausaman, W.A. Sausaman (compiler), W.I. Sausaman, Marie E. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Taylor, and Jack White (Springfield Audubon Society). Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Ring-necked Pheasant, European Tree Sparrow, Evening Grosbeak.**



St. Clair County, CASEYVILLE. (No description of area given.) **Jan. 2;** 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; clear and sunny; 9 observers. Total party-miles 166 (12 on foot, 154 by car). Lucas Wrischnik, compiler — Audubon Society of Greater East St. Louis.



Will County, TROY-JOLIET-CHANNAHON. (Within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Brandon Road Locks, Joliet; woods 40%, open fields 30%, marsh 10%, rivers and ponds 20%). **Jan. 2;** 7:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., clear to partly cloudy in p.m.; temp. 20° to 38°; wind SW, 6 to 10 m.p.h.; snow cover 3"; 15 observers in 2 parties. Total party-hours, 18; total party-miles, 96 (3 on foot, 93 by car). — Erma Agazzi, John Balek, Susan DeGroat, Dr. Gayle Hufford, William Hughes, Vi and Paul Leifheit, W.L. Myers, Erwin and Evelyn Noll, Helen Otis (compiler), Tom Otis, John Reddy, Terry Wiseman, and Dr. George H. Woodruff. (Seen in area, but not on count day: **Long-eared Owl, Common Goldeneye.**)



Will & Grundy Counties, CHANNAHON-MORRIS-WILMINGTON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Carbon Hill; SW along I. and M. Canal, Illinois River to Morris, then NE on other side of Illinois River to Kankakee River, then to Wilmington, covering many back roads south of Carbon Hill; deciduous farm woodlots 15%, river edge 60%, plowed fields and pastures 20%, cattail marsh 5%.) **Dec. 24;** 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; clear and sunny; temp. 10° to 19°; wind NW, 10 to 18 m.p.h.; river open, back waters frozen, ground bare; 9 observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours 25½ (7 on foot, 18½ by car); total party-miles 223 (9 on foot, 214 by car). — Karl E. Bartel (compiler), L.C. Binford, David Blenz, Reba Campbell, Rheba Campbell, Charles T. Clark, Alfred Reuss, Paul A. Schulze, and Helen Wilson.



Wisconsin, LAKE GENEVA. (Around entire lake by car). **Jan. 2;** 7:15 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; clear; temp. 19° to 33°; 10" snow; west half of lake open; 7 observers. — Earl Anderson, Joan Anesey, Margaret Lehmann, Clarence Palmquist (compiler), Ronald Palmquist, Paul Schulze, and Helen Wilson. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Canada Geese, Rough-legged Hawk, Northern Shrike.**)



The BULLETIN Reminds You:

70th ANNUAL MEETING
of the
ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

At the opening session, Friday night, May 12, two major speakers will be on hand: Jim Weaver, of Rockford, will offer a slide presentation, "Birds of Prey," and Charles Westcott, farm director of the Crabtree Farm Nature Center, will discuss the "Forest Preserve" with slides.

Saturday afternoon: Mrs. J. H. Buell, president, Save-The-Dunes Council, will tell the Indiana Dunes story. Following that will be the exciting CBS-TV film, "Bulldozed America."

Saturday night's banquet will feature Joseph Antos, photographer-adventurer and producer of Colorblend Sound Programs. His subject: "The Rockies."

Field trips: Scheduled for Saturday and Sunday mornings at Skokie Lagoons, Lincoln Park, and the Crabtree Nature Center.

Honored guests: William Lodge, director of the state department of conservation; Herbert Reed of the Save-The-Dunes Council; William Decker, former IAS treasurer.

The Dates: Friday, May 12 through Sunday, May 14

Location for all sessions:

Leaning Tower YMCA, Niles, Ill.

Conservationists Hail New Bill Which Tightens Reclamation Requirements of Illinois Strip Mines

by MRS. JUDITH JOY

This is the year marking the 100th anniversary of one of Illinois' highly controversial industries—strip mining—in which state production tops the nation, and with which conservationists have long concerned themselves.

In this 100 years, the simple horse-drawn scrapers gave way to gigantic electric power shovels which tower above the landscape, but, unfortunately, the development of a philosophy of wise use and conservation of the land has lagged behind mechanical progress.

One finally may catch up with the other, however. In 1961, Illinois became the seventh state to pass a reclamation law—applying to quarries as well as strip mines, and enforced by the Department of Conservation. Before the law's passage, only about half the affected land was being reclaimed. Today, compliance has reached nearly 100 per cent.

In early 1967, a new reclamation bill was scheduled for introduction in the General Assembly. Among its major concerns is disposal of mine wastes: After coal is mined it is taken to a washery for removal of impurities—which amount to as much as 30 per cent. Coarser wastes (called "gob") consist primarily of shale, unreclaimed coal, slate, and metallic sulphides. When gob is exposed to air, these sulphides or pyrites oxidize to produce sulphuric acid which so pollutes streams and soil that nothing will grow.

Near abandoned mines you often see old gob piles which have remained barren eyesores for years. Sometimes this unreclaimed coal ignites spontaneously, and these sulphurous fires may smolder for as long as ten years.

The proposed law will require coal operators to bury gob under four feet of soil materials or water so that it cannot oxidize. Gob piles are also produced by shaft mines; as yet no law has been proposed to regulate gob disposal from underground mines.

From the standpoint of strip mining, it is fortunate that Illinois is a flat state, and has been spared most of the terrible devastation caused by contour stripping. In mountainous states, like Kentucky, the coal occurs in outcrops on the hills, and the earth is peeled back in encircling bands to uncover the coal seam. The "overburden", or material which is removed, contains large amounts of acid shale, slate, and pyrites. Much of this material washes down hillsides, producing landslides, floods, erosion, stream pollution, and untold misery. Any reclamation procedures in such areas are extremely difficult and costly, and since much of this land is leased, it is allowed to remain in a ruined condition. Unfortunately such conditions exist in Saline and Gallatin Counties in southwestern Illinois. The problems and conditions in these areas are similar to those in Appalachia; they are just as much a disgrace.

However, in many other regions of Illinois, the large coal companies own most of their land and seem to be doing an acceptable job of rec-

lamation. Extensive areas have been seeded to pasture or reforested, and many public recreation facilities have been established. In central Illinois, where the overburden contains fewer rocks, tractors can be used to cultivate row crops. Although soil conditions vary widely throughout the state, there are few areas which cannot be reclaimed. Under proper modern mining methods, the rocky and toxic materials are replaced at the bottom, and the better quality soil materials are put on top of them.

The strip mining process leaves the land in a series of parallel ridges. The topography looks rather like the work of some hesitant glacier which retreated back and forth across the landscape. Very frequently the soil is strewn with rocks like unproductive wasteland. It is a surprise to many to learn that these "spoil banks" are actually much more fertile than surrounding farmland.

Dr. W. D. Klimstra of Southern Illinois University says that these spoil banks contain high quantities of potassium, phosphorous, and trace elements and that they do not need liming. Since the soil material is very loose, the banks are highly permeable to water, but when grading is done, the soil becomes compacted and much less permeable. Immediately after stripping, these soils are very deficient in nitrogen and organic matter; yet they are not any more depleted than some of the land under marginal cultivation.

An interesting study was conducted by S.I.U. on a 920-acre area near Pyatts in southern Illinois to determine what plants and animals established themselves on abandoned strip mines. This survey was conducted for 19 years with funds from the Pitman-Robertson Act. The dominant tree of the spoil banks is the cottonwood, which is the first to invade the freshly mined land. The wind-blown seed of the sycamore and sandbar willow also germinate on the bare ground especially in moist areas.

The spoil banks offer a rather uniform environment and are not marked by great diversity in habitat. Those three species of trees—together with such herbs as white clover, goldenrod, aster, horsetettle, ragweed, and cheat—form the dominant vegetation on the fresh spoils. With time there is an increase in the number of perennial herbs plus such trees as the elm, box elder, silver maple, and persimmon. But even with increasing age there is no marked change from one dominant species to another. However, 19 years is a relatively short time for any succession to occur; and in areas which have been reforested, many species of forest trees are being grown. Where spoil banks adjoin unstripped woodland areas, there is a much greater opportunity for the introduction of trees whose seeds are carried by birds and mammals.

Dr. Klimstra says that the only animal which gives any evidence of succession or change in the habitat is the mouse (*Peromyscus*). In the newer areas which were more open, the prairie deer mouse (*P. maniculatus bairdii*) was the more common species. In the older, shadier areas, the white-footed mouse (*P. leucopus*) was the predominant species.

In a survey of the birds of the Pyatts area, 44 species were counted in the breeding population. As might be expected, more birds were found in the older areas which support a greater variety of plants for food and cover. The strip mine lands often have a dense growth of weeds

in the summer, but they are relatively bare during the winter and offer poor cover for such game species as quail and rabbits.

The most common birds are the seed-eaters which frequent the forest edge: the field sparrow, the indigo bunting, cardinal, and mourning dove. As the trees become older and the canopy of leaves shades the forest floor, it is probable that a larger proportion of forest species will establish themselves.

Strip mine areas contain numerous ponds which offer good fishing when they are stocked. These small lakes are of two types—shallow and deep. The deep ponds are formed by the final cut of the mining operation and have steep banks. Because of their chemical nature they are very clear, since soil particles settle to the bottom instead of remaining suspended. The shallower ponds are formed by the accumulation of water in depressions, and their levels show considerable fluctuation. Because conditions are more favorable for plant growth, these ponds support a greater animal population. Muskrats are the most common mammal, but raccoons, mink, weasels, and other animals have been observed. Beavers have been introduced into the Pyatts area and have become established.

In September, the board of trustees of S.I.U. voted to transfer the Pyatts area to the Illinois Department of Conservation which already owns 1,600 acres of adjoining land. The department plans to add 500 additional acres to form a 3,000 acre conservation area which will be open to the public.

—P.O. Box 3, Centralia, Ill.



EDITOR'S NOTE: H.B. 545, sponsored by approximately 87 Illinois legislators, was introduced Feb. 15, 1967, into the General Assembly. It has the strong support of the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs and other groups. It is designed to correct some of the problems described in this article. It will protect state parks, lakes, streams, and public roads from intrusions of strip-mining and provide stronger control over potential pollution as caused by coal operations. H.B. 545 is receiving important support from Illinois conservationists who are writing their state legislators and Governor Kerner in Springfield.



PLANS FOR WOOD DUCK HOUSES ARE FREE

Folks living within ¼ mile of water now should put up houses for wood ducks. They nest both in high dead trees and in artificial domiciles — and they need help. Since the ducks don't mind human company, it's hoped some houses can be placed near tollway lakes. These colorful, beautiful water birds look early for sites.

Adults and kids easily can build wood duck houses. Free plans now are available upon request by sending a stamped & addressed envelope to the I.A.S., 997 Lee St., Des Plaines, Ill. 60016.

AUDUBON AWARD

The Dr. Alfred Lewy Memorial Book Award, given annually by the Illinois Audubon Society to recognize outstanding conservation achievements, this year honors the founders of the Illinois Prairie Path. Announcement was made by Miss Betty Groth, I.A.S. vice president for conservation.

The Prairie Path group is commended for succeeding, after three years of strenuous concerted activity, in preserving much of the old Chicago, Aurora and Elgin Railroad right-of-way as a trail for hiking, nature study, bicycling and horseback riding.

The presentation was made March 12 onstage at the James Simpson Theater of the Field Museum of Natural History.

Accepting the award for the Prairie Path founders was Mrs. May Theilgaard Watts, distinguished naturalist-emeritus of the Morton Arboretum, Lisle. The creation of Prairie Path, which has resulted from efforts of many civic-minded citizens of Cook, Dupage and Kane counties, has been spearheaded from the first by Mrs. Watts. Many of the Path's sponsors were in attendance, along with Gunnar Peterson, director of the Open Lands Project, which has been one of its principal supporters.



BOOK REVIEW

DUNE BOY, by Edwin Way Teale. Dodd, Mead and Co., 432 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. 10016. 255 pages. \$4.50

It is a great testimony to the quality and eduring popularity of the writings of Edwin Way Teale, that his "Dune Boy," first published over two decades ago, should be reissued in 1966. In these pages, Teale records his early years in the dune country of Indiana and on the farm of his grandparents — ninety acres of marsh, woods and sandy soil.

He writes movingly of his great debt to his grandparents who gave him all the freedom he needed — the freedom to roam these acres of corn and wheat and potatoes, plus the woods and swamps he made his very own.

Anyone who has ever spent a boyhood vacation on a farm, or even a mere week-end, can excitingly recall filling and delicious meals. Teale's experience was no exception as he recalls the great meals served by his grandmother. He was kind enough to place two recipes in the book — copied from the ancient brown-covered cookbook: one is for carrot marmalade, and the other is for a "no-name-cake."

Teale fills these pages with boyhood adventures. One of the most amusing is his capture of mice in the farm's granary and his attempt to sell the mousepelts at a fur store. The grown-up clerks at the store sent the 8-year-old boy on a futile walk from one store to another in a great teasing game.

For those who live in an increasingly urbanized society, this chronicle serves to remind us of the great and simpler days of the early Twentieth century, days that will never return to the author or to us. It is fun to look back.

— *Raymond Mostek*

Invitation For a Weekend:

"Operation Greenstrip" To Focus On Recreation Potential of Historic I & M Canal

An important springtime outdoor event, called "Operation Greenstrip," has been scheduled for the weekend of May 5-7 as a means of pointing up the recreational potential of the historic Illinois & Michigan Canal which runs for about 95 miles southwesterly from Chicago to LaSalle. While the center of "Operation Greenstrip" events will be between Channahon and Morris, activities will be held all along the scenic waterway and its towpath from Summit to the vicinity of LaSalle-Peru. Boy Scouts will be hiking and camping on Friday, May 5-6, while a campfire program for adult and family campers is scheduled for Saturday night in Channahon. Planned for Sunday, May 7, are hiking, canoeing, nature study bird and wildlife observation and historical exploration.

Sponsor is the Open Lands Project of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago which is urging that the Illinois Department of Conservation be given jurisdiction over the I & M Canal and adjacent lands so that recreational needs can be given priority consideration in future planning. Illinois Audubon Society is among four other organizations cooperating in efforts to save the entire canal area. Also several communities near the I & M Canal have passed resolutions favoring recreational development. They include the Lockport city council and park board, the Joliet city council and park board, the Romeoville village board, and the city councils of Lemont and Marseilles.

Historically, the canal enjoyed a central role in Chicago and Illinois history: Even before its completion in 1848, the knowledge that it would connect Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River was a spur to economic growth. Prior to the Civil War, the canal provided Chicago's chief contact with the area south and west of the city. Despite competition from railroads, it remained a major means of bringing grain to Chicago into the 1870's. Eventually, the Illinois & Michigan Canal was put out of business by competition from the Sanitary and Ship Canal, and has not been used as a waterway since 1917.

Development since its abandonment as a waterway has been limited. The Stevenson Expressway covers a portion. The Sanitary and Ship Canal is superimposed on the Illinois & Michigan Canal in Joliet, so that portion is gone. There is limited public access to a small portion at Channahon State Park, Gebhardt Woods State Park, and McKinley Woods Forest Preserve, all in the Morris-Channahon area. Some of the canal lands have been leased for industrial use. Portions are highly polluted.

Status of the Canal today remains complicated. Because it was a federal land grant canal, the federal government held jurisdiction over the waterway and its lands, extending no less than 90 feet on each side (in many places more) until 1947 when, by Act of Congress, the federal rights were

relinquished to Illinois to enable the state to use the I & M and its lands for highway, park, recreational or any other public purpose. The act provided that if the land ceased to be used for public purposes, the grant would be revoked. The Illinois Constitution was amended in 1954 to permit sale of the lands by the state. Last year the State Legislature passed a bill permitting sale of the lands to commercial interests. Pending legislation in the United States Congress, if passed, would have the effect of permitting this.

Presently, the canal is under the jurisdiction of the Division of Waterways of the Illinois Department of Public Works. Planning recreational development would be a technical matter that would have to be carried out by the department, in consultation with interested governments and groups. Groups interested, however have made some recommendations that should be considered in canal development. One is that no leases on canal lands suitable for recreation should be granted to private interests. Restoration of the canal's old locks at Lockport would make the waterway more useful to boaters and canoeists; replicas of the old canal boats could be used to take tourists on outings. The old canal offices at Lockport, built before 1846, already a state historical monument, could be used to present the history of the canal to visitors. Pollution should, of course, be eliminated and a general clean-up program carried out along the canal. Income from leases to users of canal lands should go into a fund for its development and maintenance, and other means of financing improvements should be sought.

An organization called the Illinois & Michigan Canal Coordinating Committee — headed by Robert E. Sullivan and John M. Lamp, both of Lockport — has been getting technical assistance from the Open Lands Project. Gunnard A. Peterson, Project director, can be contacted at Welfare Council headquarters, 123 W. Madison St., Chicago 60602, for more information about the "Operation Greenstrip" weekend in May.

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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

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Headquarters of the Society are at the Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



E.G.W.

NATIONAL HISTORY SOCIETY

JUL 7 1967

Number 142

June 1967

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

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THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by **RAYMOND MOSTEK**

The effort to preserve some of America's wild rivers has received much wider attention the last few years. Recently, Cong. John Saylor (R., Pa.) introduced HR 90 which would "reserve certain public lands for a National Scenic Rivers System, and provide a procedure for adding public lands and other lands to the system." Among the many rivers recommended for preservation are the Salmon and Clearwater in Idaho, the Rogue in Oregon, the Rio Grande in New Mexico, Hudson River in New York, the fabled Suwannee in Florida, and the Great Saint Croix in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

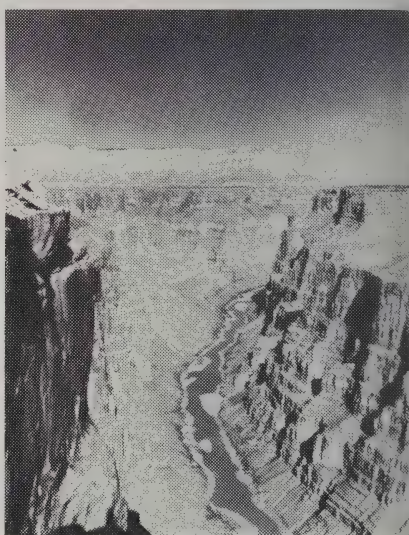
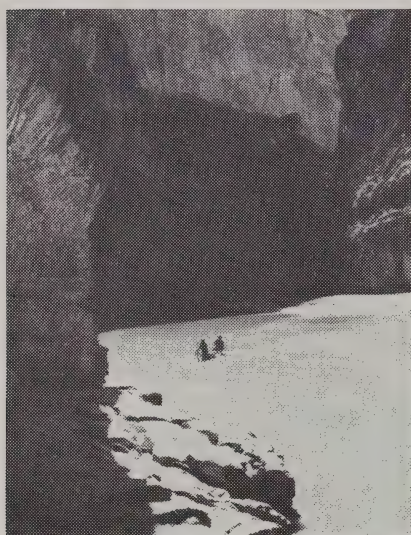
Many other rivers also are mentioned. The bill is worthy of support, for it would be a great aid to preservation of wildlife and scenic areas. Our wild rivers are becoming a last refuge for those who would wander off the crowded highways and retreat from our overflowing national and state parks—as our human population soars while our wildlife diminishes.

We have walked the 46-mile wilderness of the Greenstone Ridge in Isle Royale National Park; we have paddled the famed Canoe Country waters of the Quetico-

Superior Wilderness several times; we have climbed the towering Grand Tetons; and we have visited the serene wilderness of the Bob Marshall area in Montana on horseback. But our 1962 trip down the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River on a Georgie White Expedition was perhaps the most unusual vacation adventure.

Our small raft contained only twelve persons. Between rapids and film-making, I had the opportunity to read "The Exploration of the Colorado River" by Major John Wesley Powell (95c from the Natural History Library). A ride through Marble Canyon and Lava Falls by boat is a most unforgettable experience.

The Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Corps of Army Engineers apparently have a deep dislike for free-flowing streams. They will seemingly not be content unless they put a dam on each one or until they eliminate the bows and turns on our major rivers. The Audubon Magazine recently described the calamity which has overtaken the captivating Oklawaha River in Florida which the poet Sidney Lanier praised so highly. The Florida Audubon



(Left): The Santa Elena Canyon, cut by the Rio Grande River, lies in the western section of Big Bend National Park in Texas. (Right): The great Colorado River winds through the Grand Canyon.

Society made desperate attempts to save this charming river from the construction havoc caused by the Cross-Florida Barge Canal. Parts of it may still be saved if the national protest is sufficient. The political conditions in Florida are not the best, and much of the natural beauty of the state is falling victim to bulldozers and the "fast-buck" philosophy of some developers.

The National Audubon Society is trying desperately to save the famed Corkscrew Swamp which I visited a few years ago. A more lovely place in this nation is more difficult to find. Its beauty is overwhelming; its wildlife and plant growth are lavish. These 6,000 acres were preserved at the last moment in 1954. Now, the buffer lands are threatened by drainage and the swamp itself by utter destruction. The National Audubon Society is seeking the purchase of 2,640 acres of additional land, but the cost is a staggering \$696,000. The Corkscrew Swamp is the home of the Snowy Egret, the Wood Ibis, hawks, owls, songbirds, and waterbirds. The Corkscrew Swamp faces the need of ensuring a continual flow of water. Your contributions towards this fund is urgently needed: a donation in

NEWS FROM THE FINANCIAL FRONT IS DISTRESSING / As the AUDUBON BULLETIN went to press, the IAS treasurer's records showed that more than 200 members are delinquent in paying their 1967 dues (despite three notices to date). In addition, approximately 60 chapter members have not paid their '67 chapter dues. Treasurer Paul Schulze (622 So. Wisconsin Ave., Villa Park) wants to avoid a fourth — and final — mailing of dues notices, and he also reminds you that without the depended-upon income from annual memberships, the Society cannot truly function.

any amount may be sent to National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Ave., New York.

NOTES FROM THE NEST: The Natural Resources Council of Illinois will hold its annual outdoor conservation conference at East Bay Camp at Lake Bloomington on Oct. 7-8-9, 1967. Elton Fawks is chairman of the NRCI ... Some 600 billboards have been removed from Arizona lands owned by the U.S. Bureau of Public Lands; they were put there illegally ... Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin has introduced S. 1025 which would prohibit the sale of DDT or shipment of it for use anywhere in the U.S.A. ... The Estuarine Areas Bills, HR 25, is strongly supported for passage by many conservation groups ... Washington Senators Magnuson and Jackson support the North Cascades National Park in S. 1321. The bill would preserve more than 610,000 acres under park status of some of the most magnificent scenic country in the nation. Almost 99 per cent is already federally owned in national forests. The Illinois Audubon Society endorsed the Sierra Club proposal several years ago at an annual meeting at Allerton Park ... The American Legion is campaigning to establish a national cemetery in Joshua Tree National Monument in Los Angeles County. It is the home of the bobcat, the desert bighorn, and the coyote. This action by the American Legion deserves to be condemned. Conservation clubs across the country have been asked to protest this totally unwarranted invasion of our national park system for this purpose. Congressmen are always pleased to hear from their constituents. Honored war dead should be laid to rest in land reserved for such specific purpose.

—615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.



IAS Consultant Gets National Post



Dr. Thomas G. Scott, the former chief of wildlife research of the Illinois Natural History Survey, and for many years a member of the board of consultants of the Illinois Audubon Society, has been named president-elect of The Wildlife Society. He takes over the 5,000-member organization beginning in 1968.

Dr. Scott served in the Illinois post from 1950 to 1963 when he left to become head of the department of fisheries at Oregon State University, Corvallis, Ore.

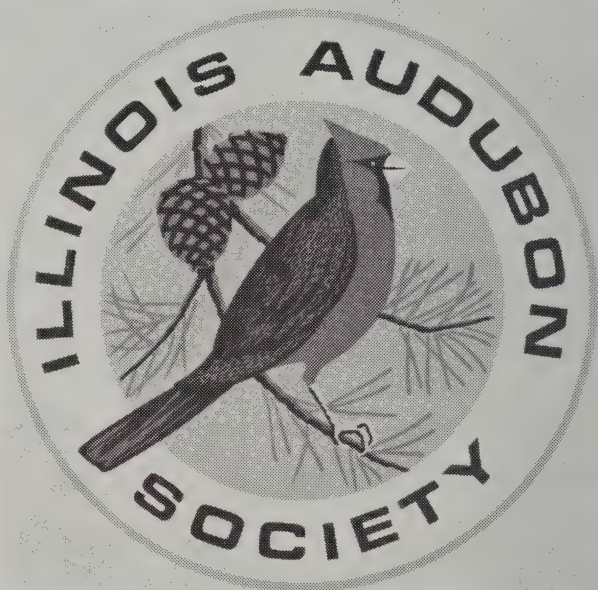
He has been active in The Wildlife Society programs for 30 years and had edited "The Journal of Wildlife Management" for three years. The society, headquartered in Washington, is international in scope. Its objectives are to facilitate communications, national policies, and education in professional wildlife science and management.

About Dr. Scott, comments Lee Jens, chairman of the IAS pesticide committee: "I cannot say enough about his value to Illinois Audubon."

"Personally I've called on him innumerable times for help. His assistance always has been gracious, quick, and excellent, and many times he has sent articles and information without my asking."

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Join the Breeding Bird Census

by KARL E. BARTEL

A census of the number of breeding birds in Illinois has intriguing possibilities, and the Illinois Audubon Society would like to encourage more birders to take part in the 1967 breeding bird census. A well-done and carefully compiled census will help record variations in the number of birds inhabiting a particular area. These variations can be the result of changes in land use or widespread applications of pesticides.

Ideally, it would be helpful to have at least one observer for each one-degree block of latitude and longitude, and anyone interested in making the breeding bird survey a success — particularly in the southern half of the state — should contact the Illinois State Coordinator, Mr. Peter Dring, P.O. Box 92, Willow Springs, Illinois 60480.

The census procedure is simple. The census taker covers an assigned route once each summer in the following manner: **Begin one-half hour before sunrise; make 50 stops one-half mile apart, and count all birds** heard at each stop or seen within one-fourth mile **during a 3-minute** watching and listening period. Sample urban and suburban areas as well as rural and wilderness areas. Do not avoid populated areas nor should you purposely include favorite birding localities.

DIRECTIONS FOR RUNNING ROUTES

When to Observe: Any time during June; second and third weeks are best. Do not take a census later than July 10.

Equipment: Clip board, pencils, forms supplied by the Migratory Bird Population Station, map, binoculars, watch with second hand, thermometer.

Weather: The census should be run under the best conditions possible. The visibility should be good with no precipitation and a wind of less than 8 mph. If you can walk faster than the wind is blowing, so much the better.

Timing: Be at the starting point at least 5 minutes before starting time to record weather and speedometer reading. Start the census 30 minutes before official sunrise.

Procedure: Drive 0.5 mile to the first stop. If this stop is dangerous, stop may be moved 0.1 mile forward or back. Since speedometers will vary, always record a convenient landmark such as "100 feet north of yellow-brick house" or "under high-power line." This is so that another observer may stop at the same spot in subsequent years, if you can't make it.

Stop, look and listen for exactly 3 minutes at each stop. Record the number and species seen and heard within 1/4 mile in all directions. Then move to the next stop. Make a total of 50 stops. Allow 2 minutes' driving time between stops. The entire route should take about 4 hours.

What Birds to Count: Count all birds including Rock Doves. Do not record any birds when car is in motion.

Reporting Results: Regular forms are furnished for all participants. The Migratory Bird Populations Station to whom the forms are sent will later send each participant a summary of all lists made in Illinois.

Last year 15 areas were covered in Illinois. This year there is a great need for more participants in more areas.



WHITE TRILLIUM / William E. Sproat

APRIL'S IN THE WOODS

by MARIE NILSSON

It had rained the day before and the day before that, but the next morning was golden with sunshine . . . a perfect promise for an April exploration in the woods to welcome the early flowers and the birds newly arriving. Harms Woods, the Wayside Woods and Linne Woods, only thirty minutes away, were waiting.

Stepping out of the car, a bluebird flew by as if anticipating this moment. There is a secluded spot in Harms Woods where the Dutchman's-breeches grow. Unhappily, the early buds and flowers had been frost-nipped. The hepaticas, in many shades, were all about among the fallen leaves. The warm soft April breeze turned them this way and that to be admired from all sides. The bloodroot looked up at the sky, having suddenly escaped from a green leaf prison. The first bloodroot plants are in miniature; as the season progresses they grow larger, and by summer the leaves are still growing.

The spring beauty showed clusters of drooping buds with one or two open, trying to keep up with the hepaticas and the bloodroot. It was exciting to discover the many plants up two and three inches, testing skills in identification. Wake-robin, spring cress, wood anemone, early meadow rue were in bud. In the background the flickers were busy with preparations—and being noisy about it. The downy and the hairy woodpeckers sounded authoritative notes. How red their topknots. A sapsucker appeared. Nice that they are usually first heard to make known their location. The juncos were trilling as they like to do in the spring. The tree sparrows could not be less excited. Their stage is waiting in the north. A kingfisher went clattering up and down the swollen river. Happiness is busyness in the spring.

The nearby Wayside Woods preserve is at the edge of a prairie-meadow. Eastern meadowlarks, were singing at appropriate distances. A sparrow hawk hovered overhead. Field sparrows, song sparrows, and red-winged blackbirds were singing. A pair of pheasants, flew up, a picture of the delightful pairing of spring. I flushed a woodcock and then walked to where he had been feeding. I found many holes in the mud. How patient of him not to protest the interruption. A pair of wood ducks, flew over and went down to the river behind the trees in Linne Woods.

The sun was now teasing . . . first in, then out. Would there be time to visit the hepaticas in Linne Woods before an April shower? Hurry is the password for April. The hepaticas were there weaving ecstatically in the breeze—as if saying it was good to be blooming again. The honeybees told them so every minute on the minute. Bird sounds and sights filled the air. The excitement was catching: robins, phoebe, hermit thrush, ruby-crowned kinglet with crimson cap, myrtle warbler and more sapsuckers.

All too soon it was four o'clock, and the sun had gone permanently behind a cloud bank. The horizon showed a wide band of pink, gold and silver. The light cast a misty glow over the woods. The elm tops were shrouded in a brown cloud. The silver maples combined their scarlet flowers with unfolding leaves. The white ash were studded with velvety, deep-brown knobs. The shrubs and smaller trees were dotted with bursting light. Everything alive gave such eager promise. Would that we might be so blessed to start anew.

—2416 West Fargo Avenue, Chicago



Visitors at Bird Haven's "open house" wait in line to register with the caretakers and to sign a petition protesting the proposed flooding of this area.

Olney Citizens Struggle to Save Bird Haven

by RICHARD H. THOM

Bird Haven soon may be only a cherished memory for those who have experienced its enchantment. The problems faced by this small sanctuary are typical of those faced by other wilderness areas throughout the country. If these areas are lost, they will clearly demonstrate the inability of those in power to recognize a value in anything which isn't marketable. If Bird Haven is destroyed, a perpetual trust will be dishonored and two graves desecrated, for these 18 acres contain the earthly remains of Robert Ridgway and his beloved wife.

Bird Haven is situated two miles north of Olney and consists of the original 18 acres purchased by Mr. Ridgway plus 100 acres that were purchased when the sanctuary was made a memorial to Robert Ridgway. Olney is a pleasant and progressive community of about 9,000 people. The government consists of a mayor and council and these men devote many hours for token compensation.

A master community plan for Olney—a plan that spanned several administrations—was developed to solve pressing immediate problems, anticipate future problems and generally make the community better in every way. But this plan, if carried to its final conclusion, will obliterate Bird Haven forever.

The immediate problem was the inadequate sewage system which was polluting the Fox River below Olney. The cost of more than tripling the present sewage treatment capacity was about \$1,000,000, and engineering studies indicated that this volume would solve the present problem with ample capacity for future population and industry growth.

Several recent dry periods worried city officials. The present two lakes owned by Olney have about a two-year supply of water at current con-

sumption levels. The smaller lake is kept full by pumping water from the adjacent Fox River and the larger lake is maintained by rainfall on its watershed. To solve Olney's water problems, a comprehensive program was planned, the completion of which was dependent on assistance from the federal government. The entire concept consisted of a lake of tremendous volume plus expansion of the sewage system to include sewer lines that would service presently undeveloped areas. The total cost was estimated at \$4,793,000 of which about three million dollars would be paid by Olney citizens and the remainder by federal grants. The city council and the Chamber of Commerce approved this plan, and the Olney Daily Mail supported and explained it.

The sewer improvement program required approval by ballot, but the lake would be constructed without a decision determined by a vote. The lake would be almost two square miles in area, and it is estimated that 400 lots could be developed and sold on 99 year leases for \$1,500 each. In addition, visitors in pursuit of water recreation, are expected to spend \$90,000 in the community each year.

The first objection understandably came from the rural families whose land would be taken for the lake construction, adjacent land, and building lots. Some had ownerships going back many generations. Others did not feel it proper to be forced from their land for a lake that was designed for activities that exceeded the basic need for water. Most of the landowners formed an organization to block construction of the lake as proposed and pointed out that several alternatives are open for securing more water without disrupting existing homes and productive agricultural land. The University of Chicago, owner of Bird Haven, did not join this group to the dismay of the landowners.

When investigation disclosed that a major part of Bird Haven would be destroyed, a local group with a deep appreciation for the sanctuary formed the "Save Bird Haven Committee" under leadership of James Welker, a biology teacher at Olney Community College. The University of Chicago did not support nor join this group. In a series of meetings the following program was decided upon:

1. An intensive education program to acquaint the public with the threatened loss of Bird Haven was to be initiated.

2. Petitions were to be presented to the city council to impress upon them the national importance and significance of Bird Haven and the inescapable fact that destiny had made Olney its steward.

3. A positive platform was prepared for Bird Haven. If the sanctuary can be saved:

- (a) The organization of a group of Richland County citizens, recognized by the University of Chicago as the official local group to assist the University in its efforts to maintain Bird Haven, would be formed.

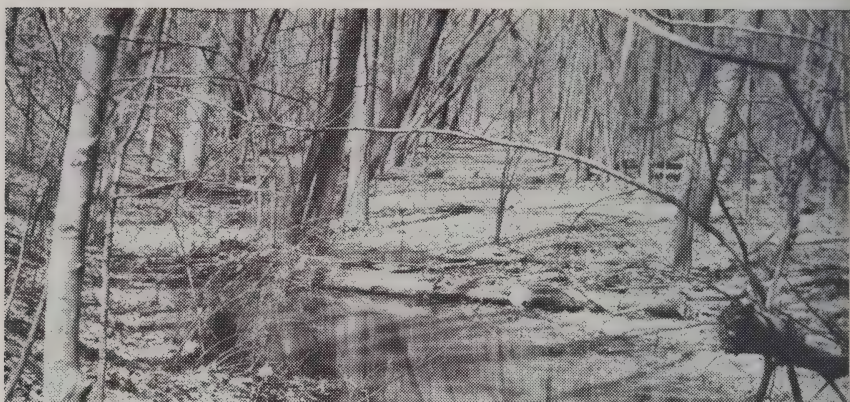
- (b) More use of Bird Haven by scouts, 4-H'ers, and school groups would be encouraged.

- (c) All-weather footpaths of chat, wood shavings or other suitable material would be constructed.

- (d) A new rustic bridge and numerous benches would be erected.

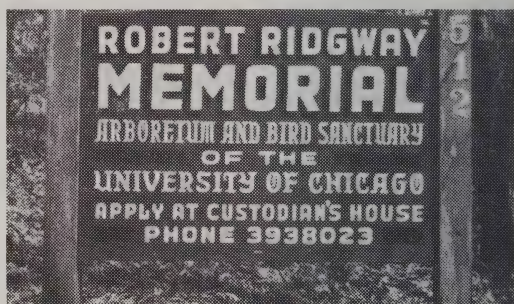
- (e) Existing footpaths would be improved and developed as nature trails with major plants being labeled. Footpaths into remote regions of Bird Haven, now generally inaccessible to the public, would be developed.

Although the local newspaper, The Olney Daily Mail, favors the lake, even if it means the flooding of Bird Haven, it was generous in



The bottom land along the east fork of Fox Creek forms an ideal habitat for such species as the Prothonotary Warbler, Louisiana Waterthrush, and Red-shouldered Hawk.

This sign greets the tourist as he passes Bird Haven on the road.



giving the "Save Bird Haven Committee" opportunity to publicize Bird Haven's plight. Radio station WVLN was also cooperative in permitting members to discuss their objectives. Numerous letters were written to officials at every level of government, and publicity was given by major newspapers serving this area such as the St. Louis Post Dispatch, the Decatur Herald and the Chicago Daily News.

On June 26, 1966, an open house was held at Bird Haven. Attendance was great; the concern expressed was gratifying. Visitors were given a small brochure, and guides took groups on tours and were stationed throughout the area to answer questions. Petitions were available for signing and support by local residents and non-residents was overwhelming. Over 2,500 signatures were gathered in a very few weeks.

It was the hope of the Save Bird Haven Committee that this effort would sufficiently impress the city council so that the lake plans would be revised to prevent the flooding of Bird Haven. But the council informed the committee that its efforts were futile. It further stated that Bird Haven unfortunately stood in the way of "progress", and that efforts to save it would be a waste of time and effort. The Save Bird Haven Committee, realizing that a compromise was not to succeed, gave support to the other dissident groups in the community.

But this time it was apparent that massive opposition to the lake

project and certain aspects of the sewer proposal was growing. New water rates were initiated to repay the bond issue and this rate increase added to the general dissension. Many residents were paying more than \$10 a month for water and sewer services, and these new rates represented a real hardship for those with lower incomes.

The various dissenting groups formed an organization named the Independent Citizens Committee to counter the Chamber of Commerce which favored the lake. This new group challenged the label, "Noisy Minority," given them by demanding that construction of the lake be decided by a public referendum. This proposal was rejected by the city council on the grounds that local approval was not required. The Independent Citizens Committee also suggested that a pipeline to the Embarrass River would keep the present two lakes at full capacity and be more practical than the proposed lake. (An earlier report by the engineering firm contracted by the city to study the problem stated that this was feasible and the most economical means of securing water for future needs.) This recommendation was also rejected.

The sewer improvement program was voted on and defeated. The opposition apparently felt that the program submitted went far beyond need for expanded sewage treatment, and the rates were too favorable to industrial users at the expense of residents. The negative vote was generally regarded as a protest against the city's plans and lack of confidence in the city council's leadership.

Several meetings between the Independent Citizens Committee and the city council were held in an attempt to reconcile the diverse views. The main point of contention was whether the proposal to build the lake should be determined by a public referendum. The idea of submitting the question to an arbitration board was also suggested. The city council refused to submit the lake proposal to a referendum and also rejected the arbitration board proposal. Conversation was discontinued when the council announced that bonds would be sold and work on the sewer and lake programs would begin immediately regardless of the opinions of those who opposed this action.

The Independent Citizens Committee—in view of the City Council's refusal to discuss the matter further—felt the only course open was to attempt a recall election of the mayor and city council. Petitions for recall were circulated. Sufficient signatures with a comfortable margin were easily obtained in a brief time. Certain legal aspects of the petition were challenged by the council. Circuit Court Judge Jones ruled the documents legal, but his decision was appealed to a higher court where the issue now is pending.

There are few precedents for recall actions in Illinois. Local technicalities will be time-consuming and costly. The Independent Citizens Committee has the will and determination, but lacks the finances to overcome the legal delaying tactics blocking the recall election. Meantime, the bonds have been sold, the money is available, bids have been submitted, and work is progressing.

The National Park Service has recognized Bird Haven as a national landmark. If and when the University of Chicago completes the application required, a handsome bronze plaque will be created to give public recognition to this status. The State Highway Department has prepared a large historical sign for erection on U. S. Highway 50. This sign gives a brief biography of Robert Ridgway and Bird Haven. The city agreed to surface

a turnout for the sign at which time the sign would be erected for public view. The sign has been ready since the summer of 1966 but the city has not yet graveled the turnout as agreed upon earlier.

This has been a sad and unique experience for this community. Olney has always responded favorably to referenda that were clearly stated with needs indicated. Evidence of Olney citizens' progressive attitude can be found everywhere throughout the city: the schools, college, hospital, airport, parks, two lakes, library, summer concert program and recreation program for children. The citizens, however, are jealous of their civic rights and have a proper respect for tradition and fair play—and Bird Haven is a cherished community tradition. Many people here knew Robert Ridgway. They know that a decided wrong is committed when local public expenditures involving millions of dollars are not submitted to the public for their decision through the traditional use of the ballot.

119 N. Saratoga St., Olney, Ill. 62450

EDITOR'S NOTE — After Robert Ridgway's death, the Illinois Audubon Society raised \$1,000 for a maintenance fund for Bird Haven. If you would like to help defend the area against the proposed flooding, you can send a contribution to "Save Bird Haven Committee," care of Ridgway Bird Club, 119 N. Saratoga St., Olney, Ill. 62450. Visitors to Bird Haven are urged to make pointed comments to owners of motels, cafes, and gas stations about the planned destruction of the Ridgway memorial.

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Are Your 'Picture' Windows A Problem For Birds?

Text & Picture by WILLIAM E. SPROAT

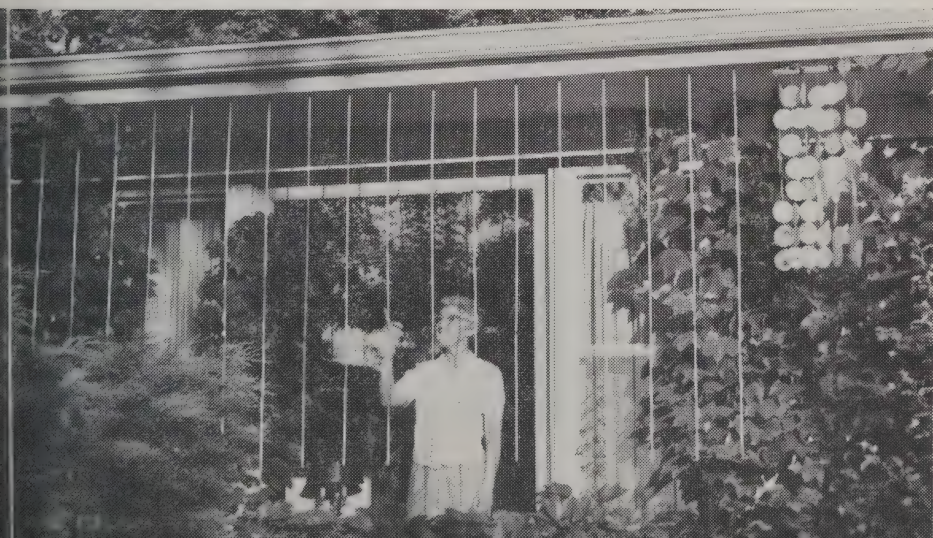
Birds used to fly against our picture window, believing that it was a "fly-through-hole" because of the peculiar reflection of the surrounding trees and shrubs. A few were killed, but many were simply dazed by the impact, recovering after a short time, but learning little by the experience.

Borrowing from the "early warning system" used by the railroads proved to be our solution. As you have seen, railroads have short ropes or wires suspended from a frame to gently warn trainmen to "duck, or else", when they are riding atop a freight car and approaching an overhanging obstruction or tunnel.

Our warning to the birds (we don't know what to name it) is simply a series of articulated quarter-inch dowel rods, suspended at six-inch intervals from our roof overhang. With these dimensions, birds in flight can't get past. These rods needn't have been articulated if a four-foot length had been a sufficient depth, but we needed five-feet-plus. So, the extra foot was added by interconnecting two small screw-eyes inserted in ends of both dowel sections. This articulation, however, allows a certain freedom of action that serves both as an added cushioning effect and also—if the birds happen to hit the rods—a "visual-signal" movement to them.

The entire visual effect of the "remedy" is really not unattractive to viewers. It looks rather decorative, especially now that the birch dowels have weathered to a silvery gray that matches the bricks of our house. The pay-off to us, if not the birds, is our chance upon occasion to describe the contraption as each new visitor asks us, "What's that thing?"

—2788 Roslyn Lane, Highland Park, Ill.



The Rest Area Program for Illinois Highways: Designed With Special Values In Mind

by GEORGE E. SCHUPPE

Since 1963, the Illinois Division of Highways has been developing a comprehensive system of rest areas on the Interstate and Primary highways. Because Interstate rest areas differ substantially from those on the Primary routes, we actually have two separate systems to consider.

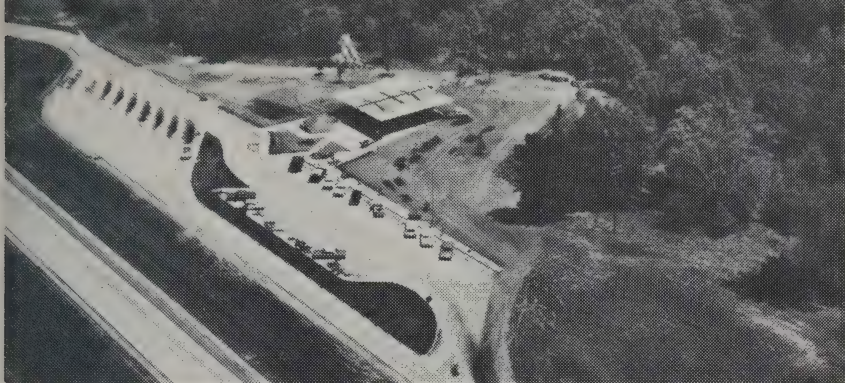
A total of 27 pairs of rest areas will be featured as an integral part of the 1,631-mile Federal Aid Interstate Highway network in Illinois. In planning the Illinois Interstate System, an evaluation of our anticipated rest area needs indicated that the Interstate motorist would best be served by locating facilities approximately every fifty miles, or one hour's driving time apart along a given route.

Interstate rest areas will occur in pairs and will be positioned so that the motorist first encounters the facility serving his direction of travel and then the facility serving opposing traffic. (Such an arrangement will eliminate any desire that a motorist would have to cross the divided roadways.) Interstate rest areas will provide the motorist with complete comfort facilities. Geometric designs for the entrance and exit ramps are generous and liberal, providing the user with safe and ready access to and egress from the rest areas. The size and capacity of the parking areas are determined by the projected traffic volumes on the adjacent highway. Passenger vehicle parking will be separated from other vehicle parking, while ramps and roadways will compliment and blend into the topography of the various sites.

Complete, modern comfort facilities will be housed in attractive, well-designed, heated buildings. Additional building features will include information or bulletin boards and drinking fountains. The entire rest area will be landscaped and will contain picnic tables and disposal containers. The ramps, parking lot, and areas around the rest area will be illuminated to insure safe night-time usage by all motorists.

This state-built rest stop is in Johnson County, just north of New Burnside.





Looking northeast at new area on
I-55 near Sherman in Sangamon County.

To date, one pair of rest areas is completed and in use on Interstate 55 where this route by-passes Springfield. Grading and paving of ramps and parking areas has been completed at four additional rest area locations: I-57, near Pesotum, Champaign County; I-74, east of Goodfield, Woodford County; I-80, west of Minooka, Grundy County, and I-80, west of Princeton, Bureau County. Construction of the rest area buildings at these locations is programmed for 1967. As in other phases of the Interstate highway development, the Federal Government is participating in 90 per cent of the cost.

Motorists in Illinois have long been familiar with the one and two table roadside rest stops that exist along the Primary (non-Interstate) Highway System. Prior to 1962, there were approximately 350 of these sites situated on existing, available—and often inadequate—right-of-way areas. In 1962, the Division of Highways developed a comprehensive rest area plan which included the ultimate locations of all Primary rest areas to be developed within the State. This plan provides for rest areas spaced approximately forty miles or one hour's driving time apart on the major Primary routes. Exceptions to this standard were made to include locations or areas with outstanding scenic views, terrain, topographic or botanical features. A total of 272 rest areas were provided for in this plan of which 73 were constructed in 1963 and 1964.

In 1965, the Highway Beautification Act, plus an amendment to the Illinois Highway Code, provided an unanticipated impetus for the implementation of the Primary rest area program. About \$1.5 million of the approximately \$3 million received by Illinois in 1965 was designated and used to develop the Primary rest area system. The State amendment has enabled the division of highways to acquire land for these new rest areas, and now 39 rest areas have been designed and are under construction. An additional 33 will be constructed with monies received from the current Federal appropriation.

These new Primary areas will have vault-type comfort facilities, information boards, picnic tables, and trash containers. The entrances, exits, parking areas and roadways serving these rest areas will be surfaced and constructed to safe, generous geometric standards to insure the safe operation of vehicles entering, leaving, and within the sites. Attractive locations having scenic views, desirable vegetation, or other outstanding characteristics have been acquired wherever possible. The rest areas will be landscaped to enhance their beauty and increase their attractiveness.

—Department of Public Works and Buildings, Springfield, Ill.

ILLINOIS NESTING RECORDS FOR 1966

Individual Observer Figure Declines Slightly, But Total Reports Increase to 513

Compiled by MRS. NAOMI McKINNEY

Nesting survey records of 1966 showed a decline in the number of observers—from 42 to 32—but the submitting of a greater number of reports: from 377 in 1965 up to 513 for '66. Our individual champion is Don Varner of Morrisonville. He submitted 111 records from four Illinois counties. Further, Mr. Varner's report of 44 bluebird nests—with 46 young banded, 43 other young, and 11 nests ready for eggs at the time of observation—was the best for bluebirds.

Peter Dring of Willow Springs again topped all for tree swallows with 29 reports: 102 fledged, and 101 banded, 4 of which died in the box. One nesting established a 9-egg record (with 8 fledged). Another nest of 9 eggs fledged only 3.

McHenry County came up with the greatest number of observers who submitted 52 reports. A late cold spell, with snow, in northern Illinois led to the destruction of many nestings of martins.

For the 1967 survey, record-compiling could be facilitated through use of the forms provided by the Illinois State Museum, Springfield, which is glad to send them upon request. Then—please—return these cards to the museum in the fall after the nesting season.

To those who've taken time to make up so many records—my appreciation. Without your assistance, obviously, there would be no bird nesting census.

222 So. Hickory, Arthur, Ill. 61911

CHARADRIIFORMES: Plover, Sandpipers, Gulls, Terns and allies.

Killdeer

May 8, 4 eggs. June 18, 4 young fledged. Cook Co. (Hall).

Upland Plover

May 24, 4 adults, 2 young. Will Co. (Wade).

Wilson's Phalarope

May 28 - June 18, 4 young fledged. Altogether 4 males nested and raised 2 to 3 young each. Cook Co. (Hall).

Forster's Tern

July 3 - Aug. 13, 2 young fledged. Nest exposed; birds with no aggressive behavior. Cook Co. (Balch and Blume).

Black Tern

May 25, 2 eggs; June 11, 2 eggs, 1 young with egg tooth. Cook Co. (Balch and Blume).

COLUMBIFORMES: Doves and Pigeons

Mourning Dove

April 9 - Oct. 5, 10 nests, 9 eggs, 3 young fledged, 2 young banded, 1 young killed by cat, 1 nest destroyed by Blue Jay, 1 nest of eggs destroyed by grackles. Oct. 5 — a late record for dove nesting. Tazewell, Sangamon, McHenry, Christian Counties. (Guth, Parmalee, Fiske, Stroud, Varner).

COLYMBIFORMES: Grebes**Pied-billed Grebe**

June 3, 1 egg nest abandoned. Cook Co. (Balch and Blume).

CICONIIFORMES: Herons, Bitterns, Ibises and allies.**Least Bittern**

May 25 - June 4, 9 nests, 20 eggs but only 3 hatched, 2 nests destroyed. Cook Co. (Balch and Blume). Aug. 1, A late nest, 2 eggs. Aug. 11, adult on nest not disturbed Cook Co. (Dring).

ANSERIFORMES: Swans, Geese and Ducks**Mallard**

May 5, 9 eggs, 2 cracked; May 25, nest abandoned; May 8, 12-15 young with mother. Cook Co. (Balch and Blume). May 15, 9 eggs. Woodford Co. (Findlay).

Wood Duck

Late April to May 15, adults observed flying to hole in Burr Oak. May 15, 9 young left nest. Ogle Co. (Morris and Donaldson).

FALCONIFORMES: Vultures, Eagles and Hawks**Cooper's**

April 29 - July 5, 2 young fledged; July 25, 1 young using nest as a feeding station. McHenry Co. (Carroll).

Red-tailed

May 5, 2 young fledged. Logan Co. (Findlay).

Red-shouldered

April 25, adult incubating, only observation. Union Co. (Findlay).

Broad-winged

May 5-6-7, building nest; July 1, young fledged. Cook Co. (Dring).

GALLINIFORMES: Grouse, Quail, Pheasants and allies**Quail**

June 5, 1 young, sure others were near; July 23, nest of 8 eggs, later destroyed. Bureau Co. (Cater).

Ring-necked Pheasant

June 6, nest of 9 eggs, later destroyed by mower. Female injured beyond recovery. Tazewell Co. (Guth).

GRUIFORMES: Cranes, Rails, Gallinules and allies**Common Gallinule-Florida**

May 28 - June 11, 4 nests, 43 eggs, 21-22 hatched. Aug. 21, 6 pairs seen with downy young. Cook Co. (Balch and Blume). Aug. 7, 5 young fledged. Cook Co. (Dring).

CUCULIFORMES: Cuckoos and allies**Black-billed Cuckoo**

June 15, 3 eggs, June 30, nest abandoned. McHenry Co. (Carroll).

STRIGIFORMES: Owls**Screech Owl**

May 7, 3 young fledged. Sangamon Co. (Parmalee).

MICROPODIFORMES: Swifts and Hummingbirds**Chimney Swift**

June 1, 1 young fell from nesting chimney, possibly more in nest. Christian Co. (Varner). June 5, 1 young; had 6 swifts early and dozens more in late summer. Bureau Co. (Cater).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird

June 17, nest under construction; July 2, young fledged. McHenry Co. (Carroll).

PICIFORMES:**Yellow-shafted Flicker**

May 2, discovered nest too high to see into. DuPage Co. (Mostek).

June 30, saw 3 heads of young, one above the other, in entrance hole. Lake Co. (Steinmann).

Red-headed Woodpecker

May 29, nesting high in white oak. June 4-12, carrying suet. June 24, feeding 2 young at suet feeder. DuPage Co. (Lobik).

July 20, 2 young. Bureau Co. (Cater).

Downy Woodpecker

Two immature seen daily feeding at suet feeder. McHenry Co. (Cater).

PASSERIFORMES:**Eastern Kingbird**

July 15, 2 young fledged. Bureau Co. (Cater).

Great-crested Flycatcher

May 28 - July 6, 2 young fledged. McHenry Co. (Carroll).

June 30, discovered nest too high to see in. Lake Co. (Steinmann).

Eastern Phoebe

June 7 - July 14, adult on nest, probably fledged young. McHenry Co. (Carroll).

Least Flycatcher

June 10 - July 6, 3 young fledged. McHenry Co. (Carroll).

June 7 - June 23, nest abandoned. Flycatcher seen bringing nesting material to nest, Red-eyed Vireo 2 minutes later seen taking it from nest.

Eastern Wood Pewee

June 3 - June 23, nest abandoned. McHenry Co. (Carroll).

June 12 - July 15 nest abandoned. McHenry Co. (Carroll).

Horned Lark

Apr. 4, 2 young old enough to run. Christian Co. (Varner).

Tree Swallow

Apr. 8-23, boxes up. Apr. 23 - after July 7, 29 reports, 102 young fledged, 101 banded, 4 of which died in box. May 25, earliest nest. One nest new record of 9 eggs, 8 of which were fledged. Another nest of 9 eggs but only 3 fledged. 4 nests with no results. 25 nests fledged 1-8 each. Cook Co. (Dring).

Aug. 14, 4 young feathered out. McHenry Co. (Fiske).

June 22, 4 eggs; July 9, 3 fledged. McHenry Co. (Fosse).

Barn Swallow

June 22, 4 young banded. Christian Co. (Varner).

Sept. 7, 3 young first seen on wires. Bureau Co. (Cater).

Aug. 20, 3 young fledged. Logan Co. (Sams).

One nest, 3 eggs, 1 young fledged. Cook Co. (Moser).

Purple Martin

July 14 - Aug. 12, 16 nests, 68 young fledged, all banded; 2 young died in nest; 5 had blow fly larve attached. Cook Co. (Dring).

Mar. 26, Scout appeared, unusually early date; 3 nests, 8 young fledged. McHenry Co. (Clark).

Apr. 8, 1st scout, May 23, pair moved in after battling sparrows. 8-9 young fledged. Bureau Co. (Cater).

Apr. 10, adults arrived; 18 room house, 4 compartments occupied; 14 young hatched, 12 fledged, 2 died on ground. Tazewell Co. (Stroud).

Apr. 12, arrived, snowed, martins left; May 17, came back, 8 pair nested, many fledglings. McHenry Co. (Rowe).

May 5 - Aug. 20, 13 nests, 43 eggs hatched, 18 young fledged, probably more; 1 nest abandoned, another destroyed. One nest fastened to a rope resting on a pulley, used 2nd time although nest slightly tilted. Tazewell, Woodford Counties. (Guth).

May, first nestings were all ruined by abandonment, destruction or freezing during cold spell. June 25 - July 4; 2nd nesting, 19 young fledged; Aug. 5-11 another nesting 10 young fledged, estimated 40 young fledged in all. McHenry Co. (Sands).

Blue Jay

May 27, discovered nest. Tazewell Co. (Stroud).

May 5, 4 eggs, May 18, nest abandoned; June 17 incubating; July 8, feeding young. McHenry Co. (Carroll).

May 17 - June 14, 4 young fledged. Ogle Co. (Wade).

June 2, 4 young; June 3, smaller one on ground. Tried putting it in cedar near nest; Mother ignored it. McHenry Co. (Fiske).

June 17 - July 5, 3 young fledged. Tazewell Co. (Guth).

Crow

Apr. 24, nest under construction; May 21, nest abandoned. McHenry Co. (Carroll).

Black-capped Chickadee

May 9 - May 29, 4 young, 3 fledged. McHenry Co. (Carroll).

June 8, 2nd nest incubating. McHenry Co. (Carroll).

June 8, 2nd nest incubating. McHenry Co. (Carroll).

May 30, adults feeding young. Ogle Co. (Wade).

June 18, 4 young feeding with adults. Aug. 20, 3 at feeder. Bureau Co. (Cater).

May 5-14, 2 nests with adults on them. Montgomery Co. (Varner).

4 nests, one abandoned with 5 eggs; eggs in other 3 nests. Adams Co. (Varner).

County	Reports		
ADAMS	53	MONTGOMERY	29
BUREAU	42	MORGAN	1
CHRISTIAN	28	OGLE	16
COOK	100	SANGAMON	4
DUPAGE	14	TAZEWELL	50
LAKE	2	UNION	1
LOGAN	2	WASHINGTON	1
McHENRY	152	WILL	1
McLEAN	2	WOODFORD	13

Tufted Titmouse

May 5, 6 eggs. Montgomery Co. (Varner).

May 13, 3 nests with 10 eggs. Banded 1 adult on nest. Adams Co. (Varner).

Aug. 12, 2 young. Bureau Co. (Cater).

May 21 - June 7, feeding young number unknown. McHenry Co. (Carroll).

House Wren

May 2 - Sept. 3, 39 nests, 101 young fledged, 1 nest abandoned, 1 nest of 5 eggs robbed, 1 nest of 5 young dead, 1 nest of 2 or 3 destroyed by raccoon. McHenry, Ogle, McLean, Cook, Bureau, Tazewell, Christian, DuPage, Woodstock counties. (Carroll, Wade, Fiske, Guth, Bartel, Dring, Clark, Cater, Stroud, Varner, Lobik, Mostek and Howard).

Bewick's Wren

Aug. 6, 5 young fledged. Bureau Co. (Cater).

Carolina Wren

May, nest but no eggs. Christian Co. (Varner).

June 12, 2 eggs, female setting. Tazewell Co. (Guth).

Long-billed Marsh Wren

July 4, nest found but impossible to tell numbers without removing from nest. Cook Co. (Balch and Blume).

Catbird

June 12, 4 eggs. DuPage Co. (Mostek).

May 26, nest abandoned, storm damage. July 9, 3 young fledged. Other nests not observed but 8-10 eating elderberries in yard. Bureau Co. (Cater).

July 8, 3 young fledged. McHenry Co. (Carroll).

June 19 - July 4, incubating. McHenry Co. (Fiske).

Brown Thrasher

May 17, 4 young fledged. McHenry Co. (Rowe).

May 23, 2 eggs hatched. McHenry Co. (Bruchmann).

May 24, 4 eggs. June 2, nest destroyed, ground squirrel near nest, on ground; found 1 crushed, dried cowbird egg. McHenry Co. (Fiske).

May 18, nest, saw 1 young later. Bureau Co. (Cater).

Robin

Apr. 4 - Aug. 6, 42 nests, 69 young fledged, 2 young banded, 21 eggs, 6 nests destroyed or abandoned because of storms. 3 young eaten by cat. 2 nests destroyed by gray squirrel, 3 eggs taken by Blue Jay. McHenry, Bureau, Tazewell, Christian, Ogle, Cook, DuPage counties. (Bruchmann, Howard, Rowe, Fiske, Cater, Guth, Varner, Wade, Koerner, Stroud, Lobik, Mostek).

Common Bluebird—Eastern

Apr. 24 - Aug. 11, 83 nests, 28 eggs, 182 young fledged, 20 nests abandoned or destroyed by cold, Flickers, English Sparrows, Wrens, raccoons. Greased poles to keep out raccoons. Bureau Co. (Cater). McHenry, Bureau, Adams, Montgomery, Christian, Ogle, Tazewell Counties. (Bruchmann, Clark, Ward, Nickels, Van Landuyt, Howard, Abbott, Rowe, Fisk, Stromski, Cater, Varner, Wade, Sands, Stroud).

Wood Thrush

May 21 - June 11, 2 eggs, 1 Cowbird egg, nest abandoned. Stephenson Co. (Brechlin).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher

June 7, nest under construction; June 16, nest abandoned. McHenry Co. (Carroll).

Cedar Waxwing

Oct. 6, 6 young, Oct. 16, large flock of 150-200 seen with good percentage of young. Bureau Co. (Cater).

Starling

Apr. 24 - June 11, 13 eggs removed, all same nest in Flicker box. McHenry Co. (Fiske).

May 31, 2 young. Christian Co. (Varner).

Apr. 23, 5 eggs; May 13, eggs gone; nest abandoned. Cook Co. (Dring).

Yellow-throated Vireo

June 3, nest under construction; July 1, heard noisy young. McHenry Co. (Carroll).

Red-eyed Vireo

June 15, 3 vireos and 2 cowbird eggs; June 18, nest robbed; 2nd nest, 2 young fledged. McHenry Co. (Carroll).

Chestnut-sided Warbler

June 7, nest under construction; June 18, 4 warbler eggs, 1 cowbird egg; June 19, nest robbed and abandoned. McHenry Co. (Carroll).

Yellow-throat

Never found nest but 3 young seen. Bureau Co. Cater

American Redstart

May 29, 3 nests, 1 destroyed, 1 abandoned, 3rd, 3 young fledged. McHenry Co. (Carroll).

House Sparrow

Apr. 6 - July 3, 28 nests of which 25 were in boxes, 3 in fence row. 15 young, 81 eggs, 26 nests destroyed. Adams, Christian, Montgomery Counties. (Varner).

June 3, 2 nests, 1 young being fed by adult on ground; May 22, 3 eggs and many small ants in Bluebird house. McHenry Co. (Fiske).

May 5 - July 5, 3 nests, 5 eggs, 5 hatched, 1 nest destroyed. Tazewell, Woodford Counties. (Guth).

Eastern Meadowlark—Common

May 14, 2 nests, 5 eggs, female setting; June 27, 5 eggs. Tazewell Co. (Guth).

May 15, 4 young. Tazewell Co. (Stroud).

Yellow-headed Blackbird

May 25 - June 11, 3 nests, 2 of which fledged 4 young each. 1 nest with 2 eggs destroyed. First search turned up 10 or 12 nests, 2 eggs, 6 young, only 3 reported on. Cook Co. (Balch and Blume).

Redwing

June 14, 3 eggs, June 15, eggs destroyed when hayfield was mowed. Hay left standing around nest but predator found eggs. Tazewell Co. (Guth).

June 1 - July 18, 5 eggs, 1 young, Christian Co. (Varner).

May 15, 2 nests, 9 eggs. Tazewell Co. (Stroud).

May 13 - June 6, 4 young fledged and banded. Cook Co. (Dring).

June 18, never saw nest but saw 2 young. Bureau Co. (Cater).

Baltimore Oriole

May 5 - June 25, 2 plus young fledged. Cook Co. (Dring).

June 10, nest observed, June 8, nest gone. McHenry Co. (Howard).

July 22, adult pair teaching 2 young to fly. McHenry Co. (Fiske).

Bronzed Grackle and Purple Grackle

June 21, 1 young with 2 parents teaching it to fly. McHenry Co. (Fiske).

May 8, 3 nests, 5 eggs each; May 8, 6 new nests. Tazewell Co. (Findlay).

June 1, 4 young banded. Christian Co. (Varner).

Apr. 11 - June 4, 5 nests, 10 young fledged. Bureau Co. (Cater).

Brown-headed Cowbird

June 15, 2 cowbird eggs, 3 vireos.

June 18, 1 cowbird egg, 4 Chestnut-sided Warbler eggs.

June 18, 4 cowbird eggs, 1 cowbird young fledged June 29.

All McHenry Co. (Carroll).

May 28, 1 Cowbird egg, Rose-breasted Grosbeak nest; May 30, 1 Cowbird egg, 2 Wood Thrush eggs. Stephenson Co. (Brechlin).

Cardinal

July 10, 2 young fledged. McHenry Co. (Carroll).

May 20 - June 3, 2 nests, 3 young fledged; July 28, parents feeding 1 young on ground. McHenry Co. (Fiske).

June 12, nest with 2 eggs. Washington Co. (Steinmann).

Aug 12, 3 young. Cook Co. (Balch and Blume).

Apr. 18 - May 28, 1 nest destroyed by English Sparrow; other nest, 3 hatched, none fledged, male cardinal disappeared. Bureau Co. (Cater).

May 31, 3 young about 7-8 days old. Sangamon Co. (Parmalee).

July 18, male feeding fully grown young on lawn. DuPage Co. (Lobik).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak

May 5 - June 18, 4 young fledged. Stephenson Co. (Brechlin).

July 26, adult male and 1 young. McHenry Co. (Fiske).

Indigo Bunting

June 18, nest no. 1, 4 Cowbird eggs, 1 young Cowbird fledged. Nest no. 2, 2 Cowbird eggs, next abandoned. McHenry Co. (Carroll).

American Goldfinch

Aug. 10, 2 eggs hatched. Cook Co. (Dring).

Aug. 25, 3 young in nest; nest in thistle accidentally cut down. Christian Co. (Varner).

Sept. 4, 5 young fledged. Tazewell Co. (Stroud).

Eastern Towhee

May 21, 2 young; May 22, 1 killed by dog, 1 young fledged. Sangamon Co. (Parmalee).

Savannah Sparrow

June 25, 3 eggs; July 2, 2 eggs, 1 young; July 12, nest abandoned. McHenry Co. (Fiske).

Grasshopper Sparrow

June 13, 5 eggs, female setting. Tazewell Co. (Guth).

Vesper Sparrow

June 27, 4 eggs; July 7, 5 eggs, 1 young. Ogle Co. (Wade).

Chipping Sparrow

May 25, 4 eggs; June 14, nest empty. Ogle Co. (Wade).

June 11, 4 young banded. Morgan Co. (Varner).

May 16, 2 English Sparrow eggs, untended and cold in nest, abandoned. McHenry Co. (Fiske).

July 3, 1 young fledged. Tazewell Co. (Stroud).

July 4, 1 young being fed by mother in tree. McHenry Co. (Fiske).

June 22, 2 nests, 2 young fledged; July 20, 2 young hatched. McHenry Co. (Howard).

Field Sparrow

May 20, 4 eggs hatched. Tazewell Co. (Stroud).

June 12, 2 young fledged. McHenry Co. (Carroll).

June 19, 4 eggs. Bureau Co. (Cater).

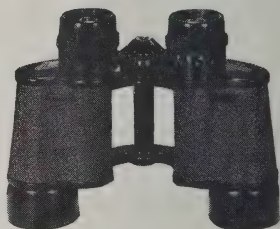
Song Sparrow

June 18, 2 young fledged. Bureau Co. (Cater).



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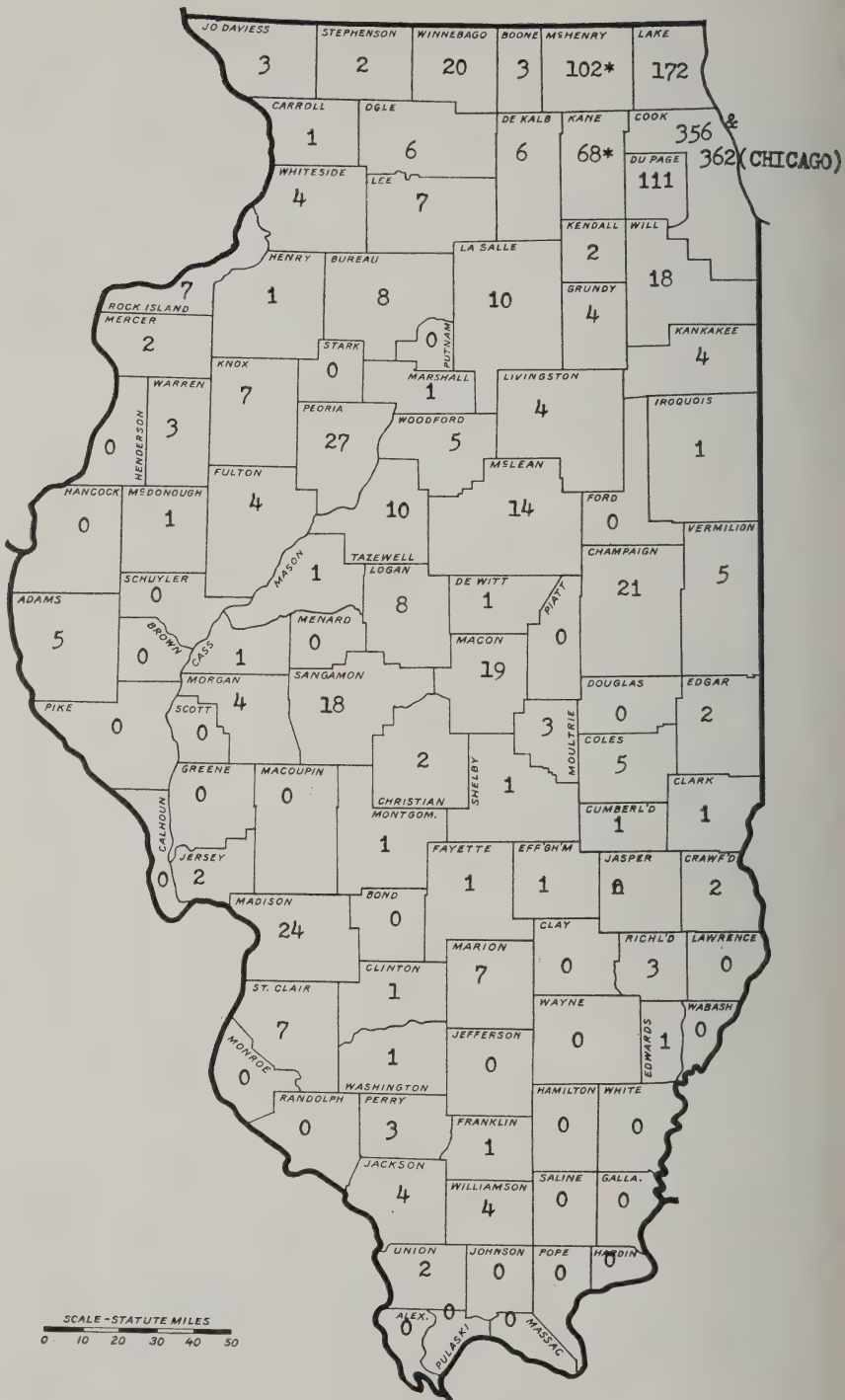
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Clark, Alice and Leta 8815 Rt. 120, Woodstock	McHenry	Sams, Mrs. Julian Mt. Pulaski	Logan
Dring, Peter Box 92, Willow Springs	Cook	Sands, Carl O. Cary	McHenry
Findlay, John 500 Tyler St., Morton	Woodford, Logan, Union, Tazewell	Steinmann, Robert W. Box 248, Carlyle	Lake, Washington
Fiske, Mrs. Kenneth V. 9313 Bull Valley, Woodstock	McHenry	Stromski, Butch 3513 Castle Rd., Woodstock	McHenry
Fosse, Rosemary 10121 Lwos Rd., Woodstock	McHenry	Stroud, Wm. G. 412 Nelson Ave., Morton	Tazewell
Guth, Robert W. R.R.#1, Eureka	Tazewell, Woodford, McLean	Van Landuyt, Mrs. A. 6500 Miller Rd., Ringwood	McHenry
Hall, Everad 261 W. Main, Glenwood	Cook	Varner, Don Inland Bird Banding Assoc., Morrisonville Adams, Montgomery, Morgan	Christian,
Howard, Nancy 119 S. Valley Hill, Woodstock	McHenry	Wade, Dorothy and Douglas 106 Depot St., Oregon	Ogle, Will
Lobik, Paul H. 22W681 Tamarack, Glen Ellyn	DuPage	Ward, Preston Fleming Rd., Woodstock	McHenry



Newest Life Members of the Society

Mrs. Dorothy K. Allen, Libertyville, member since 1964.
 Dr. Orval H. Ause, Hinsdale, member since 1955.
 Arnold H. Blaufuss, Chicago, member since 1966.
 Mrs. William S. Covington, Lake Forest, member since 1965.
 Dewey A. Ericsson, Chicago, member since 1954.
 Mr. and Mrs. William F. Gerdes, Jr., Quincy, members since 1941.
 Mrs. Chester Hauth, Winnetka, member since 1965.
 Mrs. William Joy, Centralia, member since 1961.
 Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Kirkland, Jr., Oak Park, members since 1965.
 Miss Julia F. McLaughlin, Arlington Heights, member since 1957.
 Gordon Ruser, Belleville, a new member.
 Muneyoshi Yamakuchi, Chicago, member since 1960.

ILLINOIS



Where are the IAS
population centers?

This new
county-by-county map
shows it.

A brand-new "Illinois Audubon Society Population Map" — reproduced on the opposite page — comes out of an April '67 survey of membership records by Mrs. Kenneth W. Fiske, IAS Vice President for Extension, and Mrs. Clarence Peterson, in charge of the Society's mailing services.

Their aim was to help focus attention on both the heavy and weak centers of IAS interest, and to introduce current members to the amount of participation in their particular counties.

The county-by-county figures become more meaningful when studied with regard to urban population centers. The only Illinois counties with at least one city of more than 50,000 are: ST. CLAIR (East St. Louis), WILL (Joliet), WINNEBAGO (Rockford), KANE (Aurora), MACON (Decatur), SANGAMON (Springfield), and, of course, COOK and PEORIA.

Chapters located in LAKE, McHENRY and KANE account for the high number of IAS members in those areas, because membership in the Illinois Audubon Society itself is required along with local chapter membership. It takes only a small group of nature and conservation-minded citizens to establish a local chapter. As an example, in January, 1961, McHENRY County listed only three members of the Illinois Audubon Society. The local club was organized in May of that year; it grew to 86 members before electing to become a chapter. It now boasts 135 members.

In January, 1966, KANE had only twelve IAS members. Since its organization in September, the KANE County chapter has grown to 48, and there are 68 members of the Illinois Audubon Society in the county. The map shows less because in both KANE and McHENRY, a husband and wife can join the chapters via a single IAS membership.

Since the map was prepared, a fourth chapter — SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS — is being organized. Accordingly, a surge of membership from ST. CLAIR, JERSEY, CLINTON, and MADISON counties is expected.

The figures on the map indicate that the Illinois Audubon Society is growing from the northeast to the west and south. The speed of growth can be accelerated. Personal contact with other IAS members in each county is still the best way to build local Audubon groups. The Illinois Audubon Society will be glad to furnish you with the names of its members in your area.

A PLACE IN THE SUN

Birds Have Their Territorial Rights — And Habits — Too! Are They Any More Puzzling Than Man's?

by JOSEPH W. GALBREATH

There seems to have been little detailed study of the behavior of each species of birds in the United States. Because of the possible value to man in understanding his own survival in his increasingly complex society, it could be desirable to make as complete a study of each species as possible. "Territorial space" may be only one phase of the successful evolutionary requirements for survival of any species. Territories function as a social device insuring to each family adequate breeding and feeding space.

When songbirds in the northern hemisphere migrate from the south in spring, the males select and occupy a piece of territory. Perching on the tallest vantage point on his claim, each male warns off trespassers with his song and his bright colors—if necessary fighting to defend it. When the females arrive, each chooses a mate and territory; they feed within this territory, and they raise their young.

Many birds return to the same territory year after year. Yet birds do not own territories in the sense that human beings own property. Birds defend territories against others of the same or closely-related species. There is no attempt to bar animals that occupy totally different ecological niches. When the young are grown, territorial boundaries disappear.

Squirrels, insects, and many other animals occupy territories. Among gorillas, monkeys, and certain deer, the territory is often controlled by the herd rather than by a family or an individual. "Peck order" helps to keep order among the hens in a barnyard. Social ties among wild dogs include "crawling order." Leaders drag the others along in the hunt. The strongest dominate the pack.

"Stress Syndrome," that tenacious inner drive or force present in all individuals, is the most important factor resulting from crowding within a species. An equilibrium in population of a species is the result of the mysterious inner-workings of all biological factors in the establishment, regulation, and the control or stabilization of populations—one of the fundamental laws of survival of a species.

Food and cover or protection are essential to the varying needs of a species. The food must vary to meet the needs in the life cycle of the individual. Spring rains provide the available earthworm supply to feed the robin nestlings in May. Berries and seeds may be essential to carrying the species through the winter. Nesting space and proper cover determine the difference between a successful hatch and brood-rearing period and failure. Breeding space includes a place in which to build a nest and rear its young. Air space provides room for undisturbed flight, song, and a necessary neutral zone.

The male Cardinal selects an appropriate territory early in spring. From a desirable vantage point in the top of a tree he proclaims to all the world that this is his homestead; all other Cardinal males are intruders and are excluded. Any other species which attempts to intrude, threaten open space or food supply, is fought off. A wren which feeds mainly on insects is no treat to the Cardinal and may be tolerated in the same area.

The male Cardinal attempts to scare away all competition and attract or lure a mate.

Another device used successfully to establish territories is the "blaze" tree of the male bear. Scents of the fox, wolf and bumble bee are examples used to establish individual territory rights. Examples of a warning signal include the song of the Cardinal, the howl of monkeys, the dance and booming of the prairie grouse. Each is a defense signal that attempts to warn the males of the same species and all intruders that this is home territory—and stay out.

Just as there are definite "peck orders" in birds and leader rights among animals in herds, the most aggressive and dominate individual dominates the largest territory, providing assurance for the requirement essential to its success. Competition and crowding are harrassments that are undesirable and avoided where possible. Fighting, singing, crowding, booming, and dancing are all display defense measurements which attempt to lessen the competition and crowding. The space is needed for providing resting sites and for brood rearing. Brood rearing requirements vary as to needs of individual species. A rabbit may occupy a single acre ... a pair of foxes, a five mile radius ... a Norway rat, only a few rods ... a mouse, a single kitchen ... a blue jay, a complete acre ... a prairie grouse, a 7-by-10-foot booming area, undisturbed nesting and brood rearing grasslands, insects and berries to feed the young and tall cover to escape a Marsh Hawk.

A grouse population is controlled by built-in homeostatic regulatory mechanisms—specific behavior based in all factors which affect its food supply and breeding space. By "staking out" a courtship or booming ground territory, each male competes vigorously with other males for space and breeding rights. By aggressive postures, vigorous strutting, booming, and plumage display, each male tends to express his dominance, i.e., "peck order" over other males. Rivalry determines a specific behavior. Each male knows each competitor and his individual social standing. The individual territories are held by the dominant males the year round; the more aggressive the male, the larger is the territory.

Prairie chicken courtship behavior, on the "booming ground," demonstrates a highly specialized form of bird courtship in which the successful males are polygamous and the females are promiscuous. The female usually chooses the mate. No lasting ties are formed; the male assumes no nesting, or brood-rearing responsibilities, but loafs the lazy spring days away while the hen incubates the eggs and raises the family. Known as the arena system, it establishes a hierarchy: the most vigorous cock has the largest and most strategic, dominant or key position. The "flock master" mates with the greatest number of hens. The more timid males act only as reserve, holding no territory, nor mating with any hens. They are squeezed out, being at the bottom of the social ladder, often being left outside the flock or driven away. Males compete at dawn and dusk in synchronized outbursts of courtship frenzy—such stress being equal to the crowding.

The most prominent activity occurs early in the breeding season. The more males there are, the keener becomes the competition, the greater the frenzy of the booming activity. Males display in contest with other males for space estate and status. Excessive stress drives out the weaker males, with often-accompanying increased mortality, thus regulating the population to a constant or optimal density. The homeostatic patterns of behavior of any species, which result in crowding, develop stress between

individuals and is an important factor in regulating the total population of that species.

If the population of any species is to increase, it is necessary to provide more of the essentials required by that species, such as more suitable space, food, and desirable cover for the most critical period in its life cycle. In the case of the prairie chicken, the greatest essential is undisturbed nesting and brood rearing cover. —9405 Richfield Rd., East St. Louis, Ill.



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| Oscar Kuhner, Collinsville | Miss Donna Zumwalt, Wood River |

*denotes Contributing Member
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Audubon Council's Survey of Osprey Nesting Indicates 'Dangerously Low' Incidence of Reproduction

A recently-completed survey by the North Central Audubon Council has concluded that "while there are wide gaps in information on Osprey nesting success, one fact cannot be seriously disputed: Osprey reproduction is dangerously low, and it appears the Osprey will be practically extinct in this area in a few years."

The NCAC survey covered the states of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin where 237 nests were located. Of these, 180 nests were active in early summer, and nesting success was determined in 148 of the 180. A total of 55 young Ospreys were raised in 35 of the 148 nests — an average of .37 young per active nest.

Normally, an Osprey will hatch two or three young ones. Under good conditions, accordingly, the 148 nests which were observed should have produced between 300 and 400 youngsters — this from Sergei Postupalsky, U.S. forester, who made specific checks in the midwest in 1965 and 1966.

The Audubon Council report noted a probable combination of reasons for the decline: (1) Disturbance and pressure of civilization; (2) lack of suitable nesting sites, i.e., dead trees on the flowages; (3) egg and nest destruction by animals and man; (4) indiscriminate shooting on both summer and winter ranges; (5) pesticides; (6) lack of fish in nesting areas, and (7) losses on the winter range and potential absorption of poisons while on this range.

Future study is needed to confirm the nesting-success information of this report. More important however is the need for determining the reason for the decline of the Osprey. Following such a determination, steps possibly could be developed to save the Osprey from extinction.

It is anticipated that some of the factors affecting the decline of the Osprey population are also affecting the decline of the populations of other important birds of prey. Hopefully, ways and means can be found to place one or two men in the field during May, June, and July, 1967, to verify information in this report as well as determine the reason for the decline in nesting success. Terrance Ingram, Platteville, Wis., contributed several weeks of time on the Osprey field survey. Many other individuals and organizations contributed. Copies of the report are available from the project secretary, Mrs. Paul Romig, 201 W. Whitney Road, Green Bay, Wis. 54301.

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How Did the Poachers Fare? A Solid Citizens' Front Forces Some Justice

by KATHERINE FOHRMAN

On the quiet Sunday afternoon of February 26, 1967, residents of Sleepy Hollow, Dundee, Illinois, which is a posted Wildlife Sanctuary, suddenly were jarred by blasts from shotguns and rifles. When the smoke finally cleared, and the police chief had captured four violators, it was found they had slaughtered fourteen hen pheasants, three cock pheasants, one hungarian partridge, two rabbits and two squirrels!

The concern for justice was great for these poachers who had little respect for the law and who had sent a threat of death not only to wildlife but close enough to homes to do irreparable damage to occupants. However, April 10, the date of the trial, presented a different picture: The poachers stood before the judge, and behind them in the courthouse was a solid delegation of citizens and individual IAS members determined to see that justice was carried out. The appearance was not of a judge dealing with malefactors "by the book." Rather it was a scene in which malefactors were confronted by the law as well as representatives of society who showed they really cared about birds, animals, people, and the law.

No doubt the impression made on the four poachers was quite different from one that would have been made had the courtroom been virtually empty—save for the police officers, game warden and the occasional curious citizen. Public expression of what we care about deeply was a great factor! The very point here was the fact that citizens of Sleepy Hollow, plus many members from the McHenry Chapter and Kane County Chapter, IAS President Raymond Mostek, and Bruce Waddell, vice president of the Illinois Division of the Izaak Walton League, took the trouble to express in body and to associate themselves directly with the processes of the law by attending the trial. It is without a doubt an important and impressive weapon—to stand united—to see to the preservation of wildlife, to see justice is not slighted by disinterested magistrates.

How did the four poachers fare at the trial? They were each fined \$300 and court costs!

THE BULLETIN EXPANDS EDITORIALY

On the inside front cover of this issue, a new name and title appear: Richard Huhta, of suburban Northbrook, associate editor of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN. Mr. Huhta, member of IAS since 1964 (along with wife Martha), and member of the national society, has been in the trade publishing field as a writer and editor for many years. His work on this issue, and future ones, promises an even healthier publication for the general membership.

There are some newly-appointed volunteer editorial assistants for 1967, too—notably Mrs. Dorothy Fromherz, Lake Zurich; William E. Sproat, Highland Park; Robert P. Russell, Wilmette, and Mrs. Dorothy Allen, Libertyville.

—D. W. Bennett, Editor

FIELD NOTES / JUNE 1967

by ELTON FAWKS

- Horned Grebe**—March 12; one at Lock 13, Fulton, March 25, R.D. Three at Lock 14, Hampton, and 22 on March 26; five at Lock 14, April 2, J.F.
- Eared Grebe**—One, Lock 13, April 2, J.F.
- Double-Crested Cormorant**—April 1, Skokie Lagoons, Cook County, P.D. & A.B. (Fewer are noted each year—E.F.)
- Flamingo**—Aug. 31 & Sept. 1, Chicago Sanitary District, H.M. (See Field Notes in The Audubon Bulletin, No. 139, Sept. 1966).
- Glaucous Gull**—Immature, March 22, Evanston, K.R.E.
- Whistling Swan**—March 26-29, Huntley; twenty in flooded cornfield. E.W. & others.
- Turkey Vulture**—Feb. 5, Morrisonville. D.V.
- Bald Eagle**—March 10, Calumet City, S.A.S.
- Osprey**—April 15, Dundee, two. McH.C.C.
- Sandhill Crane**—April 29, McHenry County: flock of 70 flying low. A.C.
- American Golden Plover**—April 10, Huntley: flock of 100-plus; 3 in full nuptial plumage; about 4 changing noticeably; rest in winter plumage. McH.C.C.
- American Woodcock**—March 23, Evanston. Spring call heard. W.M.S.
- Common Snipe**—Feb. 28, Morrisonville. D.V.
- Scissor-Tailed Flycatcher**—April 15, Neponset. Carefully checked and excellent description submitted. R.G., B.L., E.M.
- Bewick's Wren**—April 4, South Holland. S.A.S.
- Carolina Wren**—All winter, Morrisonville, D.V. All winter, Tri-City area, E.F.
- Loggerhead Shrike**—March 18-19, Morrisonville. D.V.
- Brewster's Warbler**—Aug. 16, Deerfield. M.S., W.V.
- Yellow-Headed Blackbird**—April 15, one, Huntley. A.C., D.F., A.H.
- Red Crossbill**—April 1-18 (perhaps later), about 20, Woodstock, D.F. April 22-23, Moline, E.F.
- White-Crowned Sparrow**—Morrisonville; flock of both immatures and adults banded October & November. When banding was resumed in early February, some of same birds retrapped—proof they stay all winter. D.V.
- Oregon Junco**—March 31 & April 1, Evanston, W.M.S. (Excellent details furnished. This specie no longer can be considered rare; many are reported each winter. Is this because this western bird is moving east, or because of more competent observers?—E.F.)

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Arnice Bock, A. Carroll, Preston Davies, Robert Dau, Kim R. Eckert, Howard MacMillan, McHenry County Chapter of IAS, Mrs. Elaine Mock, Sandridge Audubon Society, Mary Stolte, Don Varner, Walter Vogl, Ethel Wilson.

The Wildlife of John Burroughs At His 'Slabsides'

by BETTY GROTH

IAS Vice President for Conservation

Seventy-nine miles north of New York City, off route 9W at West Park, Ulster County, N. Y., today remains what may be the wildest, most unusual scenic region in the mid-Hudson valley. It is a haven for wildlife. Near the heart of this forested area, through which Black Creek flows, is located a now-famous cottage, "Slabsides," built in the 1890s by the great American naturalist, John Burroughs (1837-1921).

Mr. Burroughs gave us some of the finest nature writing of all time. Once, tiring of the grandeur of the Hudson River Valley in sight of all the world, he advised that "it never wise to build your house on the most ambitious spot in the landscape." When offered a tract of wild land "that contained a secluded nook and a few acres of level, fertile land, shut off by a wooded mountain from the vain and noisy world of railroads, steamboats and yachts," he quickly closed the bargain.

There he "built him a rustic house called 'Slabsides,'" and he explained that a slab "first is cut from the log, and the bark goes with it." Burroughs wanted to take a fresh cut of life (something all of us might do before it is too late); for those who want the whole loaf of life, Burroughs wisely warned that "in some things the half is more often satisfying than the whole."

At Slabsides—in his new, intimate small world—he wrote that the robins superintended the planting of his cherry trees. Warblers called in his open doorway. Phoebe nested in the rock crevice near his spring. Chickadees nested in a cavity in a sassafras four feet from the ground. One day in spring, a number of Vassar girls came to call, and Burroughs let them inspect the nest. Head after head—with their Gay 90s nodding plumes and millinery—looked in, and the chickadee never left her nest.

Two pairs of swifts built nests in the big chimney of his cabin in summer, and he heard "the muffled thunder of their wings at all hours." These birds never perch, he reported. "They outride the storms . . . unhurried, undisturbed, working their way slowly straight into the teeth of the thunderstorms, holding themselves there steadily as though anchored up high."

"In summer twilight . . . as the shadows deepen and the stars begin to come out, the Whip-Poor-Will suddenly strikes up . . . a rude intrusion upon the serenity of the hour." At 3 a.m. by his window

he counted 1,088 calls of the bird, with barely a pause . . . only to catch its breath.

"When I want the wild of a little different flavor," Burroughs wrote, "I go a mile through the woods to Black Creek, and put my canoe into a long, smooth silent stretch of water that winds through a heavily timbered marsh to Black Pond . . . where nature wreaths herself with pond lilies in summer and bedecks herself with scarlet maples in autumn."

"The rarest and wildest animal that my neighborhood boasts is the otter . . . I like to think of so wild and shy a creature holding its own within sound of the locomotive's whistle . . . The fox passes my door in winter, probably in summer, too, as do the 'possum and the 'coon. The latter tears down my sweet corn in the garden, and the rabbit eats of my raspberry bushes and nibbles my first strawberries, while the woodchucks eat my celery and beans and peas. Chipmunks carry off the corn I put out for the chickens."

"Sometimes as I look out of my window early in the morning, I see the eagle upon his perch—a pine killed years ago by a thunderbolt. When the smoke begins to rise from my chimney, or he sees me going to the spring for water . . . it is time for him to be off . . . Often in the course of the day, I see him circling above my domain . . . and my thoughts soar a little higher. Twenty years ago I used to see a dozen or more eagles along the river in spring, when the ice was breaking up, where now I see only one or two."

In the "Summit of the Years," Burroughs concludes: "I am in love with this world. It has been home . . . I have tilled its soil, I have gathered its harvest . . . I have waited upon its seasons, and always have I reaped what I have sown . . . I have climbed its mountains, roamed its forests, sailed its waters . . . and kept apart from the strife and fever of the world, and the maelstrom of business and political life . . . I have sought the paths, by still waters and in the quiet fields, and life has been wholesome to me." From this man came 25 books of literary treasures, a rich heritage of Americana outdoors.

Today three of the most beautiful areas surrounding Burroughs' old home, Slabsides, are threatened by logging and real estate development. The John Burroughs Memorial Association (79th Street and Central Park West, New York) is now seeking funds to buy 125 acres to protect the John Burroughs Sanctuary and to preserve the land as Burroughs knew and loved it. From this very land, which we can all help to save, came the inspiration for Burroughs' priceless nature writings, and his strengthening, sustaining philosophy of the simple and abundant outdoor life for us all.

—179 Villa Road, Addison, Illinois

IN BRIEF, FOR THE RECORD . . .

MORE NEW 'PLANS' FOR GRAND CANYON PARK

The effort to save the Grand Canyon is far from over. Cong. Morris K. Udall, Arizona, has introduced HR 9 which would allow construction of Bridge Canyon or Marble Canyon Dam or both. Meanwhile, Cong. John Saylor, Pa., who strongly opposes both dams, has introduced HR 1305 which would enlarge the boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park. Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall has announced that his department is recommending enlargement of Grand Canyon National Park to encompass Marble Canyon and that any action on Bridge Canyon Dam (Hualapai) be deferred pending further study. Conservationists are lending strong support to the Saylor bill which offers good protection to the park, the canyon, and the wilderness aspects of the great Colorado River.

IAS ENDORSES APOSTLE ISLAND BILL

The island wilderness of the Apostle Islands, north of Bayfield, Wis., has been endorsed as a national lakeshore by the Wisconsin Resource Conservation Council and several other groups. The IAS Board supports enactment of S. 778, introduced by U.S. Senator Gaylord Nelson, Wisconsin. The legislation would preserve many magnificent sloughs and sand beaches. Some seven years ago, a National Park Service survey pointed out only 426 miles of shoreline in Great Lakes area possessed important recreational opportunities. Congress has been slow to protect them.

President Johnson has listed the Apostle Islands as one of four proposed national parks deserving of priority attention by Congress. Because of the Vietnam conflict, which is draining \$25 billion a year of tax funds, Congress may be reluctant to vote the park. The area contains 21 wild offshore islands, an important bird and wildlife area, and 30 miles of undeveloped mainland shoreline. Only massive citizen support can save this area. If Congress fails to act, it will fall to private development and exploitation. Further information may be had from the Citizens Committee for Apostle Islands National Park, c/o Dr. B. C. Prentice, Chairman, Ashland, Wis. Mr. Martin Hanson of Mellen, Wis., is secretary of the Wisconsin Resource Conservation Council.

BILLBOARD LOBBY CONTINUES ITS ASSAULT

The Billboard lobby is seeking to destroy the Highway Beautification Act of 1965 in the present 90th Congress. Hearings have already been held under Cong. John Kluczynski, Ill., chairman of the subcommittee on public roads. Several state roadside councils have urged that conservationists flood their congressmen with letters urging that the beautification features not be weakened.

As the present act now reads, there will be removal of several hundred thousand billboards across the country by 1971 (20,000 in California alone); it now provides for screening or removal of most rural junkyards; there will be a significant increase in roadside rest areas, scenic areas, and wayside parks. The billboard lobby has always maintained that "voluntary controls" are best, but they never choose to define what these "voluntary" standards are, nor have they hesitated to erect huge signboards on super-highways as soon as they are completed, and sometimes before. (One has

only to travel on new Interstate 80 westward across Illinois, and Route 66 from St. Louis to Chicago, to see the extent of "voluntary" standards.)

Scores of state roadside councils across the nation have raised highway standards in their respective states. (Among other things we do not have in Illinois is a state roadside council.) It is up to the average citizen to make his voice heard on these issues. Remember the Society for Individual Responsibility. SIR! What roadside standards the U.S.A. will have will be determined in great measure by the degree that public opinion overcomes the massive uglifiers.

NATURE CONSERVANCY OFFERS NEW SLIDE PROGRAM

A 45-minute color program, describing the work of The Nature Conservancy in Illinois and consisting of 80 35-mm. color slides and an easy-to-read script, is currently available to clubs and groups for the price of the postage. It covers areas in the state that have been preserved or ought to be. Requests for the program package can be directed to the Illinois Chapter, The Nature Conservancy, c/o Mr. Cyrus Mark, 1900 Dempster St., Evanston, Ill. 60204.



BOOK REVIEW

SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY, by Edward Fuller. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. 1966. \$4.95.

The whole philosophy behind this adventure, many times repeated, seems to be "that rural America is a good place to make a life but a poor place to make a living," especially, we might add, for an inexperienced "city slicker" or literary career man. The "Successful Calamity" seems to bear out the tenet that living close to nature seasons, matures, deepens, and disciplines ideas and lives, bringing out the best fruits of existence.

City people are prone too often to dream of all the advantages and blessings of rural living without taking into account the hardships of drought, floods, head and cold, insects, disease, and other inconveniences. The Fullers bought 260 acres on the historic and beautiful shores of Lake Champlain in Vermont.

The "Calamity" of the follies, fun and frolic, laughter and gallant adventures, with accompanying freeze-outs, hardships, financial losses and snow-bound experiences of this adventuresome New York family—which took to the country and was taken by it—is the type of story where literary people dream of sylvan retreat and euphoric pleasures of living close to nature without considering the physical toll which often obliterates the sweet isolation of taking to the woods and meadows in pursuit of all the Thoreauian pleasures.

The four-year "Calamity" is a well-written, down-to-earth account which traces the bubonic bubble that lies hidden in all modern city literary people who are frustrated from the highly complex rat-race which today faces many people, but which few have the courage to actually experience.

There is a certain feeling of sadness accompanying the detailed story which starts the hope in the reader that it might have ended successfully.

—J. W. Galbreath

They're Helping the Bluebird Make a Comeback

Mrs. LaRue Fairchild of Lexington sends word of the fine work being done in her area to attract and encourage bluebirds to nest in Illinois. Much of the success of this project, writes Mrs. Fairchild, is due to the efforts of Robert Webster of Minonk, who in the past two years has constructed and painted 133 bluebird houses. He has also helped club members to distribute and install them, not only in the Lake Bloomington area, but from Ellsworth to Minonk to Peoria—and some have been taken even to Wisconsin, Indiana and Missouri.

Mrs. Fairchild reports five nesting pairs on her own four acres outside of Lexington, but adds that sparrows have been a problem this year. She hopes to discourage the sparrows through use of humane traps. Raccoons have also given some trouble in the past, but steel posts proved effective. A clipping from the Bloomington-Normal newspaper, not only publicizes this worthy bluebird project—with due credit to Mrs. Fairchild and Mr. Webster—but also lists April bird walks scheduled by the Cardinal Audubon Club. Mr. Webster obtains excellent support for his efforts at home—his wife is a member of the Illinois Audubon Society Board of Directors.

DATES ANNOUNCED FOR FALL CAMPOUT AT SPRINGFIELD

The Fall Campout of the Illinois Audubon Society will be held at New Salem State Park on the weekend of Sept. 16-17, 1967. Ted Greer, chairman of the campout committee, has announced that the Springfield Audubon Society will serve as host club. Please mark your calendar. Full details will appear in the August Newsletter. Some members are planning to arrive on Friday night even though registration will not be until noon Saturday. Rudy Dorner of the Illinois Conservation Department has been invited to discuss the new state program for campsites, expansion and classification.

IAS Film Series for 1967-68 Now's Scheduled

Roger Tory Peterson is the "headliner" for the Illinois Audubon Society's series of wildlife films for the 1967-68 season—again scheduled on Sunday afternoons (2:30 p.m.) in the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago.

IAS Vice President for Education, Walter Vogl, announced a total of five events in the series, opening Oct. 8 and climaxing next March 31 with the visit of Mr. Peterson. Vogl again urged IAS members to remember to arrive early in order to insure themselves good seats—usually a premium. Admission, as usual, is free. The complete schedule:

- Oct. 8, 1967: **THE UNTAMED OLYMPICS**, with Walter H. Merlet
- Nov. 5, 1967: **TIDEWATER TRAILS**, with Charles T. Hotchkiss
- Dec. 17, 1967: **THREE SEASONS MONTH**, with D. J. Nelson
- Feb. 18, 1968: **NATURE'S PLANS & PUZZLES**, with C. P. Lyons
- Mar. 31, 1968: **GALLAPAGOS**, with Roger Tory Peterson

Surveyors Sight Nearly 650 Eagles in One-Day Winter Count in State

by ELTON FAWKS

For the past several years I have conducted a one-day eagle count in mid-February. This count goes from the source of the Mississippi River to below St. Louis as well as throughout the complete state. The count this year was on February 18 and 19. A choice of a Saturday or Sunday is given. (For a report on past counts refer to "Iowa Bird Life.")

Lock masters, Fish and Wildlife personnel, bird watchers, and bird clubs took part. The St. Louis Audubon Club had approximately 100 people in five groups counting.

The portion of the Mississippi River from the Wisconsin border to Burlington, Ia., was covered by both plane and cars. Dr. DeDecker and Pete Petersen flew this area Sunday, the 19th. Richard Nord of the Fish and Wildlife Service flew the same upper area to Rock Island on Saturday. Careful comparisons were made. Reports on hand at this writing (in April) show a total of 642 eagles sighted: 461 adults, 153 immatures, and 28 not aged. This is 74 per cent adults and 26 per cent immatures.

For several years the Fish and Wildlife Service has been counting eagles concurrently with the annual winter waterfowl survey. This year, on dates close to January 9, a total of 332 Bald Eagles and 3 adult Golden Eagles were found. Of the Bald Eagles, 191 were adults and 141 immatures—an excellent percentage of 57.5 to 42.5.

The National Audubon Society under the leadership of "Sandy" Sprunt also has a mid-winter count. (Sandy flies the Mississippi River each year in January.) Quotes from his letter follow: "We made the flight on the Mississippi on January 18 and 19. We saw more eagles than ever but fewer immatures. The total number of eagles was 869, but only 120 were immatures. This is very low. I do NOT think that this is an altogether real figure. The visibility for immatures was bad on this count. We had no snow cover and it was a bit hazy. It is harder to see the brown birds under these conditions. The largest group of birds this year was between Quincy and the dam at Gladstone. There were only 55 eagles at Savanna."

Sandy's count was to the source of the river. On my count for this area we had a total of 762 birds: 558 adults, 179 immatures, and 25 not aged; percentages 75.7 to 24.3. We had snow cover and good clear weather. In 1966 my count found a total of 745 eagles, 564 adults, 130 immatures, and 51 not aged. Percentage, 81.6 to 18.4.

This percentage gain in immatures is encouraging, but when we compare the very high percentage of young in the January waterfowl survey with the later counts, then we must wonder. Did these immatures go elsewhere, or was it a decline in numbers? If so, why? Can the natural mortality rate for immatures be that high? Are the dark colored eagles mistaken for hawks and shot? Immature eagles do range farther afield than the adults and are seen near smaller streams and are higher in numbers around game refuges. This accounts slightly for the greater number found in the Fish and Wildlife January waterfowl survey—however, by comparison with additional data on hand, only slightly. The immatures either left the state or didn't survive. Perhaps when additional data is received, a clue might be found. Reports to me from states north of here show no build up in numbers of immatures.

—2309 Fifth Ave., Moline, Illinois

Goose Lake: Worth Saving for Chicagoland

Early in April this year, Jeffrey Short surveyed the Goose Lake area in Grundy County and observed thousands of ducks and Canada geese. This area, which also contains large quantities of grassland, is scientifically unusual in so far as it is so close to the Chicago metropolitan area. Usually in Chicagoland, we think in terms of saving a dozen acres or so of open land. But the Goose Lake area comprises considerably over 1,000 acres!

There is a rich representation of Illinois wildflowers. Dr. Robert Betz has recently compiled a checklist of some of the more interesting species. It includes the lead plant, big bluestem grass, sand milkweed, false indigo, Indian plantain, shooting star, rattlesnake master, blazing star, marbleseed, prairie clover, false dragonhead, field milkwort, prairie cinquefoil, prairie coneflower, compass plant, Indian grass, prairie cord grass, porcupine grass, ironweed, Culver's root, and arrow-leaved violet.

In view of the great need to increase public land holdings in Illinois, we believe this area should be preserved. It may be the last opportunity for the metropolitan area of Chicago to acquire such a large amount of open land.

—Floyd A. Swink
Technical Consultant
Illinois Audubon Society

LIST of GOOD BOOKS for GOOD READING while on VACATION

THE HUNT FOR THE WHOOPING CRANE	by J. J. McCoy	\$4.95
THE BIRD WATCHER'S GUIDE	by Henry Hill Collins, Jr.	3.95
THE QUIET CRISIS	by Stuart L. Udall	5.00
THE GOLDEN EAGLE	by Robert Murphy	3.95
BIRD MIGRATION	by Douglas Griffin	1.25
THE DUNE BOY	by Edwin Way Teale	4.50
THE SINGING WILDERNESS	by Sigard Olsen	4.95
ALL ABOUT BIRDS OF THE BIBLE	by Alice Parmalee	4.95
THE APPALACHIANS	by Maurice Brooks	6.95

All titles available by mail from the IAS Bookstore
c/o Peter Dring, 9800 So. Willow Springs Rd.,
Willow Springs, Ill. 60480

"When the National Audubon Society began its distinguished history, it drew principal support from those primarily concerned with bird preservation . . . But, farsighted leadership and progressive thinking have guided the Society from this important—but limited—sphere . . . Today, the NAS forcefully raises its voice on all conservation issues: soil and water, wilderness and pesticides, erosion and air pollution."

—NAS letter to member prospects

Use this handy self-mailer to suggest possible new members.

DIRECTIONS

List names and addresses of anyone you think might be interested in joining the Illinois Audubon Society on the other side of this page. Then fold and staple this page as indicated after removing it from this issue. No postage stamp is necessary although a 5 cent stamp will save the Society 5 cents.

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NESTING CENSUS EDITOR WANTED

The Illinois Audubon Society is seeking a volunteer editor to take the place of **Mrs. Naomi McKinney**, who has handled the Illinois Breeding Bird Census Reports so capably for the past two years. She has asked to be relieved of her duties because of the pressure of other tasks at home. The Nesting Census Editor sends out the Nesting Report Cards on request to I.A.S. members, receives and tabulates the completed reports, and once a year compiles the Breeding Bird Census Report which is published in the June issue of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN. Anyone interested in doing all or a part of this work should write at once to **Paul H. Lobik**, Chairman, Editorial Committee, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

I. A. S. — Affiliated Societies: A through I

- Algonquin Garden Club**, Mrs. L. Wilbrandt, President
302 Washington Street, Algonquin, Illinois 60102
- Audubon Society of Greater E. St. Louis**, Eddie Dahlhoff, President
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- Audubon Society of Park Ridge**, c/o Walter Vogl, President
997 Lee Street, Des Plaines, Illinois
- Barrington Women's Club**, c/o Mrs. Harvey Robbins, Chairman
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1301 S. Cherry Valley Road, McHenry, Illinois 60050
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- Cardinal Audubon Club**, Miss Marjorie Staubus, President
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The Society was organized seventy years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas that birds need for their survival. In many cases the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws has not guaranteed their enforcement. We invite you to join us in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation and in cooperating with all other organizations which work for the protection of our natural resources.

Headquarters of the Society are at the Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

*Patrons	\$1,000.00
*Benefactors	\$500.00
*Life Members	\$100.00
Sustaining Members	\$10.00 annually
Club Affiliation	\$5.00 annually
Contributing Members	\$5.00 annually
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*Payable in installments of \$25.00 or more.

Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society, as well as change of address notices, should be sent to **Mr. Paul Schulze, Treasurer, 622 S. Wisconsin Ave., Villa Park, Illinois.**

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EDITORIAL OFFICE: 49 Valley Road, Highland Park, Ill. 60035

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



E.G.W.

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THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by **Raymond Mostek**

Three years ago this month, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed into law, the National Wilderness Preservation Act, one of the foremost triumphs of our conservation era. It is far weaker than originally proposed by the Wilderness Society (729 15th Street NW, Washington, DC 20005), but since politics is "the art of the possible," conservation forces had to be satisfied with what they could get through Congress where the western bloc of senators and representatives command power far in excess of their numbers. It took eight years to persuade Congress to pass the wilderness bill.

Both the Department of Interior and the Department of Agriculture have issued administrative regulations and guidelines, and the US Forest Service and the National Park Service and the National Wildlife Refuge agencies have held over 51 hearings on some 60 units of wilderness. These public hearings which have been held in 21 states have been well attended by interested conservation forces and others.

Among those of vast importance to those of us who live in the midwest were recent hearings concerning the wilderness aspects of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the Apostle Islands in Wisconsin, and the famed Canoe Country areas bordering Canada.

Citizens well qualified in the field of biology, archaeology and related fields have conducted field studies and made their reports at these hearings. Their statements were impressive. Local study groups have contributed enormously to the plans of the various agencies. While citizen groups are asking for 350,000 acres of wilderness for the Great Smoky Mountains, the National Park Service envisions but 247,000 acres. The agency is under pressure to allow construction of a huge, park-splitting highway. Over six thousand letters were received on the disappointing proposal to build a transmountain highway; 300 witnesses presented oral statements. Opposition to the NPS plans was hot and heavy. Over 100 witnesses testified in New Jersey over plans to put the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge under wilderness protection. Over 5,000 letters were received in support and they came from 38 states and 8 foreign countries. This was a magnificent response, considering that the Port of New York Authority is seeking to convert the Great Swamp into another airport. US Senator Harrison Williams of New Jersey has recently suggested that part of the

federal funds now being used for outer space exploration should be used to build high-speed railroad trains, such as they have in Japan. Senator Williams feels this would ease the demand both on land for new airports and help solve the vexing transportation problems of the nation.

In a prepared statement at the 10th Biennial Wilderness Conference at San Francisco last April, Stewart Brandborg, Executive Director of the Wilderness Society said, "Basic to all resource conservation perspectives, of course, is the need to control human population growth and to support population planning programs."

Drift in wildlife refuge and game range management policy — if not reluctance to take a firm, protective stand — has permitted pressures from oil, gas, and other commodity interests and from advocates of intensive mass-recreational developments to shift the emphasis in the recreational developments, to shift the emphasis in the administration of some refuges from that of protective management for wildlife to practices that accomodate extractive industries and recreational uses which sacrifice wildlife and its living areas."

Brandborg pointed out that oil and gas firms have been pressuring the government to open up half of the 2,000,000 acre Kenai National Moose Range in Alaska. He pointed out that road networks and developments by industry are incompatible with wildlife protection and wilderness values, but the "fast buck boys who wave the flag" always seem to triumph over those who have a kind word for nature and wildlife. He urged that people prepare themselves, to attend hearings, and to speak their minds on the matter of wilderness values.

"We are confident that the people want firmly protected wilderness. This is the great and present challenge of our work. The world of the distant future will not know our names — but if we can preserve substantial stretches of the land as it was given to us, they will know we did it for them ... for the special quality it can contribute to living."



NOTES FROM THE NEST: The North Central Audubon Council meets at Williams Bay, Wisconsin on Oct. 14 and 15th. All Illinois and midwest Audubonites are invited to attend. Contact IAS for further details ... A membership drive to increase our strength downstate has begun. Fully one-third of all Illinois counties do not have a single IAS member ... Camping is increasing at Crab Orchard National Wildlife refuge. 85 percent of the campers come from Illinois with 10 percent coming from Missouri; 66 percent of the campers who use Crab Orchard come from within 25 miles of the area, only 10 percent drive as far as 200 miles ... Ontario has declined to place the wolf on the "extermination list." The national protest was led by the Canadian Audubon Society ... The National Audubon Society is striving valiantly to help Corkscrew Swamp now under attack by real estate interests in Florida and is undertaking a national fund-raising campaign ... The Cardinal Audubon Club under Marjorie Staubus has been working on the billboard and roadside bills

before Congress, as well as the effort to save Grand Canyon from the Bridge Canyon Dam ... While Congress has voted but 1 and ½ million dollars for the Indiana Sand Dunes National Lakeshore (a cut from original \$6 million), the US House has quickly voted 7 million dollars for an atomic accelerator in Weston, Ill. Congress moves with characteristic speed on demands by the military, but outdoor conservation is usually considered a "stepchild." ... Senator Muskie of Maine is complaining bitterly of a cut in funds to fight water-pollution. A defense bill for the Pentagon, including \$25 billion for the war in Vietnam was voted by the House in less than four hours of debate ... Texas has already lost 680,000 acres of wildlife land to reservoirs; another 930,000 will be flooded by projects presently under construction. By 1990 more than 1,075,000 more acres will be under water for a total wildlife habitat loss of more than 2.6 million acres of prime stream-bottom game cover. Texas has added only one 700-acre park in recent years while its population has increased 12.5 percent since 1960 with park visitation increasing almost 49 percent in same period ... The government of India is offering transistor radios to adults who will accept voluntary sterilization in an effort to control population and hunger in that overburdened country ... The prolific Indians now outnumber the Fiji Islanders in that Pacific outpost and the situation is causing serious social problems ... Gunnar Peterson of the Open Lands Project has been on TV and Radio recently in the Chicago area discussing the problems of recreation and open space ... The Palos Park Forest Preserve in Cook County with over 10,000 acres is larger than any state park in Illinois ... The Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois at their semi-annual meeting in Springfield in July voted to purchase additional acreage for prairie chicken sanctuaries. The bird is using the present sanctuaries in increasing numbers ... At least 5,000 persons attended "Operation Greenstrip" on the Historic I & M Canal and Parkway in May with over 600 persons breakfasting at a "pancake bash" at Channahon. Zelma Williams serves as our Vice-Chairman for the I & M committee ... The Great Lakes Chapter of the Sierra Club has come up with a fancy new bulletin for members. They have recently purchased a film on the Grand Canyon and it is now available for rental ... The IAS Executive Committee has disapproved of the proposal to build an airport in Lake Michigan. The Federation for an Open Lakefront is polling its membership regarding this third Chicago airport ... The Florida Audubon Society reports that the first Razorbill (Auk) has been sighted in Brevard County. Normally breeding around Labrador, the bird was released after care and feeding in the Port Canaveral basin where a good supply of fish are present ... Man-made nesting sites have been built in Michigan for the Osprey by Sergej Postupalsky, well known for work with the Bald-Eagle ... The 4-H Clubs of Wyoming have spent busy hours picking up trash along Jackson Lake in Grand Tetons. Any Audubon club could organize a similar work project ...

STATE OF ILLINOIS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Proclamation

WHEREAS, The Illinois Audubon Society has requested that the month of October 1967 be set aside as Hawk and Owl Protection Month in Illinois, and

WHEREAS, Illinois has protected all hawks and owls in an amendment to the game code passed nearly a decade ago and extensive scientific studies have established the importance of our hawks and owls to the general welfare of the wildlife and to man's best interests, and

WHEREAS, It is the responsibility of every citizens to protect our hawks and owls,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Otto Kerner, Governor of the State of Illinois, to hereby proclaim October 1967, as HAWK AND OWL PROTECTION MONTH in Illinois, and request the appropriate observance of this important occasion.

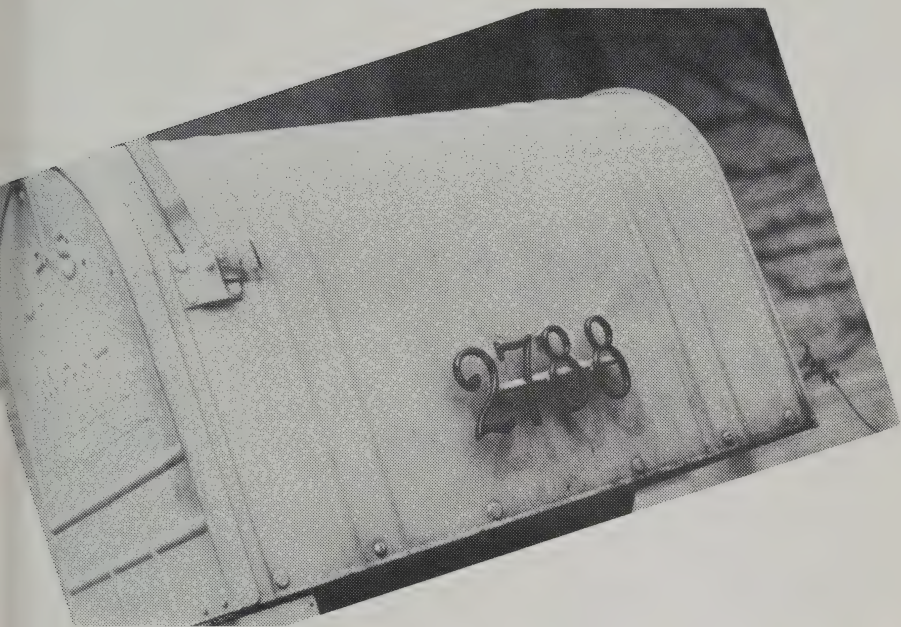
In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Illinois to be affixed.

Done at the Capitol in the City of Springfield,
this NINETEENTH day of JULY, in the
Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred
and SIXTY-SEVEN, and of the State of
Illinois, the one hundred and FORTY-NINTH.



Otto Kerner
GOVERNOR

Paul Kweller
CLERK OF THE GOVERNOR



**'We moved out of Chicago
because they cut down a tree' ...**

STORY & PHOTOGRAPHS

by WILLIAM E. SPROAT

It was a fine tree. Big, broad, healthy! It pleasantly shaded our concrete deck. But the apartment owner said she didn't like to constantly clean up after the tree's falling leaves and twigs. It was a willow, born in 1889. I counted growth rings in a 3-foot cross-section.



An example of the thick leaf mulch in the border planting, with several Russian olives, a volunteer ironwood, and a basswood.

We moved to Highland Park — 25 miles north of Chicago — where they have trees too, if they're not elms. (That's another story.)

We *would* and *could* also have wild flowers, too. We discovered one coming up through the hard clay fill from our crawl space excavation. It was a blood root. It didn't seem to be discouraged, even if we were. Slightly.

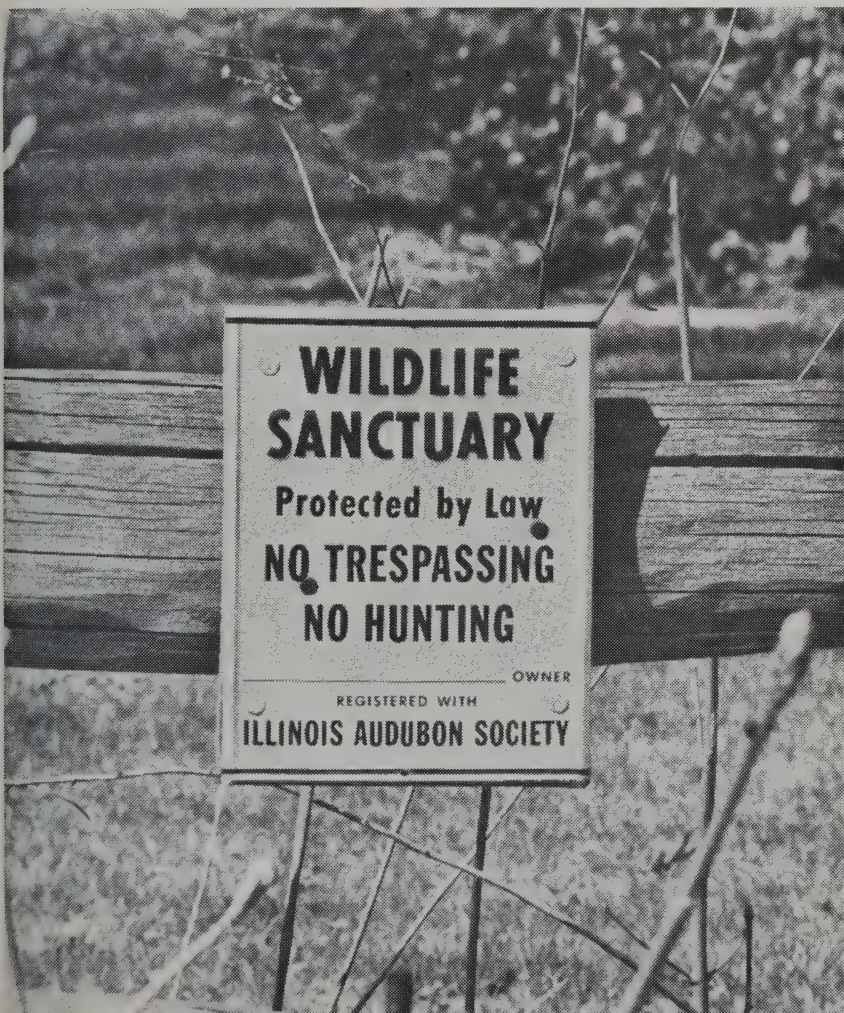
Ha, we thought, flowers and landscaping for free! That would help with the mortgage. Investigate! We allowed our yard of grass to "grow up" but trimmed it to a free form. Used the hose arranged as a guide and pattern for the shape. That would save work. Much less grass to mow.

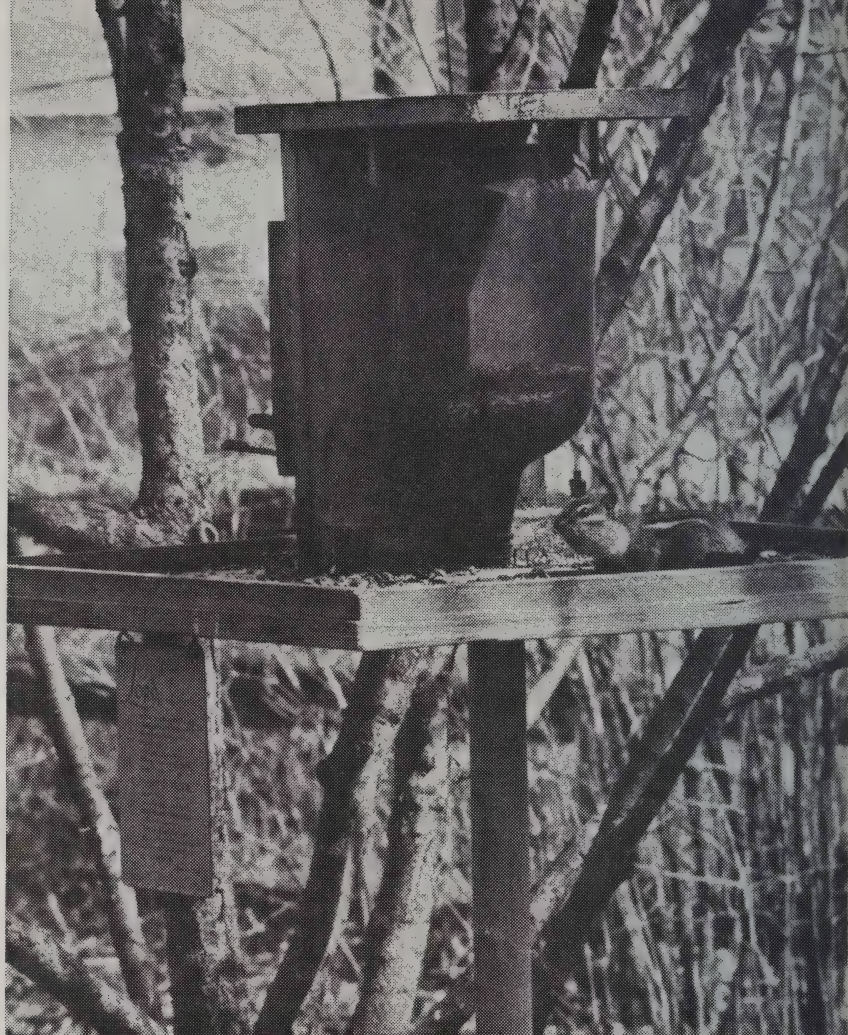
The border grew. Had lots of "weeds," neighbors thought. And birds began to help. Ate our weed seeds. Deposited other

weed seeds. Inadvertently. American viburnum and alderberry. Thornapple and wild cherry. Not so good when you hang out the wash to dry. We've got a clothes dryer now. And more birds!

And more wildflowers — augmented by our gathering of more wildings in the dark of night or early Sunday mornings prior to announced bulldozing. Five varieties of violets, three of trillium, six of asters, spring beauties, jack-in-the-pulpits, the solomon seals (both true and false), bellworth

Looks like the country, but really
is the Chicago suburb of Highland Park.





"Chippy" is at the Audubon-designed feeder . . . for a mouthful to store. These seeds soon become "Chippy's Garden."

and wild bergamot, five native fern varieties plus Christmas fern and spleenwort from Indiana and bracken from Michigan. Not to mention poison ivy! Then wild ginger, hepatica, trout lily and shooting star . . . and, some 39 others contribute to our *for-free*, landscaped, almost half-acre.

Then, there's the trees, *for free!*

Linden, black walnut (planted by our two families of squirrels), shagbark hickory, red and blue dogwood and the maples (red or water, hard and soft) all are volunteers.

And the birds? By careful count, more than 55 species! Animals? Rabbits, racoons, possums, and chipmunks. Most interesting in the mammalia department, however, are the shrews. Seldom seen. Most people think them mice! Voracious little things that go scooting around the dry leaves to find worms and bugs, bits of garden protein, flotsam, and vegetable jetsum. Most unusual. We had an entire litter of five moving about under the bird feeders one day. All disappeared, but one, the next. Then? When winter snows have gone, shrew-tunnels show up. Mice? We know better!

Leaf litter contributes to our operation. Makes the birds happy. And the wildflowers. Leaves are allowed to remain in the border to rot. Make top soil each year. Why compost? Waste of effort! Oven birds, thrashers and hermit thrushes do the turning over each spring, as well as the grackles. And the migrating warblers have a good feed from the winged insect hatch that comes from nowhere. Besides, who wants to rake leaves?

2788? Oh, that's our street number on Roslyn Lane in Highland Park where people point to our grown-up borders in an otherwise neat neighborhood. Once they said "*weeds!*" Now they know better. They're wildflowers, trees, shrubs and birds . . . for *free!*



One of the Shrew family of five snacks beneath a bird feeder.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

by Mrs. James Aldridge*

In an experiment to see if the prairie chicken could be artificially re-established in a selected nesting area, 50 prairie chickens were released at the Crabtree Farm Nature Center in Barrington. The experiment failed and, at the May 12-14 annual meeting of the Illinois Audubon Society, Charles Westcott, Director of the Nature Center, told the group that, based on this one try, it was probably not possible to artificially re-establish prairie chicken nesting grounds once the grouse has left the area. Mr. Westcott also relayed the news that the last prairie chicken has now disappeared from Indiana.

However, IAS members and guests also heard some good news from the prairie chicken front. Joseph Galbreath, chairman of the prairie chicken committee, reported that 14 broods of grouse were hatched in 1966 — the best in years. He also reported that a fifth area of 30 acres is being sought for purchase, but the funds are still lacking. A \$50,000 sum, noted Mr. Galbreath, has been requested of Governor Otto Kerner for the purchase of more nesting grounds, but the Governor stated that there is not enough interest in this project to warrant release of any funds. Raymond Mostek, president of the IAS, appealed for personal contributions saying, "We know positively that we can save the grouse if we can save the land."

Mr. Westcott's talk and colored slide presentation and Mr. Galbreath's report were only two of the many highlights of the 70th annual meeting. Held at the Leaning Tower YMCA in Niles, Illinois, this year's get-together was hosted by the Audubon Society of Park Ridge. Gertrude Carlson served as annual meeting chairman.

Other highlights of the meeting were:

- Mrs. Lee Jens, Pesticides Committee Chairman, reported that the pesticide picture was improving and that a new attitude prevailed in the

*The author is a director of the Illinois Audubon Society and lives at 900 Horne Ave., Park Ridge, Ill.



This purple martin house, the door prize at the annual meeting, was won by Kate Stoley and Dr. Marjorie Carlson. The winners donated the prize to the Lighthouse Nature Center in Evanston.

federal government concerning the overall situation. The film, "**The Silent Spring of Rachel Carson**" said Mrs. Jens, was still in constant demand and, she noted, SB 1025, banning the use of DDT, was scheduled to come up before the U.S. Senate shortly.

- Merle Ormes, Vice President of Save-the-Dunes Council reported that a new fight must now be waged to obtain the funds needed to purchase land for the Indiana Dunes Park. The U.S. House of Representatives, said Mr. Ormes, declined to approve funds, but the Senate approved 6 million dollars. A compromise resulted in \$1,500,000 being earmarked for the Dunes.

Another speaker from the Council, Herbert Read, talked briefly about the problems the council was encountering with Bethlehem Steel Co. and their land fill program. He urged that IAS members write to President Lyndon B. Johnson and protest Bethlehem's actions.

- Leon Urbain of the Wild Flower Preservation Society was presented the Dr. R. M. Strong Conservation Award by Betty Groth, IAS Vice-President-Conservation.

- Paul Lobik, retiring "Audubon Bulletin" editor, was presented with a most attractive woodland scene painted by Mrs. Lee Jens. Ray Mostek, president of the IAS, made the presentation.

And some other items of interest:

—Douglas Wade, Newsletter Editor asked for more written contributions from members. "Only two or three people," said Wade, "are now carrying the burden of writing the Newsletter."

—Press Secretary, R. M. Barron was complimented by Ray Mostek for his press releases which have brought the Audubon name to 175 newspapers throughout Illinois. Mr. Barron asked members to clip items they find in their local papers dealing with IAS activities or conservation. "Include the name and date of the newspaper," urged Mr. Barron, "and send to the Society for our records."

—The Hawk and Owl Protection Committee, headed by Terrence N. Ingram, has been concentrating on the bald eagle for the past year and is presently conducting a survey on the effect shooting has had on the eagle population.

—Ted Greer has had to resign as fall camp out chairman. Mrs. Mary Kirkland of Oak Park has been named to replace Mr. Greer.

—The Extension Committee, headed by Mrs. Darlene Fiske, is working to establish more chapters and affiliates.

—Ray Mostek, in his president's address, urged more members to write letters to their local newspaper editors — particular the editors of the Chicago papers — stating their own personal views on conservation. He pointed out that, "IAS officers and directors can't do it alone." In ending his report, Mr. Mostek stated: "A vast amount of work has been done in the past year in the field of conservation and education, but compared to such states as Florida, Michigan and New Jersey, our organization is falling short." More money and more workers can turn the tide.

—Three new directors were named to the IAS Board: Mrs. Mary Aldridge, Park Ridge; Warren Vetter, Danville; and James Weaver, Rockford.

—The IAS has now printed two posters on bald eagle preservation and printed 3,000 copies each of "Birds of Prey" and "Audubon Philosophy" postcards for distribution. These are available free of charge upon the receipt of a postage-paid envelope.

—At the meeting the following volunteer workers were publically applauded for their hard and faithful work:

Mrs. Ross Norton & Mrs. Harry Spitzer of Glenview — Christmas Census Tabulators.

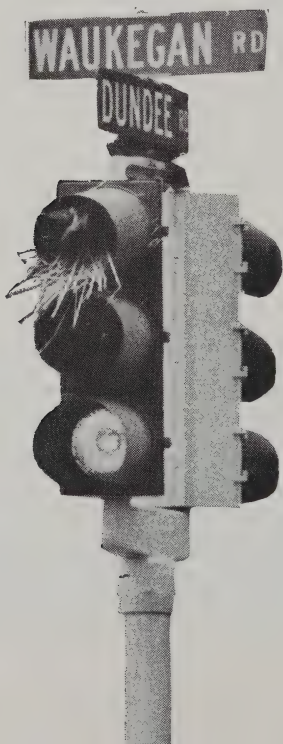
Dr. Wallace Kirkland of Oak Park — Delegate to National Audubon Society Convention.

R. M. Barron of Chicago — Press Secretary.

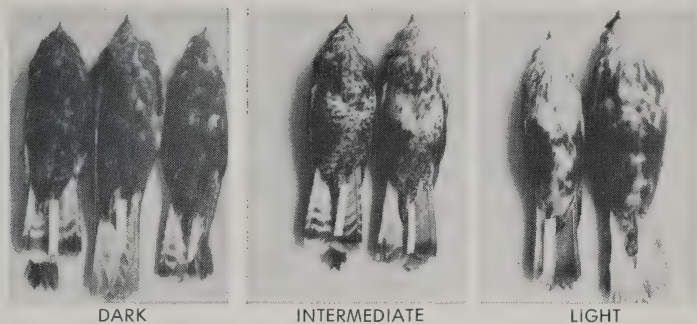
Clarence Sparks of Woodstock — Conservation sub-committee, Lewis & Clark State Park.

Mrs. Clark Palmer, Galesburg; Mrs. Gertrude Thelin, Chicago; Mrs. Blanche Cone, Willow Springs; Mrs. Clarence Peterson, Downers Grove — Regional Secretaries.

—Saturday and Sunday morning field trips were well attended. Leaders were: Charles Clark, Peter Dring, Preston Davies, Charles Westcott, Mrs. Ann Anderson and others. Areas covered were: Beck Lake, Skokie Lagoons, River Trails Nature Center, Axe Head Lake, Lincoln Park and Crabtree Farm Nature Center. Participants then met at Dam #4 on the Des Plaines River at noon for a box lunch and to compile the lists of birds seen. The final count reached 137 species.



"Look out 'arry;
the blooming light's
coming on again."



Frequency Distribution of Rough-legged Hawks

by Gary D. Schnell*

During the winters of 1964-'65 and 1965-'66, I studied various aspects of the ecology of the rough-legged hawk (*Buteo lagopus*) in a 43.1 square mile study area near the center of DeKalb County, Illinois.

Periodically during the two winters, I made car censuses along a 50-mile survey route in this area. The rough-legs that I observed varied greatly in plumage, from birds almost completely black in color to very light-colored individuals. Since there is a continuous range of color variations, I didn't think it was appropriate to designate artificial plumage groups as color phases. Therefore, to record plumage types I separated them into three somewhat arbitrary color classes: dark, intermediate, and light. The birds placed in the intermediate class appeared somewhat mottled ventrally. I based the plumage classification on ventral and underwing plumage patterns, because in the field I could discern little difference in dorsal patterns.

I was able to classify 441 of the 534 rough-legged hawks seen as to plumage, Table 1. Although the sightings do not necessarily represent different individuals, I did not knowingly record any one bird twice in a single day. The difference in frequency of birds in the three plumage classes for the two winters is statistically significant at the 95 percent probability level, but not at the 97.5 percent level. Considering that the plumage classes do intergrade and that I had some difficulty in positively placing a few individuals,

*The author is Graduate Assistant, Museum of Natural History, the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66045.

TABLE 1
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF ROUGH-LEGGED HAWKS
OF VARIOUS PLUMAGE CLASSES*

Winter	Dark	Intermediate	Light	Total
1964-'65	43 (35.5)	12 (10.0)	66 (54.5)	121
1965-'66	94 (29.4)	64 (20.0)	162 (50.6)	320
Total	137 (31.1)	76 (17.2)	228 (51.7)	441

* Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage.

I think that the frequencies are essentially the same for the two winters.

Dark rough-legs comprised 31.1 percent of the total sample. This frequency was obtained using a system of three color classes, rather than the two-class system (i.e., dark and light) more commonly employed for this species. In R. R. Graber and J. S. Golden's (Illinois Natural History Survey Biological Notes 41, 1960, page 22) analysis of the 1903 to 1956 Christmas bird counts for Illinois they stated that dark individuals had been recorded only rarely. This was obviously not the case during the two winters of my study, since approximately one-third of the birds in my study area were dark rough-legged hawks.

My study of rough-legged hawks was supported by the Frank M. Chapman Memorial Fund, American Museum of Natural History. The Museum also provided a spotting scope for my use. William E. Southern, Mary Sue Schnell, R. Steven Gourley, and John L. Weeks assisted me in various ways during the project.

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REPORT FROM INDIANA



How The Dunes Battle Was Won

In a recent newsletter, the Save the Dunes Council told how they won the battle to save the Indiana Dunes. Here's the report:

It was all due, said the newsletter, to the magnificent team work of Indiana Senators Hartke and Bayh, Congressmen Madden and Roush and others in both houses of Congress, to kids trudging door-to-door with petitions for adult signatures, and to the many friends of the Save the Dunes Council. "We were working against time," wrote Florence Broady in the newsletter, "not knowing what day the Conference committee would meet to decide our fate but knowing that it was imminent.

"In the late afternoon of June 6 word came that the committee would meet the next morning. The opposition was rampant, leaving no stone unturned to defeat us, but our appeal to members produced results beyond our wildest hopes. Telegrams and letters poured into Washington. They were running 13 to 1 in our favor! Petitions with thousands of signatures urging the appropriation poured into the Save the Dunes mailbox. That evening, over 8,200 signatures had been received. Of these, over 5,600 were Indiana signatures and all this in less than two weeks! Triumphantly the count was telephoned to Washington with copies following by mail to prove it."

When the Conference Committee men met on June 7 they appropriated \$1,500,000 for purchase of land in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The House and Senate promptly passed the appropriation bill and the new park was actually on its way.

But, now, only the first battle has been won. The Council is seeking continued support because each year they must send people to Washington to plead their case before the committees, especially the House Appropriations sub-committee. "The \$1,500,000 is an adequate beginning," wrote Miss Broady, "but there is still a long way to go. Next year we must do better, and the year after that and the year after that ..."

The Illinois Audubon Society urges its members and friends to support the work of the Save the Dunes Council. Contributions and communications should be sent to the Council at P.O. Box 303, Chesterton, Indiana.

A THANK YOU FROM SENATOR HARTKE ...

In a letter dated July 6, 1967, to the Illinois Audubon Society, Senator Vince Hartke of Indiana wrote:

"Thank you for your kind letter with regard to the appropriations to begin land acquisition in the Dunes National Lakeshore.

"Although \$1.5 million is a token amount, we now have a start for acquiring the land necessary and also the approval of the Congress for Indiana's third national park.

"I am pleased that I could help and want you to know that I appreciate your taking the time to write."

SECRETARY UDALL APPOINTS INDIANA DUNES COMMISSION

On July 7, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall announced the appointment of a seven member Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Advisory Commission. Chairman of the commission will be Thomas E. Dustin of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Also named to the Commission are John A. Hillenbrand II, of Batesville, and William L. Lieber, of Indianapolis, as representatives of the Governor of Indiana; Harry Frey, representing Michigan City; William J. Tobin, representing Beverly Shores; John R. Schnurlein, of Kouts, representing Porter County; and Mrs. Celia Nealon, chosen from among the recommendations of seven nearby towns.

The law establishing the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore stipulated the Commission should be composed of seven members, each serving for a term of two years, and appointed by the Secretary as follows: One member from the recommendations made by the Commissioners of Porter County; one member from the recommendations made by the Town of Beverly Shores; one member from the aggregate recommendations of the Towns of Porter, Dune Acres, Portage, Pines, Chesterton, Ogden Dunes, and the Village of Tremont; one member upon the recommendation of Michigan City; two members upon recommendations of the Governor; and, lastly, one member to be chosen by the Secretary of the Interior, who is to designate the Chairman.

In announcing the appointments to the Advisory Commission, Secretary Udall said: "I look forward with confidence to the leadership and contributions of the members of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Advisory Commission, working in concert with the people of Indiana, in helping to create an outstanding National Lakeshore for the benefit of this and future generations."

THE CERULEAN WARBLER

How can I see him when he is not here?

Invisible, transparent, I confess

The eye becomes the servant of the ear,

And he a rippling voice—no more, no less.

These eyes, that have seen choughs on alpine peaks

And red macaws against a jungle green,

Cannot catch sight of one who loudly speaks

And pulls these eyes to where he should have been!

I think that I could fabricate this, sprite.

I'd reach into the sky, twist off a bit

Of pale blue dough, no larger than a mite,

And then into a voice I'd fashion it!

—Harlow B. Mills



FIELD NOTES

by Elton Fawks

More people are submitting field notes but still not near enough for the size of our membership. I would like to urge more members to submit field notes. Please send your contributions — in field list order — directly to me at Route 1, Box 112, East Moline, Illinois 61244.

At the present time, we are only printing unusual dates, abundance, and scarcity data on the bird records accepted. In the future, as we go into seasonal fluctuations, we will change our format to include these fluctuations.

As guidelines, I use these three publications: "A Distributional Check List of the Birds of Illinois," Smith & Parmalee, 1955; "Chicagoland Birds," Ellen Thorne Smith, 1958; and "A Field List of Birds of the Tri-City Region," Elton Fawks and Peter Petersen, Jr., 1961. I would be most happy to receive other regional check lists.

To make the Field Notes more readable, the format now is being changed to list birds by the month and also to use the full name of the contributor on the first record and the last name on any additional records.

JANUARY & FEBRUARY, 1967

Western grebe — One found February 11 at Glencoe by Charles Clark.

Great blue heron — One at Lake Chautaugua on January 22. Dr. & Mrs. L. H. Princen.

Green-winged teal — Several have been seen through the winter northwest of Peoria along the Illinois River. Princen and others.

Wood duck — Several all winter north of Peoria. Princen and others.

Greater scaup — One near Chillicothe on January 8. Princen.

Old squaw — Drake in marina at Illinois River near Chillicothe on January 1. Was joined on January 8 by female. Both stayed for several days and were seen by many. Princen.

White-winged scoter — First seen February 8 at Glencoe. Charles Clark.

Golden eagle — One adult south of Banner. February 19. William Stroud and others.

Wild turkey — Several on Collins' farm south of Lacon. (State officials claim that they have not released any birds during the last several years.) Mr. & Mrs. R. Collins and others.

King rail — One across river from Chillicothe on January 2. Princen and others.

American coot — One at Spring Lake southwest of Pekin on January 22. Princen.

- Glaucous gull** — Many were seen during January and February on Illinois River north of Peoria. Nine were spotted during this time. Three were observed at one time through binoculars. Princen.
- Black-legged kittiwake** — One was spotted between Chillicothe and Rome on January 2 by Princen. This was a mature bird. Between that date and January 15 one mature and one immature were seen regularly at the same location by many observers. Found in Michigan, November 30 and the next day. One immature dead; adult alive. (Fawks) See Jack Pine Warbler Vol. 45 No. 1 March, 1967.
- Hawk Owl** — Remained at Chicago from January 7 through March 9. Bedford Brown, Jerry Rosenband and Jean Wattlely.
- Short eared owl** — Two February 25. One near Chillicothe; one north of Peoria. Esther Kasper, Princen and others.
- Red-shafted flicker** — One seen around Lake Chautaugua regularly during the winter by Frank Bellrose and Mr. Toltsman.
- Pileated woodpecker** — Now regularly seen between Woodford County and Marshall County Hunting Grounds, north of Peoria, and near Banner. Princen.
- Winter wren** — One seen regularly during winter on Hite's property north of Peoria. Mr. & Mrs. Hite and others.
- Robin** — Many robins started migrating into Peoria area after January 8 and were very common during February. Princen and many others.
- Hermit thrush** — One February 18 at Morton Arboretum. Amy Baldwin, Ethel Pearson and Grace Smith.
- Eastern bluebird** — One seen on Hite's property January 23.
- Northern shrike** — One immature seen on Route 150 north of Peoria on February 11. Princen.
- Oregon junco** — Several sightings in the Peoria area during January and February by various observers. More common than other years. Princen.
- Lapland longspur** — Several seen rather early on January 20 between Washington and Eureka. Robert Guth.

MARCH, 1967

- Horned grebe** — Found at Wolf Lake March 23 by Al Reuss.
- Whistling swan** — Found at Channahon on March 24 by Robert Vobornik.
- Blue & snow geese** — Migrating north in large numbers on March 19 through Illinois River Valley, which is uncommon in the spring migration. Princen.
- Cinnamon teal** — One on marshy lake between Sparland and Henry from March 18 until at least April 2. Bird was a beautiful male. Esther Kasper, Princen and many others.
- Greater scaup** — One on March 19 at Lacon. Seen by many, reported by Princen.
- Bufflehead** — Three pairs. Lake Calumet area, March 26. Alfred Johnson and Karolina Johnson.
- Harlan's hawk** — One at Chicago March 30. Bedford Brown and Ira Allen Sanders.
- Pigeon hawk** — One at Chicago, March 30. Brown and Sanders.
- Greater yellowlegs** — One seen at Chillicothe on March 11 by Kasper and seen regularly for the next week by others.
- American woodcock** — March 27 at Little Red School House, Forest Preserve Cook County. Peter Dring.
- Wilson's snipe** — March 14 at Brookfield. Averil Warfield.

- Short eared owl** — March 5, Lincoln Park. William Beecher.
Tree swallow — Earliest date March 25, Little Red School House. Several at Spring Lake, Pekin on March 26. Day was very cold and nasty. Princen.
Purple martin — Earliest date was March 25 at Little Red School House. Dring.
Indigo bunting — One at Chicago, March 24. Brown & Sanders.
Vesper sparrow — March 26 at Wolf Lake, Cook County. Alfred Reuss.
Field sparrow — First seen March 11, Little Red School House. Dring.
Snow bunting — Lincoln Park, March 5. Beecher.

APRIL, 1967

- Common loon** — Found April 8 at McGinnis Slough, Cook County. Baldwin, Smith & Helen Wilson. One seen on the 15th at Chicago. Brown & Sanders. One seen April 29 at Wolf Lake. Reuss.
Horned grebe — Seen at Powderhorn Lake, April 2. Baldwin, Smith & Wilson.
Cattle egret — First found at Joliet on April 4 by Helen & Thomas Otis. Next reported from Joy, 3 to 5 for several days from April 15, Richard and Ted Greer. Two from Joliet on the 23rd again by Otis.
Little blue heron — Chicago, April 9, flying overhead with a great blue heron. Brown.
Yellow-crowned night heron — Pilcher Park, Joliet. Otis. April 7. April 16, Little John Slough. Howard C. MacMillan.
American bittern — April 2, Little Red Schoolhouse. Dring. April 23, Oakwood Cemetery, Smith. April 15, Barrington. Evanston Bird Club.
White-faced ibis — Two on Collins' farm on April 24 and one thereafter until May 1. Collins and many others.
Old squaw — April 8 at McGinnis Slough. Baldwin, Smith & Wilson.
Turkey vulture — One migrating north along Illinois River near Lacon on April 2. Princen.
Osprey — April 17 to May 5, Little Red Schoolhouse. Dring. April 25, Lacon. Collins and others.
Duck hawk and pigeon hawks — One each April 2 at Maple Lake near Chicago. Kenneth Ivergo.
American golden plover — Very uncommon during other spring migrations, but this year many have been reported by various observers, during the last week of April, Peoria area. Princen.
King rail — Found at Sagoahkee Slough. Howard C. MacMillan.
Sora rail — April 14 at Lincoln Park, Chicago. April 15 Evanston Bird Club.
Woodcock — Grant Park, Chicago. April 14. Baldwin.
Greater yellowlegs — One seen at Chillicothe on March 11 by Kasper and seen regularly for the next week by others.
Wilson's phalarope — April 15 at Barrington. Sanders.
Bonaparte's gull — April 20 (10,000+), Lincoln Park. Baldwin, Margaret Lehmann and Wilson. April 22 (1,500+), Lincoln Park, Lewis Cooper.
Black-legged kittiwake — April 22 at Lincoln Park. Cooper.
Caspian tern — April 11-15. Wolf Lake. Chicago area. LeRoy Johnson.
Chuck-will's widow — One dead. Little Red School House. Dring.
Whip-poor-will — April 22 at Eggers Woods. L. Johnson.
Red-shafted woodpecker — April 8. Lincoln Park. Brown & Sanders.

- Scissor-tailed flycatcher** — One male seen one mile south of Lacon on April 26 by Collins. Absolutely no doubt about this sighting. Princen.
- Horned lark** — An albinistic one found April 16 at Racine, Wisconsin. Lehmann.
- Black-billed magpie** — Chicago. April 17. Clark.
- Winter wren** — April 14. Evanston Bird Club.
- Ruby-crowned kinglet** — April 2 at Powderhorn Lake. Baldwin, Pearson, Smith and Wilson.
- Hermit thrush** — April 1. Peoria, Princen and same date Chicago. A & K. Johnson.
- Blue-gray gnatcatcher** — April 14 at Longjohn Slough. MacMillan.
- Water pipit** — April 29. Evanston. Clark, Dring and Charles Westcott.
- Brewster's warbler** — April 14, Longjohn Slough. Observed fully five minutes with Peterson's Guide in hand. This bird varied slightly from the one pictured in that this one had no yellow on the breast. MacMillan.
- American redstart** — April 13. New Lenox. Otis.
- Bobolink** — April 29. Evanston. Clark, Dring & Westcott.
- Yellow-headed blackbird** — April 23 at Powderhorn Lake. Smith & Wilson.
- LeConte's sparrow** — April 29. Evanston. Clark, Dring & Westcott. April 30. Eggers Woods. Cooper.
- Lapland longspur** — April 29. Evanston. Clark, Dring & Westcott.
- Smith's longspur** — April 29. Evanston. Clark, Dring & Westcott.

MAY, 1967

- Cattle egret** — May 3. Kappa. Reported and observed by Alice Webster, Kline and others.
- Little blue heron** — Illinois Beach State Park, May 8-12. Bob Sprague and Arnold Bock.
- Yellow-crowned night heron** — Two seen three miles apart, Marshall County Hunting Grounds, May 14. Princen and William Parr.
- Osprey** — Found May 7 at Eggers Woods by the Chicago Ornithological Society.
- Peregrine falcon** — One male at Chillicothe. Princen and others.
- Sandhill crane** — One seen May 7 at Northfield by Sanders, Jerry Rosenband, Richard Huhta and Henry Hedberg.
- Ruddy turnstone** — May 20 at Gurnee by Sprague and Bock. May 24 at Kappe, Princen.
- Upland plover** — May 6 at Evanston. Amanda Olson, Bertha Huxford & Louise North.
- Willet** — May 3 at Aledo. Found by Dick & Ted Greer.
- Baird's sandpiper** — May 20 by many observers at Mossville. Princen.
- Dunlin** — One near Mossville on May 7. Ed Billings & Bernard Weiner. Approximately 35 were seen in the same area on May 20 by many people. Princen.
- Marbled godwit** — May 18 at Thomson. Mr. & Mrs. Harry Shaw.
- Hudsonian godwit** — May 18 at Thomson. Shaw. Also found on May 20 at Gurnee by Sprague and Bock.
- Cliff swallow** — Two at Skokie Lagoons, Northfield. Sanders, Rosenband, Huhta and Hedberg. May 7.
- Bewick's wren** — May 13, Chicago. Sanders, Schaffer and Mr. Jarvis.
- Carolina wren** — May 13, Chicago. Sanders, Schaffer, Bilandik & Jarvis.
- Mockingbird** — May 6, Chicago. Sanders, Cathy Schaffer, Bilandik. May 13, Sanders.

Warblers — Many fine reports were received but most dates were average and space does not permit detailed reports at this time.

Black-throated blue warbler — Seen in Chicago by Sanders, Schaffer, Bilandik & Jarvis on May 13.

Bobolink — Various sightings around Peoria from May 6 on. Not very common during other years. Princen.

Brewer's blackbird — One at Chicago May 5. Sanders, Schaffer & Bilandik.

Purple finch — One male May 6 with Goldfinches. Peoria. Princen.

Lark sparrow — May 1. One at Evanston. Sanders & Albert. (This is a common nesting bird around New Boston. E.F.)

Clay-colored sparrow — May 1, Lake Bluff. Janet Zimmermann.

White-crowned sparrow — More common during migration in Peoria area than normal. Many were seen on bird feeders during the first two weeks in May. Princen.

Smith's longspur — May 1, Evanston. Sanders & Albert. Adult in summer plumage. All markings except feet coloring. Clicked when it flew.

Random Comments by Contributors:

Bedford Brown

The flight of March 30, 1967 — An enormous flight of migratory birds occurred along the Chicago lake front the last three days of March, peaking on the 30th. The birds arrived on southerly gales. On the morning of March 30th, the harlan's hawk and pigeon hawks were clearly observed in Lincoln Park along with large numbers of other species. Approximately 1,200 robins passed by in six hours, 600 flickers and more than 100 each of fox sparrows, common grackles and mixed flocks of blackbirds, ruby-crowned and golden-crowned kinglets.

Ira Allen Sanders

On May 2 about 500 Barn, Bank and Rough-winged swallows were seen flying south. On the same day about 300 Bonaparte's gulls were seen flying north.

Dr. L. H. Princen

If I can draw any conclusion at all about the sightings this spring, it is the belief that many birds have deviated from their regular migration routes, and have been coming farther to the east than normal. This behavior brought us such birds as blue & snow geese, cinamon teal, white-faced ibis, golden plovers, dunlins, Baird's sandpiper, Wilson's phalaropes, scissor-tailed flycatcher, clay-colored sparrow, etc.

Warblers in general were later and in smaller numbers although all species to be expected have been sighted in the Peoria area.

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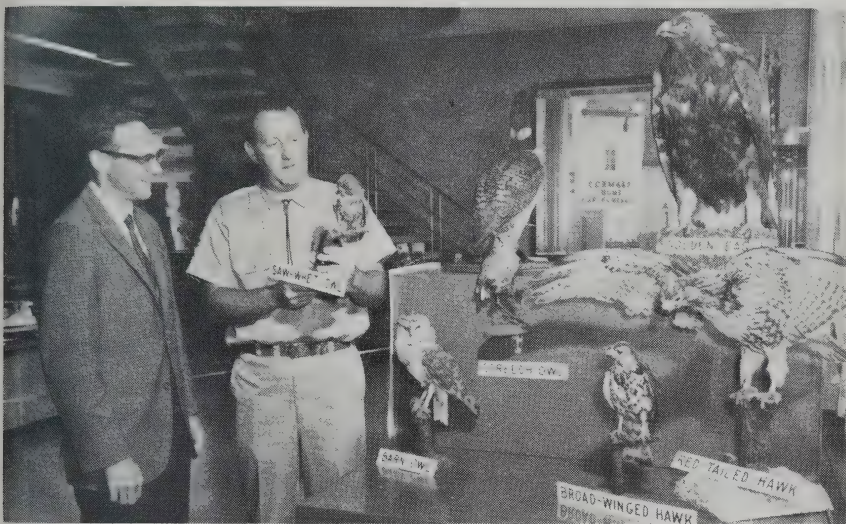
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IN BRIEF, FOR THE RECORD

**IAS HELPS SET UP BIRD EXHIBIT**

This exhibit, set up jointly by the Illinois Audubon Society and the Chicago Ornithological Society, featured birds of prey and waterfowl. The exhibit was developed to increase the public's knowledge about these two families of birds. Shown in the photograph are Robert Rakosnik, Executive Vice-President of Mid-America Savings and Loan and Peter Dring, Vice-President of the IAS and president of the Chicago Ornithological Society. The Lee Persons Public Relations Service arranged for the display.

JANE TESTER RETIRES FROM IAS BOARD

A family move to Colorado has forced Mrs. Jane Tester to retire from the Chairmanship of the Clean Streams Committee and the IAS Board of Directors. She had served on the Board since May, 1959. In addition to her conservation activity with the state society, Mrs. Tester has served a term as Corresponding Secretary of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois, and as Secretary of the Illinois Citizens Committee for Nature Conservation which aided in the passage of the Illinois Nature Preserves Act. She also maintained an interest in the clean streams committee of the Rockford League of Women Voters, often appearing before public commissions at vital hearings. At one time, Jane Tester also served as a reporter and columnist for the "Rockford Daily Graphic." She often said that her early childhood in the Adirondacks gave her the inspiration to help save some of the natural beauty of America. As she and her family moves on to the majestic mountain country of Colorado, all of us wish her well.



Michael Bohdan, a student at Kendall College, shares his interest in nature with two visitors to the Lighthouse Nature Center in Evanston.

LIGHTHOUSE NOW ATTRACTS NATURE LOVERS

Enthusiasm and wonder come naturally to children, and at the Lighthouse Nature Center on Sheridan Road in Evanston young visitors find a variety of interesting exhibits, from birds' nests to fossils to live salamanders.

Established in 1962, largely through the efforts of Dr. Margery Carlson and Mrs. Walter Huxford, the Center proved popular at once, attracting about 3000 visitors a year. During summer vacation, classes in crafts and nature lore are held.

Located in what was formerly the lighthouse keeper's home, the museum is small and informal, and children can satisfy that urge to pick things up and feel them as well as to get a close look. To the rear, surrounding the old Grosse Pointe Lighthouse, is a wildflower trail, and beyond, a beach for swimming. Several adjoining estates on the lakefront have been absorbed into the Evanston park system, and provide space for short rambles to observe nature first hand.

Mrs. Lawrence Perkins is current president of the sponsoring group.

NOTE TO AUTHORS ... and potential authors

The editors of the "Audubon Bulletin" would like to encourage more readers to submit manuscripts, short notes, news clippings and any other items that may be of interest to Illinois birders. When submitting material, please address it to: D. William Bennett, Editor, "Audubon Bulletin," 49 Valley Road, Highland Park, Ill. 60035.

Manuscripts should be typed double spaced and should clearly identify the author. Give your complete address and phone number and bird club affiliation, if any. If your professional activities are related in any way to the field of natural history, please convey this information with your copy.

Deadline for copy is as follows:

OCTOBER 15	for December, 1967 issue
JANUARY 15	for March, 1968 issue
APRIL 15	for June, 1968 issue
JULY 15	for September, 1968 issue

DAVID GOTTLIEB APPOINTED PCFI DELEGATE

David Gottlieb of Evanston has been appointed one of four IAS delegates to the board of the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois. Others serving on the PCFI Board are J. W. Galbreath of East St. Louis, Mrs. Vera Shaw of Olney and Mrs. Judith Joy of Centralia. Each sponsoring club of the PCFI is entitled to four delegates to the Board of Governors. Other sponsoring clubs are the Illinois Federation of Sportsmens Clubs, the Illinois Izaak Walton League, the Illinois Nature Conservancy, and the Field Trial Clubs of Illinois.

The board usually meets in Springfield in July and January. On assuming his new post, he will serve as Chairman of the PCFI Finance Committee. Mr. Gottlieb said that he "will do his very best to help raise funds to help preserve these fine little birds." The post is being vacated by IAS President Raymond Mostek in order to lighten some of the load carried by Mr. Mostek. The PCFI was formed in 1958 by J. W. Galbreath, Elton Fawks, Raymond Mostek and Dr. Harlow Mills, now retired as Chief of the Illinois Natural History Survey.

ILLINOIS RESOURCES COUNCIL PLANS BLOOMINGTON MEETING

The annual conference of the Natural Resources of Illinois, a forum for conservation groups, will be held on October 6, 7 and 8 at the East Bay Camp, Lake Bloomington, Bloomington, Illinois. The theme for this year's conference will be "Countdown for Conservation." Participating in the arrangements will be the Izaak Walton League of Illinois, the Illinois Audubon Society and the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs. Speakers will include well-known figures in conservation and government officials. Elton Fawks, IAS Field Notes editor, is chairman of the Council.

The Natural Resources Council of Illinois was founded in 1954 by a group of conservationists who felt that Illinois was in a great need of a forum where professional and volunteer conservationists could meet and discuss problems in conservation. The Council itself is non-partisan and endorses no legislation. Its only purpose is to provide a forum for discussion and education, and foster action through cooperation.

All Illinois groups interested in conservation are urged to send delegates to the thirteenth annual conference in October. Anyone wishing further information on the meeting may obtain it by writing to Mr. Fawks, RR1, Box 112, East Moline, Illinois.

IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE, WISCONSIN NATURE CONSERVANCY WIN CONSERVATION AWARD

The Izaak Walton League of America and the Wisconsin Chapter of the Nature Conservancy have been named group winners of 1967 American Motors Conservation Awards.

Two group awards are presented annually to conservation organizations for dedicated efforts in the field of renewable natural resources. One award is made to a national organization and one to a local group.

Winning groups receive bronze sculptured medallions and \$500.

The Izaak Walton League of America was selected for its 45 years of promoting sound policies for the management and use of land, water and living resources.

The League was born of the belief that every citizen of the United States has an inescapable stake in the conservation of the nation's natural resources, and therefore has a basic responsibility to do his part to assure that those resources are properly managed and used.

The Wisconsin Chapter of the Nature Conservancy was cited for its efforts in the preservation of natural areas as living museums.

In recent years, the group has worked for establishment of natural areas at Ladyslipper Island, Baraboo Hills, Lodde's Mill Bluff and a number of other locations in Wisconsin.

Roy D. Chapin, Jr., chairman of the board of American Motors Corporation, said in announcing the group winners:

"Among the many problems confronting our nation today, the preservation of our rich heritage of natural resources assumes an imperative quality because the wisdom which we apply to this vital problem will importantly determine the way of life of future generations.

"The abuse of our land and waters is approaching a point of crisis in many areas, and the solution to corrective action lies to a great degree in the dedicated interest of concerned individuals and groups and their leadership in promoting sound conservation practices.

"It is with this thought that American Motors honors those who have made outstanding contributions to conservation, and who, by virtue of their achievements, have inspired others."

Random Notes ... At long last it looks like Illinois birders will have a useful guide to bird finding. Paul Lobik reported recently that he thought the book could be completed and published sometime next year. The guide, complete with maps, is expected to run about 100 to 120 pages ... the 1969 annual meeting has been set for Aurora. The dates are May 16, 17 and 18 ... a reserved seat program will go into effect this fall at the 1967-1968 IAS film series. The middle section of seats in the Field Museum Theater will be reserved for members displaying their membership cards ... two hundred and twenty-eight people turned out for the IAS Banquet at last May's annual meeting. That's the largest crowd we've ever had at an IAS affair ... the editors of the Audubon Bulletin would like to have members submit bird photographs for use with various Bulletin article. Can't pay you for them, but we'll be glad to give you a picture credit. Send black and white glossies to the editorial office address shown on the back cover ... we'd also like to live up the pages of the Bulletin with small pen and ink or brush drawings. If you have an artistic bend, we'd sure like to hear from you ... Gary, Indiana, birders had a treat in July. A white pelican was spotted flying over the lakefront. The bird dropped into a lagoon where it was seen mingling with some ducks ... A pest control company in London, England, is experimenting with a birth control pill for pigeons, according to a report in the Chicago Tribune ... an item in the Wall Street Journal told about a dividend check from Consolidated Edison Co. being endorsed over to a conservationists' committee battling the giant electric company's plans to build a power plant on New York's Hudson River.

THE BOOKSHOP

Use this handy order form to order the books and miscellaneous items you want from the IAS bookstore. Just mark the quantity you desire, tear the page out and send to: IAS Bookstore, c/o Peter Dring, 9800 S. Willow Springs Road, Willow Springs, Ill. 60480

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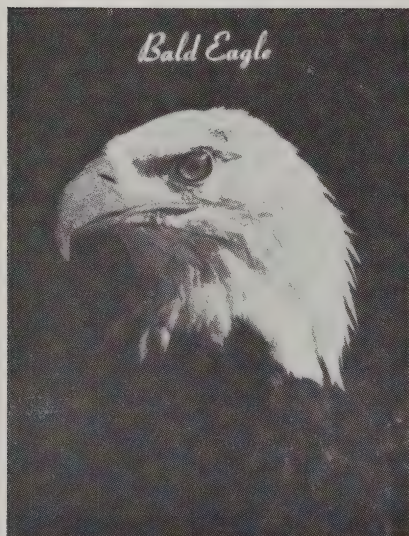
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Tribute to Paul Lobik's Loyalty and Achievement

In a Farewell Salute to Paul Lobik as editor of The Audubon Bulletin, the Illinois Audubon Society wishes to express its deep appreciation for his sixteen years of service. The present creation of this publication evolved through the years under his expert guidance as one of our most loyal members of the Board. Countless other special publications which have added distinction to the Society and brought new knowledge in ornithology and conservation were also brought to fruition under Paul's outstanding editorship.

All those who through the years have seen their literary labors and scientific papers, pictures, or charts come to life in The Audubon Bulletin wish to express a special thanks for his untiring efforts. Countless problems on publications have been solved by his solid knowledge of the subject. Many midnight and overtime hours of selfless and talented dedication to the Audubon cause can be chalked up in Paul's honor, and it is vastly to his credit that he worked so hard to give others all the distinction.

Paul's editorship reached its peak before a statewide "audience" of over 1,700 Illinois Audubon Society members, a host of affiliated societies, and many libraries, reaching a vast and interested public. Paul was ambitious, not for himself, but for the Audubon cause. In appreciation, we look forward to reading more of his articles in coming Bulletins and to his forthcoming personal achievement of completing "BIRD FINDING IN ILLINOIS."

Since his personal, professional success has reached the point where business demands on his time are so great, he has relinquished the editorship of The Audubon Bulletin.

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BOOK REVIEWS

WANDERING THROUGH WINTER, by Edwin Way Teale. Dodd Mead and Company. New York. 1966. 370 pages. \$6.50

It all began in sunny San Diego, and courses thru desert, plains and hills. The 20,000 mile journey ends at the Teale home in Maine. With this book, the famed naturalist-author has completed his survey of the seasons. Other books in the series are "North With the Spring," "Journey Into Summer," and "Autumn Across America."

Readers will be happy to know that the Nature Conservancy is active in trying to preserve the famed Patagonia Region in Arizona which Teale so vividly describes. A resort lake and a realty subdivision has been marked for the area, which Teale calls "a magic place."

We would do well to nail to the mast the philosophy expressed in the chapter "White Cranes in the Wind": "Fundamentally, it is those who have compassion for all life who will best safeguard the life of man. Those who become aroused only when man is endangered become aroused too late. We cannot make the world uninhabitable for other forms of life, and have it inhabitable for ourselves. It is the conservationist who is concerned with the welfare of all the land and life of the country who, in the end, will do most to maintain the world as a fit place for human existence as well."

—Raymond Mostek

WAPITI WILDERNESS, by Margaret and Olaus Murie. Alfred A. Knopf Co. New York, 1966. 302 pages \$5.95.

"The wonder of the world, the beauty and the power, the shapes of things, their colours, lights and shades; these I saw. Look ye also while life lasts." These words are found on a plaque on a mantel at the Murie Ranch in their wilderness home at Moose, Wyoming. Like many another who beat a path to their door, we found them the soul of graciousness and gentle enthusiasm. Olaus Murie was a long-time president of the Wilderness Society, and as a field biologist and author, he was a strong advocate of wilderness values.

Part of the book is devoted to the heroic efforts of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. to preserve the famed Jackson Hole Preserve of the Grand Tetons. In alternate chapters, Mrs. Murie describes life along the trail, in camp and at home; the youngsters, and the flowers, and small wildlife. The delightful volume is embellished with pen and ink drawings by Olaus Murie and by album-type photographs.

—Raymond Mostek

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Headquarters of the Society are at the Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

*Patrons	\$1,000.00
*Benefactors	\$500.00
*Life Members	\$100.00
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New or renewal memberships in the Society, as well as change of address notices, should be sent to **Mr. Paul Schulze, Treasurer**, 622 S. Wisconsin Ave., Villa Park, Illinois.

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN is the official journal of The Illinois Audubon Society and is published quarterly — March, June, September, and December. Subscription price is \$3.00 per year, which coincides with dues for an active member. Single copies, 75 cents.

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THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by **RAYMOND MOSTEK**

THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY: The 63rd annual convention was held in spacious Chalfonte-Haddon Hall in Atlantic City, N. J., from Sept. 29 to Oct. 3. Charles Callison, executive v-p of NAS, predicted that the society will have 100,000 members before 1970. It now has about 53,000. He declared, "This has been a negative 90th Congress: Water pollution funds have been cut; the Roadside Beauty bill is in trouble in the House because congressmen may not fund it. The Third Wave of the Conservation movement appears to have crested under the war pressures of Vietnam. When government evades its responsibility, it becomes more urgent that conservationists do not falter."

Vice President Roland Clement rocked the audience when he warned us of possible damage to fragile bird eggs due to sonic booms. Present plans to build greater supersonic planes may have a serious effect on the bird population.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall was given a rising ovation both before and after his address — a fine testimonial to a great secretary-conservationist. In reply to Callison, Udall observed that while the Congress has authorized no new national parks, at least no dams have been built at Grand Canyon, on the Potomac River, or at Rampart in Alaska. Udall pleaded once again for support for a system of "wild rivers" and scenic foot trails. A trail was recently established at Cape Cod.

Udall declared that if but one generation of Americans slowed down its birth rate, and its obsession with "growth," we would be better able to solve some of our vexing social problems.

A plea was made to support HR 6138, sponsored by Cong. John Dingell (Mich.) in an effort to save the alligator which is threatened with extinction by southern poachers. NAS has raised \$260,000 towards purchases of land for the magnificent Florida Corkscrew Swamp, but it needs another \$202,000. The New Jersey Audubon Society presented Callison with a check for \$500, while another Audubon club donated \$1,200 towards the Corkscrew cause.

The business assembly unanimously passed a resolution calling for an end to the use of DDT. It

was also urged that NAS establish an "Environmental Defense Fund" to aid legal battles affecting conservation.

A visit to the famed Brigantine Wildlife Refuge, first established in 1939, was one of the highlights of the convention. This 15,000 acre site is but 112 miles from New York City. Three-quarters of the refuge is salt marsh, of a type now rapidly disappearing under pressure from business interests and the U.S. Corps of Army Engineers. Among the thousands of birds seen were flights of Black Skimmer, Black - Backed Gulls, Snowy Egret, Cormorant, Osprey, and Avocet. We also saw five Brant, the first of the 150,000 which will soon visit the area. We also hiked thru a part of the famed Pine Barrens, which covers about one-fourth of New Jersey. The Illinois Audubon Society approved a resolution several months ago which urged that Congress set aside this huge sand ridge area as a national monument. The Pine Barrens was recently featured in the National Audubon Magazine. The move for a national park is being sparked by the New Jersey Audubon Society.

After a bus ride of several miles down the peninsula known as Long Beach — passing one tired shanty after another — we finally reached Holgate Peninsula, a unit of 256 acres donated in 1960 to the government as part of Brigantine by the National Audubon Society. Local residents who have desecrated the island, wiping out almost all of the natural plants with their cheap housing, set up a howl when they learned that the small area was being purchased for a wildlife re-

fuge, citing "loss of taxes." It is a pity, that these untaught citizens do not remain in their crowded cities, for they appear to have no respect for the wide open spaces and the seashore they profess to love. Their careless, insane building has destroyed the charm of most of the island.

Illinois had about 14 persons at the convention. It was inspiring and sobering. The next one will be in April in St. Louis.

NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL OF ILLINOIS:

The 14th Annual Conference of the NRCI was held at East Bay Camp near Lexington, Ill., on Oct. 6-7-8. It will also be the site of the IAS Camp-out in the fall of 1969. Theme of the conference was the One Billion Dollar Bond issue to be presented to the voters of Illinois in November of 1968. State Rep. Carl Klein explained some of the aspects of the bond issue, while Gunnar Peterson of the Open Lands Project and Rudy Dorner of the Illinois Conservation Department explained how it may aid recreation and conservation. Peoria industrialist John Altofer pointed out the need for real effort to save more land, and John Kearney of the Independent Voters of Illinois suggested that if Illinois is so poor recreation-wise, and if we are now suffering serious pollution problems, it is because we "get the kind of government we deserve." Kearney said: "There has been too much emphasis on differences between the needs of the urban citizen and the small town and urban voter, but all of us need clean water, clean air and recreation space. The failure to regularly



re-apportion our state legislature, and to enforce the 'one man-one vote' principle, has brought us this sad legacy."

Dan Malkovich, editor of the magazine, *OUTDOOR ILLINOIS*, showed slides of Lusk Creek Canyon in Pope County and declared that every effort should be made to save it from being dammed under current proposals of the U.S. Forest Service. The area is a botanical treasure-house. The small river town of Golconda wants a small lake built at the site in order to build up its tourist business. He urged letters of protest go to Senators Percy and Dirksen and Congressman Kenneth Gray.

Dr. Lewis Stannard of the Illi-

nois Nature Conservancy spoke of need for preservation of Allerton Park, now under seige by the U.S. Corps of Army Engineers and the city of Decatur. Under proposed plans for a new reservoir, the famed Gallery Forest and the Garden of the Fu Dogs, plus many areas of this famed estate now owned by the Univ. of Illinois would be virtually destroyed. He urged letters to congressmen and senators asking for a revision of plans. The huge park was a gift by Robert Allerton, a late and former member of the Illinois Audubon Society.

It was extremely disappointing to find such lack of interest and attendance in a conference which

dealt with such great and urgent issues. Every Audubon affiliate should have had a delegation at this meeting. If the so-called "conservation clubs" cannot be aroused to send a representative to such inspiring and important meetings, there appears little hope that we can encourage enthusiasm to solve our water and open-space problems in this state. (Why not ask your club officers why they failed to send a delegation?)

NORTH CENTRAL AUDUBON COUNCIL:

A third week-end was spent in Williams Bay, Wis., over Oct. 14-15 discussing the very serious problems of our declining birds of prey. Terry Ingram of IAS is one of the leading spirits behind the NCAC. Dr. Joseph Hickey gave the keynote address. Once again, I appeal for more Audubon clubs in Illinois to participate in these semi-annual meetings of NCAC. All Audubon clubs receive invitations.

NOTES FROM THE NEST:

Conservation Director William Lodge says many hunters mistake the Wood Duck for the Teal, and as a result, many Woodies die needless deaths. The count of the Wood Ducks is down this year because of the wet season along the Illinois River ... One of the finest of small arboretums in Illinois can be found at the Taylor Mansion at Freeport, Ill. This small area contains great specimens of sycamore, birch, black walnut, tulip, buckeye and white pine. It is maintained by the Freeport Park District, which also runs the delightful and spectacular and quaint Krape City Park, surely one of the

finest parks in the midwest ... The Committee for Chicago Parks has moved to Room 755 at 221 N. La-salle St., Chicago 60601. It is seeking members at \$5, and \$25 ... If you do any bird-watching at the Chanahon locks, you are invited to the pancake breakfast at the Chanahon fire station. Sponsored by the Civic Club, these meals are served each Sunday, until May 14 from 8 a.m. to noon. Pancakes, sausage, ham, eggs and coffee — all you can eat for \$1.25. Children under 12 years, only 75c ... It appears that Prairie Chicken hens are particular about the age and condition of red top grass for their nests, according to surveys made by the INHS. First-year sod is lowest in preference. Second-year sod contained a nest density seven times as high as the old sod. These studies were conducted from 1963-1966 ... The Green Bay trail committee is seeking to establish a hiking and bicycle path along the Chicago North Shore from Winnetka to Glencoe ... The Illinois Audubon Society was one of several organizations invited to witness the signing by Gov. Kerner of the Pollution Bond issue bills passed by the recent legislature

... The New Hampshire Audubon Society is seeking to raise \$22,500 for a 43-acre nature center. It is located on Newfound Lake with over 3,500 feet of shoreline ... According to a report in the New York Times sent to us by Regional Secretary Judy Joy of Centralia, the Ivory-Billed Woodpecker, once feared extinct, has been sighted in the Big Thicket area of East Texas by John V. Dennis of Virginia, one of the nation's leading experts on woodpeckers. It was last previously

New Nesting Census Editor Named

by PAUL H. LOBIK

John R. Paul, curator of zoology of The Illinois State Museum, has been appointed editor of the Illinois Breeding Bird Census, succeeding Mrs. Naomi McKinney who resigned last summer. Members and friends who wish to report their observations of nesting birds during 1967 are urged to write at once to Mr. Paul to obtain report cards. Completed cards should be returned to him by Feb. 29, 1968, in time for compilation of the detailed reports which are published each year in the June issue of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN.

We are especially fortunate in having a professional naturalist handle these important records and in having the nesting reports centralized again at the museum, where the archives of the nesting records have been maintained for many years. To participate in this important wildlife survey, request nesting cards from: John R. Paul, The Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Ill. 62706.

WOULD YOU LIKE A PERSONALLY AUTOGRAPHED BOOK BY ROGER TORY PETERSON?

He will autograph our stock of his books when he lectures March 31. Orders will be taken on a first come, first served basis. Orders received after March 1 cannot be guaranteed because we may not be able to get delivery from the publisher in time.

A FIELD GUIDE TO THE BIRDS (EASTERN)	\$5.10
A FIELD GUIDE TO WESTERN BIRDS	\$5.10
A FIELD GUIDE TO THE BIRDS OF BRITAIN AND EUROPE	\$6.30
WILD AMERICA (paperback)	\$3.00

Prices include sales tax.

Send orders to **Peter Dring, 9800 S. Willow Springs Road,
Willow Springs, Ill. 60480.**

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY.

reported in Florida in 1950. It is estimated that there may be from five to ten pairs of birds in Big Thicket. Mr. Dennis saw his first bird in a cypress swamp. The Interior Department is investigating further. The decline of the Ivory-Billed is attributed to the loss of hardwood forests where they fed on the larvae of wood-boring beetles ... Woody Guthrie, the composer of the conservationists theme song, "This Land is Your Land" and 1,000 others, died after a long illness at 55 ... The House banking committee voted and sent to the floor a \$2.5 billion

flood insurance program to cover homes and small business. It would set up a huge insurance pool between insurance firms and the government with the federal government paying 2/3 of the premium, and home owners the rest. The federal cost would be \$7 million for the first year. It is opposed by conservationists who feel too much flood plain land has already been invaded ... The 1968 annual meeting for IAS will be held in Decatur at the Orlando Hotel the first weekend in May.

—615 Rochale Circle
Lombard, Ill. 60148

A NATURALIST'S VIEW OF THE SUMMER OF '67

by KARL E. BARTEL

There were two points of view for the summer of 1967: Some said it was not hot enough; others thought it just fine. Those who thought it fine said so because they could work and sleep without being overheated.

The cool and wet summer was extra good for nature, for it not only kept the grass and plants lush, but brought out an abundance of insects which the birds thrived upon. The mosquitos were out in great force, too, to the dismay of the mosquito abatement people who had to work hard and not rely on their luck.

Did you see the grackles, catbirds, brown thrashers, robins, house wrens — ye even the lowly English sparrows — probing your lawn for the culprits, the mosquitos?

House wrens bring two broods a year, but in 1967, because of the large amount of insects, some had three broods. Even a third brood saw five young.

Nature is a good "ecologist": When there is an overabundance of insects, then nature sees to it that the balance is maintained by allowing larger families in the birds.

The problem lies in man. He tries to control the insects "his" way, thus upsetting nature's balance. Some of man's spray programs are helpful, others are not.

The Forest Preserve lakes and ponds had water all summer long. This afforded a good crop of wood ducks, blue-wing teal, mallards, coots and even two pair of shoveler ducks. Shoveler ducks very seldom nest around here.



The spring, summer, and fall wildflowers were in great profusion all year. Most of the roadsides this year were beautiful because the highway crews did not mow or use herbicides. Some states have found that roadsides that have uneven vegetation are less tiring to drivers and cause less accidents — when compared to mowed roadsides.

Even the giant ragweed was lush this year, but where it rained at least once a week, the pollen from the plant was washed to the ground and did not get into the air to irritate the hayfever sufferer.

With due respect to the hayfever sufferer: The ragweed plant has beneficial virtues. The ragweed stem harbors a moth larva about $3/4$ of an inch long, which fishermen use when they ice fish. This larva is also eaten by the downy woodpecker in winter. The seeds are eaten by pheasants, quail, and other seed eating birds. The tall stalks make good cover for pheasants, deer foxes, and rabbits.

All the pine and spruce trees are loaded with cones, affording the squirrels with food, and what is left the crossbills and grosbeaks will thrive upon.

All-in-all it was nature's great summer.

A Billion Dollars for Natural Resources in Illinois!



Governor Otto Kerner approves legislation authorizing a referendum for a bond issue of \$1 billion for the development and management of the natural resources of Illinois. Attending the bill signing ceremonies were: (seated, left to right) Gene H. Graves, director, Illinois Department of Business and Economic Development; Mrs. Raymond E. Robertson, president, Illinois League of Women Voters; Governor Kerner; (back row, left to right) William L. McCullough, president, Illinois Association of Park Districts; William L. Rutherford, administrative vice president, Forest Park Foundation; Hillard D. Morris, president, Illinois Soil and Water Conservation District; Vern Greening, representing the Illinois Audubon Society; Mrs. Samuel Rome, State Water Resource Chairman, Illinois League of Women Voters; Leo G. Windish, past president, Izaak Walton League of America, Illinois Division; Gunnar A. Peterson, director, Open Lands Project Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago; Ace Extrom, Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs; William T. Lodge, director, Illinois Department of Conservation; Dan Malkovich, editor and publisher, Outdoor Illinois Magazine; Timothy Soldwedel, chairman, advisory board, Illinois Department of Conservation, Clarence Klassen, chief sanitary engineer, Department of Public Health; Oren Bolin, president, Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs; and Mrs. Luke Gaule, president, Springfield Garden Club, representing the Garden Clubs of Illinois.

SAVING WILD LANDS IN ILLINOIS:

County Conservation District Act Appears More Versatile Than Original Forest Preserves Legislation

by O. T. BANTON

Illinois now has two laws under which counties are given authority to set up programs for acquisition of forest lands for perpetual preservation — and for a wide variety of public uses.

Under the Forest Preserves Act, passed by the state legislature some 50 years ago, counties may acquire forested areas and develop them as wildlife sanctuaries or for limited recreational use. Then counties — among them Cook, DuPage, Winnebago, Piatt, and Champaign — set up such districts, but none has been created for a long time. The Cook County Forest Preserve system of some 50,000 acres is operated under a separate law and, of course, is nationally known.

In 1963 the Legislature passed the County Conservation District Act, and so far five counties have made use of it. They are Boone (in 1964), and Macon, LaSalle, Vermillion and Putnam which voted in 1966 to form their districts.

State Conservation Department Director William T. Lodge, and others knowledgeable in the field, regard the Conservation District Act as far the more versatile of the two since it provides for a much wider variety of development, and operational uses of tracts that are acquired. Lodge, whose father was one of the authors of the Forest Preserve District law, has said he wished every county in Illinois could have a conservation district. His home county of Piatt has a forest preserve district, and is for that reason prohibited from having a county conservation district. The 1963 law specifies that a county cannot have both.

These are the principal differences and similarities in the two laws:

Only one county may be included in a Forest Preserve District, but a County Conservation district may include from one to five counties. A conservation district is authorized to levy a one-fourth mill tax for development and administrative purposes, and three-fourths of a mill for land acquisition. A forest preserve district is limited to a fourth-mill levy, except it may go above this for bond payments. Neither district may bond itself without referendum approval.

Bonded indebtedness of either type of district may not exceed one-half of one per cent of the district's assessed valuation.

Both kinds of districts have powers of eminent domain.

Provision for recreational uses of tracts owned by a county conservation district is far more extensive than is allowed the forest preserve district boards. Such uses in the latter are limited mainly to equipping picnic areas, with outdoor game courts and picnic tables on the fringes of the wooded tracts, nature trails and bridle paths through the timber acreage. Mainly,

the intent of the law is to preserve the forests in their original state, with little disturbance for recreational activity.

While the conservation districts also put emphasis on conserving in its natural state the best of the wooded areas — for wildlife habitat and educational enjoyment of nature trail hikers and bird watchers — boards of these districts are authorized to go much beyond this with parts of their acreage. Recreational facilities they may provide for include fishing, hunting, swimming, camping, picnicking, hiking, boating, and almost any other type of outdoor sport not requiring extensive equipment.

In providing these recreational facilities, the conservation district boards may develop county parks and access points on streams.

In Iowa, after whose conservation district act the Illinois law was patterned, some emphasis also is given to use as outdoor classrooms of many of the facilities provided. Educational uses also may include development of a museum, a nature center, and marking or restoration of historic sites. These in Iowa have included a red-brick country schoolhouse, several covered bridges, and farm windmills.

The Illinois conservation district law is so sufficiently versatile that it could be applied to almost any type of new educational or recreational purpose the imagination and ingenuity of the public might make worth while.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Banton, retired newspaperman and IAS member in Decatur, also authored the major explanation of the Illinois Conservation District Act which appeared over four pages in the March 1967 issue of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN. Reprints of this important article then were prepared by the IAS and made available to civic and conservation organizations (at no charge) as part of the continuing educational service. Reprints still can be secured. That story — coupled with Mr. Banton's additional study here — offer a formidable tool of communications for all private and governmental agencies which may be concerned.

HOW TO FEED THE BIRDS IN THE WINTER

In winter, according to the Illinois Audubon Society, smart birdwatchers invite the birds to come to them. They will respond if proper hospitality is extended. Simple continuously supplied food tables with well chosen tidbits of bird diet will insure a surprising number and variety of feathered guests in all but the most congested urban areas. The worse the weather — the heavier the snow — the more birds will appear to gladden dreary winter days.

It takes a little know-how, admittedly, to be successful hosts to winter birds, i.e., what kind of foods they like and need, how to correctly set their dining tables, and how to provide shelter from storms — shelter being as essential as food. I. A. S. is ready to supply much-needed information. It has prepared a booklet, "Food and Shelter for Birds," which will be sent for ten cents in coins (price five cents, plus five for mailing) to anyone who writes to: "Food and Shelter," ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY, Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605.

IS YOUR LATEST SIGHTING ON THE 'HYPOTHETICAL' LIST?

**Here's a new compilation of Illinois
probables, possibles, and for-certaines ...
and a plea for serious collecting
and camera-work.**

by ROBERT P. RUSSELL, JR.

The state of Illinois has, by far, the largest "hypothetical" bird list of any state in the Union.

But this record is hardly an enviable one.

What it reflects is high interest in birding — but a distressing lack of serious birders who might collect or photograph rare visitors, which would add, of course, a more solid scientific basis to the Illinois list.

The fact that 50 rare species would have been collected or photographed in the state would be far more valuable a situation than the supposition that 50 rare species MAY occur here.

Since publication in 1955 of "Birds of Illinois" (Harry R. Smith & Paul Parmalee), considerable information has turned up concerning newly-recorded species and additional sightings of previously-recorded species. All in all, then, the list of birds which follows is my own attempt to round up the Illinois species which ought to be marked "hypothetical" — a list which is not expected to be complete, incidentally, but hopefully which may inspire others to set forth knowledge of these particular species, or perhaps produce specimens or photographs hidden away in the attic.

Included in the list are birds previously considered hypothetical but for which specimens or pictures since have been obtained. In addition, species which may be "escapees" or "releases" are included along with those reported only once by observers of unknown qualifications. (I hope that serious collecting or photographing of rare species can begin in Illinois: Few of the booming colleges and universities in the state have adequate specimen collections, and perhaps they can take the initiative.)

A hypothetical species, by the way, simply is one for which no specimen or foolproof picture exists in the particular state. In some circumstances, banding a new species provides an acceptable record. But sometimes even a photo cannot be acceptable. A photograph of a Roseate Tern or White-winged Junco is not acceptable because mutants of related species may closely resemble the rarer bird in the photograph. In such cases, only close examination of a skin will establish identity. Regardless of the experience of the birder, there is always the chance that this was a mistake. (Human nature must be reckoned with.)

Each particular case must be taken separately. Before including the species in the hypothetical list, let's consider several factors: ease of identi-

fying the bird, its rarity, and its normal range. A strange-sounding crow near Cairo would be more likely the Fish Crow, found as far north as Tennessee, rather than the Northwestern Crow of the Pacific Northwest. The competence of the observer, the number of observers (the more the merrier), the number of times the species has been recorded within the state, and whether the bird may show signs of being an escaped bird — all are factors to consider. Occasionally, correlations can be found in records from nearby states. In the case of Ivory Gull records, similar observations were made in other Great Lakes states at the same time, adding some weight to the Illinois records.

My records come from "Birds of Illinois" (Springfield, 1955), from "Field Notes" and other manuscripts in THE AUDUBON BULLETIN, from "Birds of the Chicago Region" by Edward R. Ford, and from my own observation and study notes. And, in a matter of my own opinion, those species marked with an asterisk (*) warrant inclusion on the "hypothetical" list of Illinois species. Those printed in CAPITAL LETTERS belong on the main list. The remainder should be listed as species that are "possible," but which — according to the evidence — should not be recorded as hypotheticals. Exceptions to these evaluations are noted where they occur.

A good hypothetical species is one that has been observed two or more times by competent observers. One record by a highly-competent observer is usually acceptable if the bird is identifiable in the field. A record by an observer whose qualifications are doubtful or unknown can only be placed on the "possible" list.



Arctic Loon — Reported Nov. 25, 1966, at Chicago. A specimen is highly desirable, as loons tend to hybridize where their ranges overlap. This species has been reported from Wisconsin also.

Mexican Cormorant — Some doubt as to whether a specimen found in 1879 "near Cairo" was from Illinois. Kentucky and Missouri are so close to this area that the record should be just a "possible."

Anhinga* — Several sight records, but a specimen is desirable.

CATTLE EGRET — Dozens of records and one nesting record. Has been photographed, but no specimens as yet.

Reddish Egret* — Several records but no specimens.

American Flamingo — Several recent records from the Chicago area and southern Illinois River Valley. All were not accounted for by zoo escapes; a highly questionable species in inland America; perhaps only the recovery of a banded bird would put this species on the Illinois list.

White-faced Glossy Ibis* — Reported by several experienced observers at Powderhorn Lake Forest Preserve and photographed on May 30, 1965. However, there was no indication made in the report that the photographs were clearly of this species. Thus, the species must remain on the hypothetical list.

Bar-headed Goose* — Reported at Crab Orchard Lake by qualified wildlife personnel Dec. 22, 1961. Apparently the same bird was reported earlier that month at Horicon Refuge in Wisconsin. Are pictures available for this bird in Illinois? Here is Siberian species that is accidental in North America. Any rare waterfowl seen in Illinois may be an escapee, since most of the world's waterfowl may be purchased somewhere.

Trumpeter Swan* — No specimens from Illinois. Extinct here since the 1800s, but records from Minnesota and Nebraska indicate it might sometime occur here again.

White-tailed Kite* — No specimens from Illinois. Reported by Ridgway from Mt. Carmel during the summer of 1863 or 1864.

Mississippi Kite* — Despite a dozen or more records from the southern part of the state, including several within the past decade, no known specimens or photographs exist.

Gray Hawk* — No specimens or photographs. "A specimen of this tropical species was seen by the writer on Fox Prairie, Richland County, on the 19th of August, 1871," says Ridgway (Springfield, 1955).

Gyr Falcon — No specimen or photographs; two sight records from single observers. Two or three falconers keep this rare arctic species in Illinois. Thus, records may be of escaped birds. This species is very rare, even in Minnesota and Ontario in winter. Albinism is frequent in hawks, although scarce in falcons, and must be considered a possible factor in Gyr Falcon observations. There appear to be too many variables for including this species as a hypothetical.

Wilson's Plover* — No specimens or photographs. The author and numerous observers saw what appeared to be this species in Glencoe in May, 1962. This species is very rare inland, although the bird appeared after a hot spell with a heavy flow of warm Gulf air. An additional record would be helpful.

Curlew Sandpiper — Reported at Evanston in the fall of 1966. A specimen is highly desirable, as this species is almost unknown away from the ocean.

RUFF — No specimens for Illinois. Numerous records and photographs for the state.

Long-tailed Jaeger* — Smith and Parmalee (1955) refer to a partially decomposed specimen found near Cairo in 1876. A complete specimen would be more desirable.

California Gull — No specimens or photographs. Only one record. Other information would be highly desirable before including this species on the hypothetical list.

Laughing Gull* — Nearly 15 records for northeastern Illinois but no specimens available. Are there photographs of this species in Illinois?

Ivory Gull* — Recorded twice along Lake Michigan in 1949 and again in 1967. Observations made by reputable observers and backed up each time by other records from the Great Lakes area. Specimens or photographs are desirable.

Gull-billed Tern* — Reported from Wilmette and Lake Calumet in 1959 by observers familiar with the bird. Also listed by Nelson, Gault, and Ridgway as occurring in Illinois. Specimens or photographs are highly desirable.

Roseate Tern — although there are at least four sight records for this species in the last fifteen years for Illinois from Wilmette, Chicago, Lake Mauvaisterre and Crab Orchard, recent personal field work with Forster's Terns casts some doubt as to the authenticity of any inland record of a Roseate without a supporting specimen. The deeply forked tail, bill color, and projecting tail streamers while at rest, are not definitive field marks in spring. Occasional spring-plumaged Forster's show tail streamers that extend beyond the wings more than TWO inches, and this is evidenced in flight by an occasional long-tailed tern. A specimen is nearly a must; photographs would not be acceptable. The field guides are unclear on distinguishing this species from the Forster's.

Royal Tern — Early observers report this species as summering on Lake Michigan, but do not record the Caspian Tern in summer. Recent field work has shown the Caspian to be regular and sometimes common

during the summer from Waukegan and Wilmette inland to Wolf Lake and the Mississippi. This information casts serious doubt on "Royal Tern" records. A specimen is a must.

Large-billed Tern* — Seen by numerous birders at Lake Calumet in the summer of 1949. Are there photographs of this South American stray, or will it have to remain on the hypothetical list?

Black Swift* — One record (Springfield, 1955) by competent observers. Specimen desirable.

Red-shafted Flicker — All supposed Red-shafted Flickers collected in Illinois have proved to be hybrids. Sight records are not as acceptable as photographs.

Lewis' Woodpecker* — Two or three records, but no specimens or photos.

Ivory-billed Woodpecker* — Smith and Parmalee (1955) fail to mention that Audubon reported this species along the Ohio north of Cairo quite regularly on a boat trip. It would seem probable that he saw this species on the Illinois side, as well as on the Kentucky side.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher — No specimens available, but there are good photographs in existence. Should be placed on the main list.

Canada Jay* — One feeder record from Highland Park. Are there photographs available for this sighting? Possibly an escapee — no correlation was noted in records from neighboring states. This species is extremely rare outside the coniferous forests.

BOREAL CHICKADEE — Specimens not known, but there's a recent banding record from Fulton, Ill., Nov. 19, 1961, by Pete Petersen, Jr.; should be placed on the main list.

Brown-headed Nuthatch* — Only one record, but a substantial one. Specimen desired.

Rock Wren* — Only one record. Specimen or photograph needed.

Varied Thrush* — At least five records for the state, but no known specimens or photographs. Didn't anyone take a picture of this species at one of the feeders where it appeared?

Sprague's Pipit* — Over a dozen records for the state, but no specimens. Are there photographs?

Bachman's Warbler* — Several sight records, but no specimens or photographs. The bird is too rare to risk securing a specimen if it should appear here again.

Bullock's Oriole* — One recent record by Dr. William Southern is the only known report. Were there photographs of this sighting?

WESTERN TANAGER — Two or more records. Photographs available. Should be included in the regular list.

Painted Bunting* — Two sight records. Specimen or photograph desirable, but even then there is the possibility of an escaped bird.

Green-tailed Towhee* — Four or more records, but no specimens. Are there any available photographs?

Lark Bunting* — Three or more records, but no specimens or photographs.

Black-throated Sparrow* — Two or more records, but no known specimens or photographs.

Golden-crowned Sparrow* — One banding record. Specimen desirable.

White-winged Junco — One sight record. Recent studies ("The Loon," 1965) have shown that white wing bars may occasionally appear on Slate-colored Juncos. Thus, a specimen is almost a necessity for this species to be put on the Illinois list.

Grey-headed Junco — A couple of sketchy reports. A specimen is essential before including this species on the Illinois list. Juncos display a high state of evolution, and only an experienced museum man can tell for sure.

Baird's Sparrow — Three or more observations. A specimen is essential. Competent field men hesitate to identify this species, particularly during migration, and particularly when the bird is 500 miles off its route.

PROBLEM SPECIES: Both the **European Goldfinch** and the **Ringed Turtle Dove** are problem species as far as the Illinois list goes. It is fairly sure that neither species got here on its own. Both are often found caged, and the Illinois records probably originated from caged birds. Both species, however, have nested within the state. The goldfinch nested at Lincoln Park in 1954 and the dove has recently nested at Beardstown and Springfield. Nesting is usually a criterion for including the bird on a state list, but both species have failed to establish themselves. It is my belief that a species must establish itself here before being included in the list for nesting species. The **Chukar** is another species frequently released in Illinois, and it may occasionally breed, but there is no evidence that the Chukar has established itself. All such species belong in a category by themselves.

ADDITIONAL SPECIES: Long-Billed Dowitcher — Since "Birds of Illinois" came out, this former sub-species has been recognized as a full species. There are specimens and photos of both dowitchers from Illinois.

REJECTED & RUMORED SPECIES: Reports of the **Louisiana Heron**, **Sage Thrasher**, **Mountain Bluebird**, **Black-throated Gray Warbler**, **Arctic Tern**, **Rufous Hummingbird**, and several other species have appeared from time to time, but available evidence is too sketchy to include them on the hypothetical list or on the list of possibles.

The Illinois list — including the possibles and hypotheticals — is nearing 400 species, one of the largest lists for an inland state. Further substantiation of the possibles and hypotheticals is seriously needed. The author hopes that additions, corrections, and comments now will begin to appear in THE AUDUBON BULLETIN.

— 1020 Ashland Ave., Wilmette, Ill.

OUTDOOR CHRISTMAS LIST

Santa, my list to you is long;
To start, one woodland full of song;
A stretch of river, wild and free;
At least one kind of every tree;
A beaver lodge, an eagle's nest;
A valley running east and west;
Some whitetail deer, one ten-point buck;
A sandy hill and one old 'chuck;
One stretch of waving prairie grass;
A pond that's ruled by one old bass;
Flowers along a shady lane;
A row of hills, a level plain;
A cabin near a clear, cold spring
Completes my list of things to bring.

—Clarence Sparks



FIELD NOTES

While more people are now submitting field notes I would still like to urge more members to submit their sightings. Please send your contributions — in field list order — directly to me at Route 1, Box 112, East Moline, Illinois 61244.

At the present time, we are only printing unusual dates, abundance, and scarcity data on the bird records accepted. In the future, as we go into seasonal fluctuations, we will change our format to include these fluctuations. —**Elton Fawks.**

MARCH, 1967

Glaucous gull — One immature at Evanston, March 22. Kim R. Eckert.

APRIL, 1967

Whistling swan — Two at Harland, April 10-13. Four at Yorkville, April 29. McHenry County Chapter, IAS.

Pigeon hawk — Found at Grand Marais Park, April 16. Richard Anderson.

American golden plover — Huntley, April 15. McHenry County Chapter, IAS.

Willet — East St. Louis. Anderson.

Hudsonian godwit — East St. Louis. Anderson.

MAY, 1967

Great blue heron — Rookery southeast of McHenry. Established about 11 years ago, beginning with one pair. On May 3 we counted 74 birds, 30 nests. Four broken eggs found on ground and one broken nest. Hartland. One pair nested four years. McHenry Chapter, IAS.

Cattle egret — Thirty-five in St. Louis area. Many nesting. Anderson.

Canada goose — Two to four seen at Woodstock all through May. Pair nested at Wolf Lake and raised four young. McHenry Chapter, IAS.

Shoveller — Hartland, May 25, 26 & 30 through June 4. McHenry Chapter, IAS.

Mississippi kite — Indiana Dunes, May 28. Catherine Schaffer, Ira Sanders & Bedford Brown.

Black-bellied plover — About 75 seen at Huntley on May 25. Two hundred seen on May 26. McHenry Chapter, IAS.

Wilson's phalarope — Five females. Huntley. May 20. McHenry Chapter, IAS.

Scissor-tailed flycatcher — Seen by nine observers near St. Louis on May 20. Anderson.

SCIENCE NOTES

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THE CHICAGOLAND PRAIRIE

By W. J. Beecher

What a pity that some of it could not have been preserved so that those born later might enjoy its beauty also. Now it is merely flat, unending corn fields, and moderns may read these words as being only the iridescent, childish romance of an old man.

Albert W. Herre

When the first European explorers finally succeeded in penetrating the great eastern forest of North America, they burst suddenly out upon a vast sea of grass—the Prairie. This was Illinois before the coming of the steel, moldboard plow—an endless expanse of head-high grasses waving away to a flat horizon, broken only by an occasional prairie grove.

In a rough way the forest as a solid plant community came to an end in Illinois because the annual rainfall was insufficient to support forest. In Ohio and Pennsylvania 40 to 60 inches of rain a year nurtured a beech-maple forest. But reduced rainfall in western Indiana and Illinois could support only the drier oak-hickory stands.

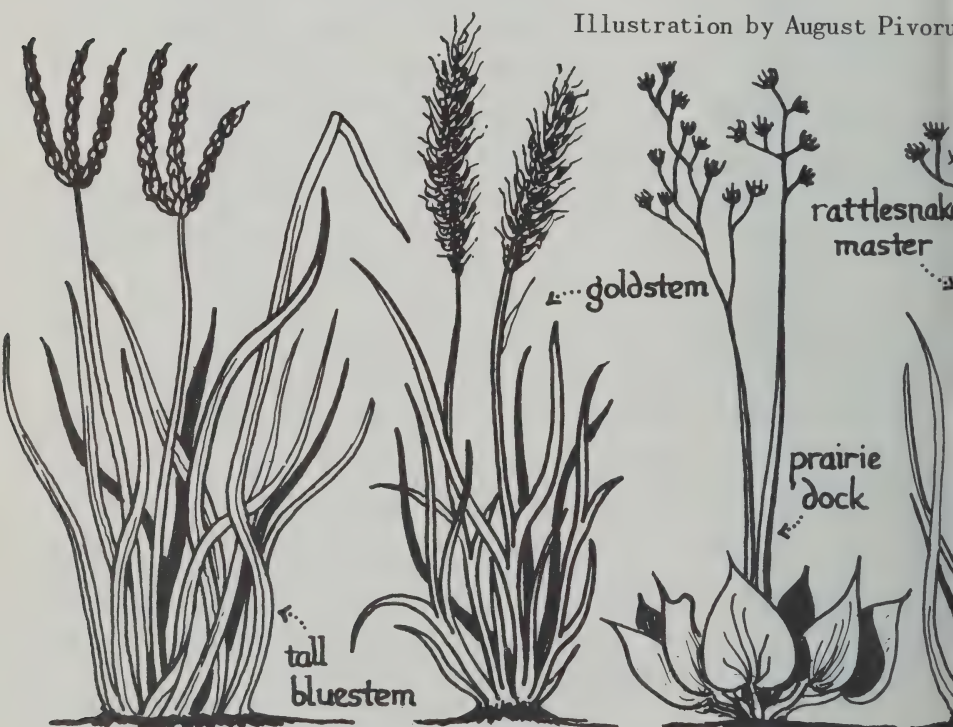
The reduced rainfall westward across the continent favored the growth of the immense grassland community called the prairie. The tall-grass prairie began in Illinois as a solid stand, just about at the point where rainfall drops to 30 inches. At about the 100th meridian, under much reduced rainfall, the short grass or bunch grass prairie took over. It was the grama grass, wire grass and buffalo grass that so largely covered the western plains.

And into this desolate, trackless grassland, the forest penetrated as a mere trickle, following the serpentine windings of a thousand water-courses, eastbound to meet the Mississippi.

But we will talk only about the Chicagoland prairie, and this we divide into *high prairie* and *low prairie*. The *high prairie* occupied well-drained upland areas and was well-named the tall-grass prairie because only a man on horseback could see over its waving tassels. The dominant grass was tall bluestem, *Andropogon furcatus*, a grass that grows in large bunches and has its seed head clearly forked. Another common species was goldstem, *Sorghastrum nutans*.

A number of broad-leaved plants are associated with high prairie, in those few small areas where it is still to be found. Brown-eyed Susans, asters and goldenrods are familiar. Compass plant, prairie dock and rattlesnake master are large, conspicuous plants that are pretty

Illustration by August Pivovarov



HIGH PRAIRIE GRASSES

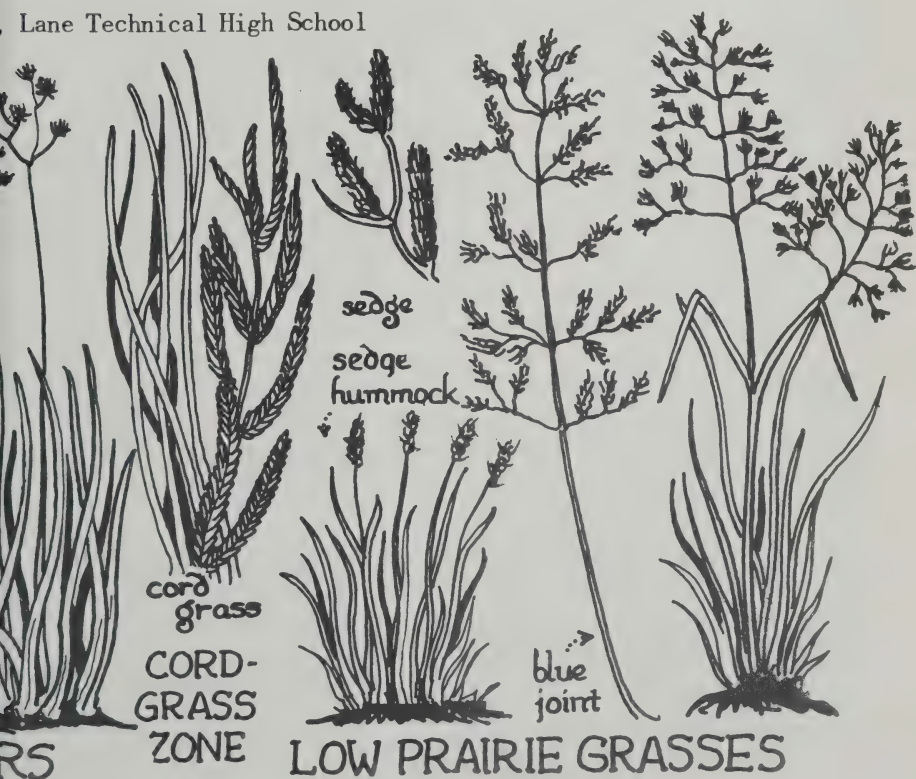
INDICAT

good prairie indicators. They tend to be present only in prairies that have never fallen under the plow, particularly in bluestem prairies.

Not much of the high prairie has escaped the plow but there are certain conspicuous indicator plants, recognizable from a speeding car, that enable us to spot the few relatively undisturbed areas. Compass plant, prairie dock and rattlesnake master are easy to learn and all have large basal leaves and tall stems topped by the flower-heads. The deeply-cut leaves of compass plant orient with flat edge toward the sun. The broad heart-shaped leaves of prairie dock can be seen for a long distance. The bristly, strap-shaped leaves of rattlesnake master are very distinctive.

The purple blazing star and aster and the yellow black-eyed Susan and goldenrod are equally characteristic--also lead plant and purple prairie clover.

, Lane Technical High School



The *low prairie* is wet in spring and is really a late stage in the filling of a lake or pond by bulrush, cattail and sedge. It is dominated by triangular-stemmed sedges, such as *Carex stricta*, which forms tussocks or hummocks that are taken over in time by blue joint grass, *Calamagrostis*, with its whitish plumes.

Just at the point where high ground and low meet, a very important indicator plant appears. It is sawgrass or cord-grass, *Spartina*, which can give a bare arm or leg a painful cut. This grass has a whitish-green color and often grows in a zone or band only five or ten feet wide. It thus shows up on an aerial photograph as a white line, tracing the boundary between high and low ground.

Since the railroads early acquired and fenced right of way land under government grant, prairie relicts may often be found in small strips, even in city and suburb. But the original association of birds, mammals and insects cannot be studied except in larger areas. Prairies known to me support bobolinks, meadowlarks, song sparrows, kingbirds, upland plover—in wet spots, red-winged blackbirds, marsh wrens and a few other species. There are also ground squirrels, meadow and jumping mice and foxes. But the bison are gone—as are the prairie chicken Chicago settlers found so abundant.

And thereby hangs a story. The bison grazing and Indian burning of prairie was necessary for the relatively bare booming grounds of prairie chicken and foraging grounds of meadowlarks. One of the results of white civilization was the cessation of periodic burning, which often allowed the oak forest to invade what was once prairie and take over.

The waving green, intermingling with a rich profusion of wildflowers, was the most beautiful sight I had ever gazed upon. In the distance the grove of Blue Island loomed up--beyond it the timber on the DesPlaines River.

Gurdon S. Hubbard

- Swainson's thrush** — Unusual numbers until May 25. Huntley. McHenry Chapter, IAS.
Gray-cheeked thrush — Unusual numbers May 25. McHenry Chapter, IAS.
Red crossbill — Woodstock. Flock of 20 seen as late as May 26.
Harris' sparrow — Grand Marais Park. May 25. Anderson.
Clay-colored sparrow — Woodstock. May 16. Fiske.

JUNE, 1967

- Pintail** — Six seen at Woodstock June 19-21. At least one pair nested. McHenry Chapter, IAS.
Lesser scaup — Woodstock. Flock of 40 decreased to one female from mid-May to June 20. McHenry Chapter, IAS.
Mississippi kite — Chicago. June 30. Jeffery Sanders.
Hudsonian godwit — Chicago. June 4. Jean Wattley, Brown and Schaffer.
Wilson's phalarope — Huntley. June 4. McHenry Chapter, IAS.
Ringed turtle dove — Highland Park. Very tame. June 17. Arnie Bock.
Brown creeper — Wolf lake. J. Sanders, Schaffer & Brown.
Bewick's wren — Mettawa, June 27. J. Sanders.
Worm-eating warbler — June 17 and 29. Highland Park. I & J. Sanders, Brown.
Blackpoll warbler — Northfield. I. & J. Sanders.
LeConte's sparrow — Three nesting pairs at Chicago, June 4 with young fledged by July 4. Schaffer, Wattley & Brown.
White-throated sparrow — Glenview. June 13 & 16. Mrs. Harry C. Spitzer.

JULY, 1967

- American widgeon** — One at Skokie Lagoons, Glencoe in full adult plumage. July 16. Jerry Rosenband, Richard S. Huhta, Henry Hedberg.
Ring-necked duck — Evanston. July 4. Eckert.
Mississippi kite — Chicago lakefront. All field marks carefully checked. Familiar with bird elsewhere. July 23. Also seen again on August 5. Brown.
Swainson's hawk — Pair of sub-adults at Barrington. July 4. Robert Russell, Jr.
Peregrine falcon — Skokie. Unusual. July 28. Russell.
Stilt sandpiper — Skokie Lagoons, Glencoe. Only one seen July 16. Rosenband and Huhta. Also reported by Russell.
Wilson's phalarope — Skokie Lagoons, Glencoe. July 16. One bird in fall plumage. Hedberg, Rosenband & Huhta.
Blue-winged warbler — July 1 at Mettawa. J. & I. Sanders. One feeding a cowbird at Jasper Pulaski Park, Ind. Terrance Wiseman.
Nashville warbler — Mettawa. July 1. J. & I. Sanders.
Blue grosbeak — Mettawa. July 22. (No details given — E. F.) J. Sanders.

AUGUST, 1967

- White pelican** — Lake Calumet. August 6. Huhta, Rosenband & Walter Krawiec. August 8, Wiseman.
Black duck — Scarce this summer in Cook & Lake counties. Russell.
Shoveller — One summered at Glencoe. No signs of nesting. Russell.
Redhead — Evanston until late August. Russell.

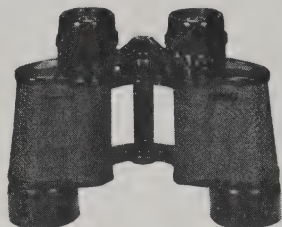
- Ring-necked duck** — Evanston. Eckert.
- Swainson's hawk** — Winnetka. August 5. J. Sanders.
- Osprey (albinistic)** — Northfield. August 13. Jean Wattley, Schaffer, Robert Vobornik, Eleanor Bilandic, Brown.
- Partridge (Gray)** — Five at Barrington. Charles Clark & Russell.
- Yellow rail** — Chicago, August 16. White patch seen. J. & I. Sanders.
- Piping plover** — Waukegan, August 27. Two birds seen. Janet Zimmerman.
- Knot** — Waukegan, August 27. Only one bird. Zimmerman.
- Willet** — Waukegan. One spotted on August 17. Reba & Rheba Campbell.
- Curlew sandpiper** — Chicago. August 20. Studied for 1½ hours. All field marks noted. J. & I. Sanders, Eleanor & Charles Madison.
(This specie not listed in any reference books I use. e.f.)
- White-rumped sandpiper** — Waukegan. August 13. Eckert & Russell.
- Western sandpiper** — Chicago. August 23. J. & I. Sanders. Also seen at Waukegan on August 25 by Zimmerman.
- Dowitcher** — Glencoe. Both species. Russell.
- Hudsonian godwit** — Chicago. August 23. J. & I. Sanders.
- Ruff** — Chicago. August 23. Studied for ten minutes next to yellow legs. All marks seen. J. & I. Sanders.
- Bonaparte's gull** — Summered at Waukegan, but otherwise scarce on Lake Michigan. Scarce this fall. Poorest numbers in 10 years. Russell.
- Little gull** — Chicago. August 23. J. & I. Sanders.
- Forster's tern** — Notably scarce. One at Barrington, August 5. Russell.
- Common tern** — The usual nesting colony again active at Waukegan. Russell.
- Least tern** — Chicago. August 23. J. & I. Sanders.
- Caspian tern** — Many reported on Lake Michigan from Waukegan to Wolf Lake and Gary. Should no longer be considered a rare bird in summer. Russell.
- Summering warblers** — The following were seen on the Des Plaines River: two Hooded, Cerulean, Chestnut-sided and Redstarts. In 1966 Eckert found a pair of Hooded warblers as well as Chestnut-sided nesting at Lincolnshire.
- Henslow's sparrow** — Two colonies near Barrington. One at Spring Creek and one at Volo. Eckert & Russell.

SEPTEMBER, 1967

- Bald eagle** — Skokie Lagoons. One immature seen from September 19 to at least the 27. Reported by Josephine Allsbrow, Helen Engstrom, Felix Kalb, Evanston Bird Club, Huhta and Rosenband.
- Ruddy turnstone** — Two seen in the St. Louis area. Anderson.
- Short-billed dowitcher** — Lake Calumet. Five to eight birds seen. September 6-10. Alfred & Karolina Johnson.
- Stilt sandpiper** — St. Louis. Ten birds. Anderson.
- Buff-breasted sandpiper** — Waukegan. September 3. Al & Lee Campbell, Ted & Holly Nork, Janet & Al Zimmerman.
- Nighthawk** — Several thousand migrating over Chicago on September 8. Another like migration in late August.
- Worm-eating warbler** — Wilmette. September 6. Same specie last year in my yard. Excellent look. All details noted. Russell.
- Kirtland warbler** — Chicago. All field marks and tail wagging. J. & I. Sanders.
- Palm warbler** — Chicago. September 16.
- Hooded warbler** — Chicago. September 16. J. Sanders.

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Rose-breasted grosbeak — Northfield. Large flight. September 5. J. Sanders.
Evening grosbeak — Chicago. Seven birds. September 11. J. Sanders.

Comment: Probably the discovery of the LeConte's sparrow breeding in Chicago is the most important of the observations. The Mississippi kites have been having a population explosion, but we were quite surprised to see them this far north. All field marks were carefully checked. In my home area in Arkansas, these kites are now quite common whereas they were extremely rare when I was a child. **Bedford Brown.**

Comment: Kim Eckert and I saw a bird fitting the description of a gull-billed tern at Waukegan on August 13. We saw the bird in flight for about 10 minutes. During this time we noticed the bird's unusual feeding habits amid the Common terns that were present. The bird that we think may have been a Gull-billed tern never dived but would drop to the surface of the water picking up what were probably insects from the surface of Lake Michigan. All the other terns were diving for fish. The bird was about the size of the others except it had broader wings. It flew — like a gull — with shallow wing strokes not cutting deeply and sharply like a Common or Forster's tern. The bill was dark and heavy. Immature terns present had dark bills but were much smaller than this bird. The cap was entirely dark from the head to the bill. Both Eckert and I have seen this specie in Texas and Florida and feel sure of the observation. I can recall two recent unpublished records of this species in the Chicago area. Stan Hedeon and I saw a gull-billed tern at Wilmette in 1961 and the year before, Harold Fetter had one at Lake Calumet. Both sightings were made in August. Old accounts (Cory's and others) note that this bird is a very rare summer visitor to Lake Michigan. **Robert P. Russell, Jr.**

CONSERVATIONISTS ATTEMPT A RALLY AS NEW THREATS TO NATURAL AREAS ARE REPORTED

THE ALLERTON PARK SITUATION:

Near Monticello, in Piatt County, the wooded area of more than 1,500 acres — known as Allerton Park, and now owned by the University of Illinois — was donated to the State of Illinois on October 14, 1946, by the late Robert Allerton, long-time member of the Illinois Audubon Society and supporter of Chicago's Art Institute. His former home in the park has been the site of numerous association meetings and conventions; nearly 250 acres serve 4-H clubs as a memorial camp, and the entire area is used as an educational and research center. It has become famous for extensive, formal gardens, for the Garden of the Fu Dogs, the Sun Singer, the Lost Garden, and its many hiking trails and woodland roads.

The Army Corps of Engineers now has revised original 1961 plans to build Oakley Reservoir within the park: New plans are to raise the water level 15 feet — from the original 621 feet above sea level to 636 feet. Conservationists point out that this would not only destroy the bottomlands of the Sangamon River valley thru Allerton Park, it would cause permanent ugliness thru mud flats, and destruction of most of the beauty of Allerton Park. Senator Everett Dirksen and Congressman Wm. Springer are among the sponsors of the project.

University of Illinois students Curtis Vail of 604 N. Maple St., Urbana, Ill. 61801, and Bruce Hannon, 1208 Union, Champaign, have been working feverishly to rally support for the park. Petitions have been sent to many conservation clubs and conservation leaders in the state. The revised plans of the U.S. Corps of Engineers is opposed by the Illinois Audubon Society and the Champaign County Audubon Society. The Illinois Nature Preserves Commission has also raised grave doubts concerning the plans. Conservationists are working desperately to cause a change of opinion by public officials.



THE LUSK CREEK CANYON SITUATION:

Lusk Creek Canyon in the Shawnee National Forest is one of the most spectacular, unspoiled natural areas in all of southern Illinois — one of the few remaining places where one has the chance to experience a feeling of remoteness and adventure, unfortunately absent from most parks and recreation areas.

The path along the stream winds through rich woodlands, but in places the perpendicular sandstone bluffs rise almost a hundred feet from the narrow bed of the creek. One may climb through a narrow crevice in these bluffs to reach the summit. At the top, the

rich woods are left behind and there is a completely different plant community of red cedar, farkleberry, Black Jack oak, and many lichens. From this vantage point — above the tree tops and the gliding turkey vultures — one has a panoramic view of the valley and the clear stream winding far below.

The U.S. Forest Service, which already owns most of the land in Lusk Creek Canyon, has announced plans to dam the stream to provide a lake for boaters. This development is considered necessary in order to "balance the resources with the needs of the people." The Forest Service believes these areas must be accessible to the millions who want water-oriented outdoor recreation.

Although the water level will come halfway up the bluffs, drowning most of the valley, the Service has explained that it is aware of the need to protect many of the unusual plants and animals in the area. Even though the most spectacular scenery at the Horseshoe turn will be largely underwater, the Forest Service has promised to "protect" what remains by forbidding use of motor boats in this area.



Unfortunately, many government agencies seem to measure the value of an area by counting the number of cars in the parking lot on a Sunday afternoon. But even if intensive use was the only yardstick, there would still be good reason to question the need for another lake. There is scarcely a rivulet left in southern Illinois that someone does not already propose to dam to create lakes for flood control, fishing, boating, or economic development. If all these lakes are ever constructed, southern Illinois will probably be known as the "Venice of the Midwest." Tourism, not industry, has become the watchword of almost every politician entering southern Illinois, and although many local business leaders may express private skepticism about the ultimate value of all this public spending, the prevailing sentiment is "if we don't get it someone else will."

Once again conservationists are being asked to compromise for the supposed "benefit of the majority." They are being asked to sacrifice a natural area of enormous interest to biologists, geologists, and many others, for the sake of those who like to step out of high-powered cars into fast motor boats. Illinois deserves to preserve our few wild rivers.

Conservationists have already made too many compromises; there are not many wilderness areas remaining, and now is the time to give unqualified disapproval to such wasteful and senseless despoilation. Conservationists are writing to their congressmen, and to Congressman Kenneth Gray, and Senators Everett Dirksen and Charles Percy. The canyon lies in Gray's district.

— Judith Joy, P.O. Box 3, Centralia

IAS Members Invited to Participate in Nature Photography Exhibit



CALLING ALL PHOTOGRAPHERS! You're invited to participate in the 23rd Chicago International Exhibit of Nature Photography — and enter your best nature pictures into competition with the finest work of leading photographers all over the world.

The illustration at left ("Portrait of a Loon" by Kenneth W. Fink) won a ribbon in a previous exhibition. Ten silver medals and scores of honorable-mention ribbons are awarded for the top pictures.

The exhibition, sponsored by the Chicago Nature Camera Club and Field Museum, has a deadline of Jan. 15, 1968, for entries.

Fees are \$1, plus return postage, for four slides, and/or \$1 plus postage for four prints. You may enter pictures of any natural history subject — birds, wildflowers, insects, marine life, land-

scapes, and geology. Accepted prints then will be displayed in the Field Museum from Feb. 1 through 24, and accepted slides will be projected in the Museum's Simpson Theatre on two Sundays, Feb. 4 and 11, at 2:30 p.m.

The panel of five distinguished judges includes Alfred Reuss, nature photographer, bird-bander, and former director of IAS. For entry blanks, write to Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Dr., Glen Ellyn 60137.

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"In the dusk that preceded the blackness of the night, the darkening woods around me were filled with fluted notes and bell-like cadences, the song of the hermit thrush. This shy brownish bird with its rusty reddish tail is attuned to the conditions of the forest. It seeks them out in selecting its breeding ground. Its nature demands the solitude, the half-light of the northern woods. When trees are felled and sunlight pours in, it moves away, retreating into the deeper forest. Its twilight song, rich and serene, is like the haunting voice of the dark north woods."

—Edwin Way Teale

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BOOK REVIEWS

**WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT THE PURPLE MARTIN:
AMERICA'S MOST WANTED BIRD**

By J. L. Wade. Distributed by Griggsville Wild Bird Society,
Griggsville, Ill. 218 pages; 79 photos. \$4.95

The book tells the story of Griggsville, Illinois, "Purple Martin Capital of the Nation," and was written by J. L. Wade, the man most important in boosting both the town and the bird to national prominence. One-half of the book tells how the bird was promoted; the second half is devoted to martin facts and opinions which were accumulated during the first four years of the Griggsville project.

In the opening chapters, readers will learn the origin of the phrase, "A purple martin will eat 2,000 mosquitoes per day"; the background of the Illinois cardinal-martin state bird debate in 1965; the origin of "Purple Martin Time" celebrations; and many other features of the "purple martin story." He explains all of the projects which Griggsville has undertaken to make the nation bird-conscious.

Mr. Wade believes that the purple martin can bring a large new bloc of our populace into the fold of nature enthusiasts and conservationists. His reasoning is that any person who succeeds in attracting martins to colonize in his yard will like them so much that he inevitably will become interested in other types of wildlife, too. This is the philosophy behind the creation of the Griggsville Wild Bird Society and its monthly publication, "The Purple Martin Capital News," and Mr. Wade claims the growing success of both institutions supports his belief that the purple martin is leading a new conservation movement.

In later chapters he discusses in much detail what the people of Griggsville have learned about pesticides, weather, sparrows, starlings, migration, range and habitat of the martin. He has read extensively of published work by other authors, and also literally sprinkles his text with quotes from backyard bird enthusiasts from all parts of the country.

Using aluminum, and following an outline of the martins' needs as set down by Dr. T. E. Musselman of Quincy, Mr. Wade's factory, Trio Manufacturing Company, developed in 1962 an innovational martin house which is now in wide usage. Mr. Wade devotes some time to discussing reasons for developing various design features of the house, and also tells why he believes a better bird house can increase the population of the martin. But the book is not limited just to discussing that type of house. It has photos of both gourds and elaborate wooden houses among its 33 color and 46 black-and-white photos.

A wide variety of subjects is included among photos in the book. Some of the most striking are color close-up shots of the martins themselves, taken in Griggsville.

Photography in the book is excellent and the story is well-written and unusual. It is a book which should be of interest not only to Illinoisans curious about the little town of Griggsville in the western part of the state, but also to citizens everywhere who are concerned about public apathy toward wildlife, or the recent emphasis on pesticides as cure-alls. Mr. Wade leaves little doubt that he believes martins and other wild birds should be given a larger role in insect control and chemical pesticides a smaller role.

—Tom Coulson, Griggsville, Ill.

FAMINE — 1975! AMERICA'S DECISION: WHO WILL SURVIVE?
 by William & Paul Paddock. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1967. \$6.50

This book is the handwriting on the wall. The locomotive of famine is roaring full throttle down the track. Famine is inevitable.

The Paddock brothers — one a retired Foreign Service Officer of the State Department, the other a plant pathologist and agronomist, with a combined forty years experience of "working and traveling in the underdeveloped, hungry nations on all continents" — present with good documentation the dilemma of the world's inability to cope with the specter of famine before it strikes. They claim that within 8 to 10 years from now, parts of the underdeveloped world will be suffering from famine, and in 15 years these famines will be catastrophic with revolutions and social turmoil. These upheavals will sweep areas of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

No amount of increased crop production on a realistic basis, birth control, or foreign aid can avert the tragedy that will strike India, China, Peru, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Turkey, Columbia, and others. Even Soviet Russia is said to be hard pressed for food and cannot be expected to help feed its communistic friends.

The United States alone, with its present food surpluses, may be able to save some countries — but not all. The Paddock brothers recommend that the U.S. help only those who have the leadership and national capacity to pull themselves through the times of famine. We haven't the capacity to save everyone; wise choices must be made to avoid wasting help on the hopeless nations.

Further, the Paddock brothers point out, aid given by the United States means depletion of our own wealth and resources. It takes much land, machines, minerals, oil, and hard work by the American people to produce food to feed the world. Before the famine is over, Americans may be called upon to cultivate submarginal land and even nature preserves to feed the hungry.

Within weeks after the Paddock brothers' book appeared on bookstands, "The Kiplinger Washington Letter" (June 23, 1967) was warning that there was an explosive situation developing in world food supplies. Kiplinger predicted the U.S. will be asked to ship more food abroad, and this will mean a change in farm policy, i.e., from holding down production to increasing it. They intimated that the wise investor will buy into agricultural-associated business and land.

Conservationists should note this book well and move to immediate action. Land, even waste lands, will become more valuable than ever in these coming times of crises. Whatever nature preserves are secured now may be the only ones we can acquire for reasonable prices.

If the Paddock brothers' warning has even half the danger implied, conservationists ought to take heed and act fast to preserve what we can of our natural heritage before the locomotive of famine comes around our corner.

—*Dr. Lewis Stannard*

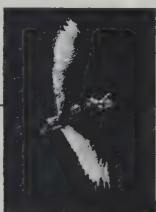
THE SILENT EXPLOSION
 by Philip Appleman. Beacon Press, Boston. 1966.

The author concludes that it is imperative to reduce the population growth rate throughout most of the world. His reasons are two fold: the popula-

tion is increasing faster than the food supply on a world-wide basis and studies show that it will be impossible to reverse this imbalance. With millions of the world's people living in a state of chronic starvation the implications are self-evident.

Secondly, open space is being pre-empted for all sorts of developments to the point when the quality of life as we know it is seriously deteriorating. The disappearance of truly rural conditions is approaching the danger point, especially near the great megalopolis of America and other continents. This is already affecting the mental and emotional life of our people and this effect will increase both vertically and horizontally so that the individuals affected will worsen and their numbers will increase. The remedy is, of course, some form or forms of population control. The great obstacle to this is, of course, the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church which continues to oppose the use of all contraceptive devices except the uncertain rhythm method which has proved to be largely uncertain.

The author's evidence is well documented and the volume is worthwhile reading for anyone wishing reliable information of the problems of overpopulation.



National Audubon Society

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Publisher of Audubon Magazine

April 4, 1967

Mr. Raymond Mostek, President
Illinois Audubon Society
Chicago Natural History Museum
Roosevelt Road & Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Dear Mr. Mostek:

I am enormously appreciative of your thoughtfulness in writing me such a heartwarming letter about my retirement from the Presidency of the National Audubon Society. Words such as yours mean a great deal to me.

May I return the compliment by thanking you and your associates for all the support that you have given the Society and me throughout the years. You have done a great deal to build up the Illinois Audubon Society and to increase its effectiveness and prestige.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Carl W. Buchheister

Carl W. Buchheister
President Emeritus

CWB:es

Winter-Month

Feeding

Simplified



Bill Stroud of Morton, Ill., active member and officer of the Peoria Audubon Society, invents bird houses and winter feeders which he makes out of scrap materials. Good ideas of Bill's — especially timely this time of year — include (left) a feeder fashioned from a discarded step table. It works by gravity flow and requires refilling about once a week. Below, Bill displays his feeder which consists of a plastic bleach-bottle with soldered coffee tins inside — plus a few pieces of wood, a wire to hang it all with, and a roof on the top.



Mr. Stroud (perhaps the champion scrap-lumber scavenger in the county) has constructed a dozen bluebird houses, a nuthatch house, flicker house, many wren houses, some robin platforms, and an 18-room martin house. During his business rounds of supermarkets in winter-time, he also picks up plastic mesh produce bags, fills them with chunks of suet, and gives them to people in town to hang for the birds.

1968 ANNUAL MEETING
of the ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
Date: Weekend of May 3-4-5
Place: Orlando Hotel, Decatur, Ill.

BRIEFS — FOR THE RECORD . . .

by the Bulletin editors

BALD EAGLE WEEKEND IS SET / Invitations have been extended IAS members and friends to attend the 2nd Annual "Bald Eagle Weekend," scheduled to convene Saturday, Jan. 20, at 7 p.m. at Butterworth Center, 1105 Eighth St., Moline. The event continues Sunday, Jan. 21, at 8 a.m. when the field trip (by car) departs for the Mississippi River under guidance of leaders of the Tri-City Bird Club which is sponsoring. Individuals are asked to make their own hotel arrangements, but additional information can be secured from Jacob Frink, club president, R.R. No. 2, Box 215, East Moline, Ill. or Elton Fawks, R.R. No. 1, Box 112, East Moline. They remind readers that Illinois is a leading state for wintering Bald Eagle populations.



DISCOVERED: An URBAN ARBORETUM / A two-acre triangle of prairie land on the grounds of Glenbrook North High School in Northbrook, Ill., suddenly has been found to contain at least 50 rare varieties of plant and animal life. College biology professors who have toured the area agree it would take an arboretum 50 to 75 years to create a similar display; accordingly, school officials are expected to preserve the area for an outdoor classroom.



\$500 GIFT TO SANCTUARY FUND! / An unusually-generous gift of \$500 came into the IAS Sanctuary Fund this year from Mr. Harold F. Trapp of Lincoln, Ill., longtime Illinois resident who noted that "when my grandparents left Scotland in 1850, they came directly to Woodstock and lived in a log cabin." Mr. and Mrs. Trapp are members of IAS.



CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REPORTS / From January 1965 through June 1967, more than \$4.7 million has reached the Land & Water Conservation Fund via sale by the federal government of the \$7 "Golden Eagle" family passport to national recreation areas. In Illinois (where approved projects earn a 50 per cent reimbursement by the Fund of a project's total cost), emphasis has been on land purchase. Among major projects so financed were the purchase of Beall Woods; the acquisition of conservation areas in LaSalle, Champaign, and Jasper counties; the purchase of 1,064 acres for a city park in Nashville in Southern Illinois, and the addition of land to Rock Cut State Park (Rockford), Kankakee River State Park (Wilmington), Giant City State Park (Makanda), and Cahokia Mounds State Park (Collinsville).



ELECTRONIC BIRD-WATCHING / The navigation methods of migratory thrushes will be studied electronically in a two-year study to be

launched next spring by Illinois Natural History Survey wildlife biologists. They plan to trace a group of night-flying thrushes by means of tiny radio transmitters attached to their backs — the first such large scale piece of research of this kind by INHS. The main objective is to determine what cues the thrushes use to steer by.



LETTER TO THE EDITOR / Writes Ralph M. Eiseman, faculty member of Highland Park High School: "How many people have heard about the Willets seen last week in Waukegan or the Little Blue Heron seen last month at Illinois Beach State Park — etc.? I have, and it's frustrating. I propose, therefore, that some local bird club assume basic responsibility of setting up a rare bird alert, patterned somewhat after the Massachusetts system . . . through a telephone recording service. It would be invaluable to local birders as well as out-of-town visitors."



SEASONAL GIFT IDEA / For the family or friends that have everything (aren't there many these days?), the officialdom of IAS recommends gift memberships in the Society. You'll find the new membership fees listed on the back cover.



Prairie Chicken Foundation Buys 5th Sanctuary

A sixty-acre tract of high prairie soil, an extension of the lateral moraine—predominate range of the native prairie grouse in southeastern Illinois — has been purchased as Sanctuary No. 5 by the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois. This 60 acres joins Sanctuary 3 — the Donnelley 60 acres on the east. The addition will be sowed to permanent grassland this winter, adding essential nesting and brood rearing cover. This will make a total 297 acres owned or managed by the P.C.F.I. in its effort to preserve this magnificent species in Illinois.

This added obligation necessitates raising of \$10,000 revenue per year to meet payments. Sponsoring organizations and loyal contributors are expected to make an extra financial effort in 1968 to meet indebtedness.

Those interested in assisting in preservation of this species are encouraged to mail contributions to Elmer Neulieb, Treasurer, 309 South Oakwood, Geneseo, Illinois. All contributions are tax exempt.

A Fine New Guide to Field Identification

'BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA'

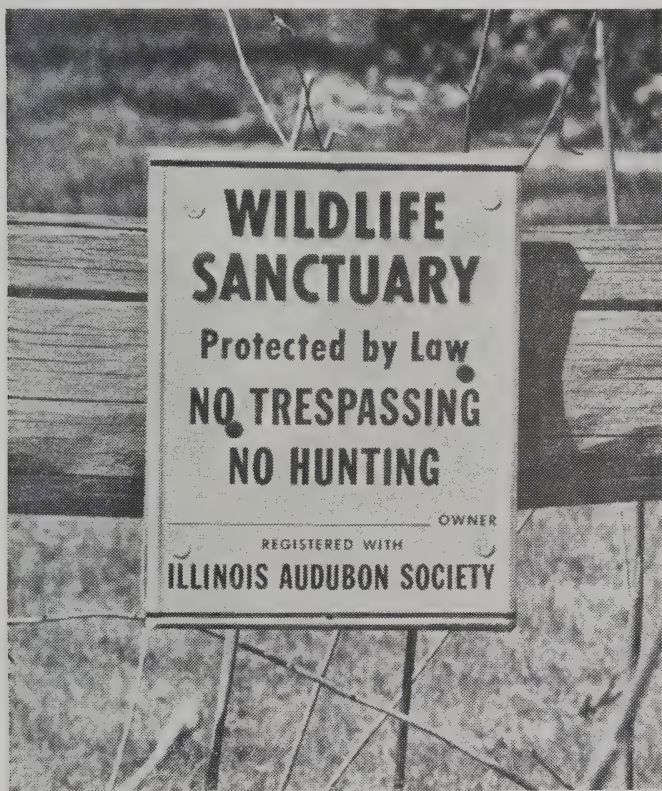
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Here's a good illustration of the Society's Wildlife Sanctuary sign. It is metal, and it measures 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 10". The background is bold yellow; the letters are black.

Prices: Each \$1.05 including state sales tax and prepaid shipment. Or, you can order five for \$4.73, or ten for \$8.40 (tax and shipping included).

Make checks payable to Illinois Audubon Society and mail your order to Mrs. Vera Shaw, IAS Sanctuary Registrar, R. R. #2, Olney, Ill. 62450.

More Than 100 Names Added to Society's Ranks

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Headquarters of the Illinois Audubon Society are in the Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road & Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 60605, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Individual and group membership support is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

PATRON	\$1,000
BENEFACTOR	\$ 500
LIFE MEMBER	\$ 100
SUPPORTING MEMBER	\$25 annually
CLUB AFFILIATION	\$15 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBER	\$10 annually
ACTIVE MEMBER	\$ 5 annually

Memberships and Address Changes

New and/or renewal membership applications to the Society, as well as change of address notices, should be sent to Mr. Paul Schulze, IAS Treasurer, 622 South Wisconsin Avenue, Villa Park, Ill. 60181.

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EDITORIAL OFFICE: 49 Valley Road, Highland Park, Ill. 60035

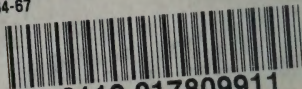
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